ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,701 LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, May 1, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The CHARGE for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for five lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every five lines or less additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their crests. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ABELL.—On April 29, 1930, at Lahore, Punjab, to SUSAN (*nee* Norman Butler), wife of G. E. B. ABELL, I.C.S.—a son.

BEVIR.—On April 30, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to KATHLEEN MARY, the wife of HAROLD BEVIR, of 23, Eton-court, N.W.3—a son.

BLACK.—On April 22, 1930, at 13, Sutch-close, Hampstead Garden Suburb, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. BLACK—a son.

CAMPBELL.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Mary's House, Weybridge, to CAROLINE, wife of DONALD F. CAMPBELL—a son.

EADIE.—On April 30, 1930, at Barrow Hall, Derby, to NATALIA, wife of JAMES ALISTER EADIE—a son.

GREEVES.—On April 26, 1930, at Ardeevin, Portadown, Co. Armagh, to WILLIAM E. and MARION JANET GREEVES—a son.

HALES.—On April 29, 1930, at Cairo, to DIANA, wife of the REV. GEORGE HALES—a son.

LEAKEY.—On April 27, 1930, at Tintern House, Malvern, to MARGARET (*nee* Stafford), wife of E. A. LEAKEY, Tanganyika Territory—a daughter (Honor).

MALET.—On April 26, 1930, at a nursing home, Southampton, to OLGA, wife of SQUADRON LEADER H. G. R. MALET, R.A.F.—a daughter.

MAUDE.—On April 29, 1930, at Hatch End, the wife of C. WILFRED MAUDE, of a son.

PETTER.—On April 29, 1930, at Milborne Port, Sherborne, to FLORENCE, wife of R. C. PETTER—a daughter.

PLUMPTRE.—On April 29, 1930, at Kodai Kanal, India, to FREDA, wife of MAJOR CYRIL M. PLUMPTRE, R.C.S.I., I.M.S.—a daughter.

ROE.—On April 27, 1930, to JOYCE (*nee* Curley), wife of ARTHUR ROE, M.B.(Lond.)—a son.

SHEPPARD.—On April 25, 1930, at Rio de Janeiro, to JEAN (*nee* Johnson), wife of GERALD MACTIER SHEPPARD—a son.

TUGNELL.—On April 28, 1930, at Anston, Kent, to CDR. (the wife of WING-COMMANDER W. V. STUCKNELL, M.C.—a son.

TOMLINSON.—On April 28, 1930, at 14, Trumpington-street, Cambridge, to MARGARET (*nee* Tansley), wife of HAROLD TOMLINSON—a son.

WESTON.—On April 4, 1930, at Gadzema, Southern Rhodesia, to the wife of R. GUILVE WESTON—a son.

YERBURGH.—On April 29, 1930, at Bredon Rectory, Worcestershire, to FRANCES, wife of the REV. W. H. B. YERBURGH—a daughter. American papers, please copy.

YOUNG.—On April 29, 1930, at "Greenwood," Guildford, to PEGGY, wife of COLIN YOUNG—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BRANSON : BRADBURY.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Sheffield, COLONEL DOUGLAS STEPHENSON BRANSON, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., to EDITH ELLERY BRADBURY.

CARTWRIGHT : BARBER.—On April 28, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. A. Waring, M.A., THOMAS NELSON, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. CARTWRIGHT, of the Park, Nottingham, to HILDA JOYCE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT ABBEY, of Arlington Drive, Nottingham.

CLAXTON : DAVIS.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill, by the Very Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones, Dean of Chichester, assisted by the Rev. A. Claxton, cousin of the bridegroom, WILLIAM FRANCIS CLAXTON, only son of the REV. W. and MRS. CLAXTON, of Thorpe Bay, Essex, to DOROTHY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. DAVIS, of Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

COLLIER : ROBERTSON.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, by the Rev. A. Fleming, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Canon R. V. Harris, M.C., and the Rev. V. and Mrs. COLLIER, the Rectory, Crowell, Oxfordshire, to ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. ROBERTSON, Little Heath House, Berkhamsted.

COLTER : RIDLEY.—On April 29, 1930, at Lanercost Abbey, by the Rev. J. Thwaites, CAPTAIN EVELYN W. A. COLTER, The Gloucestershire Regiment, to NANCY DAPHNE RIDLEY, Knarren, Brampton, Cumberland.

CYSTER : WYNNE.—On April 25, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Northiam, ALFRED RUPERT JOHN CYSTER, third son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cyster, Gate Court, Northiam, to KATHARINE GWENDOLINE WYNNE, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT WYNNE, Ribby Hall, Ribby.

DOWSON : WOOD.—On April 29, 1930, at Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, BENJAMIN HUBERT, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. DOWSON, Woodborough Hall, Wingerworth, to MARGARET IRENE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. WOOD, of Dodson House, Ilkeston.

EVES : BENNETT.—On April 22, 1930, at Cairo, by the Rev. Canon Johnson, wife of GERALD MACTIER SHEPPARD—a son.

FYSH : BOWEN.—On April 30, 1930, at Congregational Church, Purley, by Rev. A. Pringle, BERTRAM K. FYSH, to KATHLEEN BOWEN.

GRADY : LAND.—On April 29, 1930, at the Cathedral, Bridgetown, Barbados, CAPTAIN G. C. G. GRADY, M.C., The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, to BARBARA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. LAND, of West Chobham, Surrey.

GIBBS : VAUGHAN-SMITH.—On Monday, April 28, 1930, at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, by the Rev. Reginald Wilshere, assisted by the Rev. Canon A. L. Crawcour, M.C. (uncle of the bridegroom), and the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick (Chaplain to Brigade of Guards), Evan Llewellyn, younger son of MAJOR and MRS. ANTONY HUBERT GIBBS, of Pytte, Clyst St. Geo., Devon, to MARGARET ELIZABETH, younger daughter of the late EDMUND and LADY WILDMORE SMITH, of 3, Cadogan-place, S.W.

GREEN : HISCOCK.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Rottingdean, by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Cornelius, D.D., Vicar of All Saints', Peckham, GEORG KAY GREEN, son of the late William Green, Publisher, of Edinburgh, to EDNA KATHLEEN, youngest daughter of the late Herbert Woodbridge Hiscock, an Alderman of Bexley, Kent.

INGLIS : MACKENZIE.—On April 29, 1930, at St. James's Church, Notting Hill, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. MACKAY INGLIS (retired) to FLORA, younger daughter of the late WILLIAM MACKENZIE, of Ceylon, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Mackenzie, 31, Alexandra-court, Queen's-gate, S.W.

KEMP : CHAFFEY.—On April 26, 1930, at Christ Church, Moreton, Cheshire, by the Rev. C. E. Worsnell, B.A., Rector of the Parish and brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Bellamy, Vicar of Upton, DOUGLAS STUART, YOUNGEST son of the late Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST S. INMAN, of Rhyl, to CUTHBERTA MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT W. CORNELL, of Manchester.

JENNINGS : WARNER.—On April 30, 1930, at St. George's Church, Beckenham, LEWIS WENSLEY BOND JENNINGS, M.C., of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, to GRACE ELINOR MARY WARNER, elder daughter of Richard Boswell Warner and Mrs. Warner, of 2, Bromley Road, Beckenham.

MILLS : CLIFFORD.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, by the Rev. William Geoffrey Pennyman, M.A., PATRIC GORDON MILLS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mills, of 12, Portesterlace, Ayr, to ADELINE ARGARET, only daughter of MR. ARTHUR FREDERICK CLIFFORD, J.P., and Mrs. Clifford, of Park Place, Wickham, Hants.

NELSON : MURRAY.—On April 10, 1930, at the office of the Registrar, FREDERICK NELSON, Flight Lieut., R.A.F., to JOAN MURRAY. Service at Ashbrook, Sandy, April 24.

PLUMPTRE : WYNNE.—On April 29, 1930, at Kodai Kanal, India, to FREDA, wife of MAJOR CYRIL M. PLUMPTRE, I.M.S.—a daughter.

ROE.—On April 27, 1930, to JOYCE (*nee* Curley), wife of ARTHUR ROE, M.B.(Lond.)—a son.

SHEPPARD.—On April 25, 1930, at Rio de Janeiro, to JEAN (*nee* Johnson), wife of GERALD MACTIER SHEPPARD—a son.

TUGNELL.—On April 28, 1930, at Anston, Kent, to CDR. (the wife of WING-COMMANDER W. V. STUCKNELL, M.C.—a son.

TOMLINSON.—On April 28, 1930, at 14, Trumpington-street, Cambridge, to MARGARET (*nee* Tansley), wife of HAROLD TOMLINSON—a son.

WESTON.—On April 4, 1930, at Gadzema, Southern Rhodesia, to the wife of R. GUILVE WESTON—a son.

YERBURGH.—On April 29, 1930, at Bredon Rectory, Worcestershire, to FRANCES, wife of the REV. W. H. B. YERBURGH—a daughter. American papers, please copy.

YOUNG.—On April 29, 1930, at "Greenwood," Guildford, to PEGGY, wife of COLIN YOUNG—a daughter.

MARRIAGES (continued)

TREVOR : FREMANTLE.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach-gardens, by the Rev. H. J. Trevor, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. F. G. Cronin, CALEB HENRY TREVOR to JOAN LUCY, younger daughter of the HON. REGINALD and Mrs. FREMANTLE.

WADE : ELLIS.—On April 29, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, MAJOR ERIC W. N. WADE, M.C., East Yorkshire Regiment, to IRENE MARY (MOLLY), only child of LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. ELLIS, D.S.O., and the late Mrs. Ellis.

WATT : PHILLIPS.—On April 29, 1930, at the Cathedral Church of St. Machar, Aberdeen, by the Rev. Melville Dinwiddie, D.S.O., M.C., O.B.E., B.D., assisted by the Rev. George Mackay, Fearn, Ross-shire, WILLIAM WATT, W.S., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Watt, Craigclockhart House, Edinburgh, to MARGARET ISOBEL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. PHILLIPS, Kincorth House, Nigg, Kincardineshire.

DEATHS

BALL.—On April 30, 1930, at 78, Park-mansions, Knightsbridge, ALBERT J. A. BALL, late of the Local Government Board, and son of the late John Ball, F.R.S., a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, aged 68. Funeral at St. Thomas's Church, Rylston-road, Fulham, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, May 3. (No flowers, by request.)

BEAUMONT.—On April 29, 1930, after an operation, EDWARD BEAUMONT, of 29, Argyll-road, Kensington, and 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, aged 85. Funeral service at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, 1.30 to-morrow (Friday).

BEDSON.—On April 29, 1930, at No. 1, Buckingham House, Higher-terrace, Torquay, EMILY ELIZABETH (LILIAN) BEDSON, widow of Joseph Phillips Bedson.

BIRCH.—On April 29, 1930, suddenly, at Harrogate, EMILY HARRIET, widow of ERNEST BIRCH, formerly Judge, High Court, Calcutta, aged 84 years. Cremation Saturday, 12 noon, Leeds Crematorium, Lawnswood, Adel, Leeds, via Pool Bank.

BROWN.—On April 29, 1930, at Ermine House, Appleby, Lincolnshire, LILIAN, long-loved wife of WILLIAM COULMAN BROWN, aged 77. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m., at Appleby Church, Lincolnshire.

CARLTON.—On April 10, 1930, at "Fairview," Ashwell, Herts, EDITH ROLLINSON, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM and ELIZABETH CARLTON, of Doncaster, and before of Grantham, aged 55.

CHAPMAN.—On April 22, 1930, at The Haven, Ryfield, MARGARET, widow of the REV. WILLIAM HERBERT CHAPMAN, Rector of Eydon, aged 96.

CLARK.—On April 26, 1930, after a short illness, at "East Combe," Widmore-road, Bromley, Kent, EVALINE ALICE, dearly loved eldest daughter of the late EDWARD CLARK, Esq., and Catherine Alice Clark, late of Hackwood, Bromley, Kent. Interred St. Luke's Cemetery April 30.

CLUSE.—On April 28, 1930, suddenly, at Woodthorpe, Fairlight Cove, ERNEST CLUSE (late Manager, Westminster Bank, Ashwell). Funeral Fairlight Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

COUPLAND.—On April 29, 1930, at Wootton Ridge, Boars Hill, Oxford, SIDNEY COUPLAND, M.D., F.R.C.P., aged 80 years. Funeral private. No flowers.

CROMPTON.—On April 29, 1930, at 52, Royal-parade, Eastbourne, ALICE MAUD, daughter of the late GEORGE CROMPTON, of The Hall, Stanton-by-Dale, Nottinghan.

DELSTANCHE.—On April 25, 1930, at 8, Avenue du Longchamp, Brussels, PAUL DELSTANCHE, beloved husband of Hélène Delstanche, aged 88.

DICKINSON.—On April 19, 1930, in Lahore, India, ROSEMARY, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. DICKINSON (*nee* Clark), aged seven weeks. At rest.

ELLIOTT.—On April 24, 1930, at a nursing home in London, the infant son of MANON and JACK ELLIOTT, who survived his birth only a few hours. (North China papers, please copy.)

ELLIOTT.—On April 30, 1930, at a nursing home in London, MANON, dearly beloved wife of JACK ELLIOTT, 7, Park-place, St. James's, S.W.1, and daughter of P. N. Caridia. No mourning, by request. (North China papers, please copy.)

EVANS.—On April 30, 1930, at 27, Kingsthorpe-road, Sydenham, HERBERT AYSCOUGH, beloved husband of ANNIE EVANS. Funeral at Elmers End Cemetery, 11.30 Saturday, May 3.

FAIRFAX.—On April 27, 1930, at Sydney, Australia, GEOFFREY EVAN, son of the late SIR JAMES READING FAIRFAX, in his 69th year.

FOISTER.—On April 27, 1930, at a nursing home, Torquay, after an operation, ARTHUR TAYLOR, the beloved eldest son of ARTHUR TAYLOR and MAUD MERY FOISTER, The Berrystead, Barkby, aged 22 years. Funeral Parish Church, Syston, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday); interment Barkby, 2.45 p.m.

FORMAN.—On April 30, 1930, as the result of a riding accident, DUDLEY PERRY FORMAN, of Wollaton, Notts, the only son of James Forman, in his 43rd year.

FULLBROOK-LEGGATT.—On April 29, 1930, at Knightsbridge, Reading, MARY JULIA FULLBROOK-LEGGATT, late WILLIAM and ELIZABETH CARLTON, of Doncaster, and before of Grantham, aged 55.

GARNETT.—On April 28, 1930, at Radmore, Dorrington, Salop, JEANNE CAROLINE GARNETT, widow of F. N. Garnett. Funeral at Condover, 12 noon to-day (Thursday).

GORE-NORDHOFF.—On April 28, 1930, at Tangier, Morocco, suddenly, the BARONESS AMY DAVIS LETFORD NORTHCOTE GORE-NORDHOFF, daughter of the late Baron Charles Nordhoff, of Newtown, Long Island, and New York City. (U.S.A. papers, please copy.)

GRIER.—On April 29, 1930, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY GRIER, A.M., R.A.M.C. (retired), of Denton House, Guildford, aged 75. Funeral service at the Cathedral Church of Holy Trinity to-morrow (Friday) at 2.30.

HEATH.—On April 30, 1930, at 34, Devonshire-place, W.1, after a long illness, AGNES FRIDEWIDE, wife of CHARLES J. HEATH, F.R.C.S. Funeral arrangements later.

HESEL INE.—On April 28, 1930, at Goldhay, Great Warley, Essex, EVELYN HESELTINE, within one week of his 80th birthday. Funeral Great Warley Church, 3 p.m. Saturday, May 3. Conveyances will meet train leaving Liverpool-street 1.33 p.m., arriving Brentwood 2.11. Please do not buy flowers, but will those desirous of doing so send the equivalent to The London-over-the-Border Church Fund, which was very near his heart. A memorial service will be held at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, May 5.

HESKETH.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Olaves, 81, Ansen-on-Sea, COLONEL GEORGE HESKETH, V.D., J.P., D.L., of Linwood, Astley Bridge, Bolton, aged 77 years. Service at St. Paul's, Astley Bridge, Bolton, on Saturday, 11.15, prior to interment at Astley Bridge Cemetery, 12 noon. Deputations desirous of sending the service at St. Paul's apply for admission tickets, also inquiries, to Constantine Bros., 88, Bradshawgate, Bolton. 'Phone 131 or 626.

HICHISSON.—On April 29, 1930, at 9, Belmont-park, Lee, S.E., JOSEPH GILBART HICHISSON, passed peacefully away, in his 86th year. Interment Fo'est Hill Old Cemetery, Saturday, 12 noon.

HOGAN.—On April 29, 1930, at 3, Redcliffe-gardens, London, JOHN CHARLES HOGAN, M.A., M.I., in his 72nd year. Deeply mourned. Funeral strictly private. No flowers, by request.

HOPE.—On April 27, 1930, at Brookhill Close, Honiton, Devon, LT.-COMDR. A. EUSTACE M. HOOK, R.N. (rtd.).

JAMES.—On April 29, 1930, at 6, Hundleshall-park, Tunbridge Wells, ELOISA MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late REV. S. F. JAMES, of Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, and Hunnyhall Park, Tunbridge Wells. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30, St. Barnabas Church.

JOHNSTONE.—On April 29, 1930, at Small Hythe, Tenterden, very peacefully, after short illness, MARY GERTRUDE, widow of CHARLES JULIUS JOHNSTONE, aged 69. A devoted mother and will be dearly missed.

LAW.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1930, at Hove, DR. EDWARD LAW, late of 8, Wimpole-street, London, aged 77. Funeral, Saturday, May 3, at Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, at 12 o'clock. (Scottish and Yorkshire papers, please copy.)

LAWSON-BARNES.—On April 30, 1930, at Sherwood, Hatch End, Middlesex, DORA CECILIA, widow of EDMUND LAWSON-BARNES, of Barrow-in-Furness, in her 76th year. Service at St. Anselm's, Hatch End, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment in Pinner Churchyard at 11 a.m. on Saturday.

McCRINDLE.—On April 29, 1930, at Tattock, THOMAS MCCRINDLE, of Peachbower, Dent's Lane, Southampton. Cremation, Golders Green, to-day (Friday), 11 a.m.

MARTIN.—On April 30, 1930, at 7, ARTHUR ELLIS MARTIN, of 203, South Croxted-road, Dulwich, S.E.21, and of Messrs. Long and Barlow, Gipsy-hill, S.E.19, aged 52 years. Funeral at Woodvale Cemetery on Saturday, May 3, at 11.30 a.m.

MASEFIELD.—On April 28, 1930, at Tidcombe Hall, Tidcombe, Staffordshire, CLARA MARY, younger daughter of the late WILLIAM and MARY FIELD, J.P., aged 82.

MORTIMER JACKSON.—On April 29, 1930, after much suffering patiently borne, BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALBANY V. MORTIMER JACKSON, late of Normanby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 81. Funeral at Gilsborough Church, Yorkshire, to-day (Thursday), 2.30 p.m.

WATERSTON.—On Monday, April 28, 1930, at Willesden General Hospital, THE REV. JAMES WATERSTON (British Museum). Funeral at 4 o'clock, Old Church, to-day (Thursday). No flowers.

WICKEN.—On April 29, 1930, at Bexhill-on-Sea, of pneumonia, F. C. WICKEN, of the Bar, of Jesus, Pinker and Sons.

WINGFIELD DIGBY.—On Friday, April 25, 1930, very suddenly, RICHARD WINGFIELD DIGBY, of Sherborne, Dorset, son of the late Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Wingfield Digby, and brother of Major David Morton Jack Digby, of Minterne Magna, Dorset. Funeral at Sherborne Abbey to-day (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BENDYSHE.—In ever-loving memory of RICHARD NELSON BENDYSHE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.M.L.I., commanding Deal Battalion, killed in action at Gabe Tepe, May 1, 1915. R.I.P.

CHARRINGTON.—In loving memory of ARTHUR FINCH CHARRINGTON, who died May 1, 1922.

NEVILLE.—BARON JULIAN NATHAN NEVILLE, May 1, 1911. "As deeply mourned in death as he was fondly loved in life."

SHAW-YATES, ERNEST BENTLEY.—Died May 1, 1926 In beloved memory.—GLADYS.

WYKES.—In proud and ever-loving memory of GEOFFREY NOEL WYKES, M.C., Captain, The Leicestershire Regiment, died May 1, 1926, aged 35.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

DRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England or Wales. Valuations for Probate. Telephone: Day Service, Welbeck 8254; Night Service, Epsom 239.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS.
45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965.
12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757.
Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

WM. WHITELEY, LTD.—FUNERALS or CREMATIONS in Town or Country. Monumental work. Catalogue free.—Queen's-road, W.2. Telephone, Park 1234.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele.: Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myersliber, London." Tele., Grosvenor 3042.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
Post your films to me. I develop and print a V.P.K. or No. 2 Brownie for 1/-. No waiting.—Martin, Chemist, Southampton.

BUSINESS OFFERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

COMPLETELY FURNISHED OFFICE IN LONDON from £125 per annum, including rates, taxes, lighting, heating, cleaning, 'phone (unlimited local calls), and service.—Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ADVERTISER, with life-long experience as secretary, liquidator, receiver, &c., of important companies with competent staff and well-furnished offices adjoining Bank of England, open to accept SECRETARYSHIP public or private companies; unimpeachable inclusive fees; first-class references.—Write Box 858, care of Judd's, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

ACTIVE INVESTMENT £1,000, private Limited Company; garage now being erected London for 200 cars; showrooms; main road; exceptional scope for advancement; every investigation; principals or solicitors only, agents ignored.—Write Box 1,167, The Times, E.C.4.

100,000 ANGLE FENCING STANDARDS, drilled, pointed, 1s. 2d. each; sample 2s. 6d.; shelters, wire.—Army Surplus Depôt, Yeovil.

PRINTING.—Progressive Firm in London, centrally situated, with up-to-date plant, offers UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to gentleman with sound connexion of £10,000 per annum. A seat on the board considered. Capital not essential. Applications will be considered in strict confidence.—Write, stating remuneration required, Box 8,482, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, PRIME SEASONED PITCH PINE 60,000ft. run 7½ by 2¾ with ¾ groove for loose tongue in 15ft. and 17ft. lengths. Sample sent.—C. J. Rice, 10, Shirley Heath, Kent.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire by established printing business near London; part or whole-time partner; every investigation courted.—H. G. E., care of Chartered Accountants, 68½, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN can utilize further capital, in multiples of £50, in business showing exceptional profits.—Write P. S. M., 19, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

HOLLANDSCH CREDIET SYNDICAAT, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam (Holland) offers for financial enterprise. Issuing of capital. Inquiries invited.

GENTLEMEN interested in TRAVEL, having £500-£2,500 to INVEST in sound, serious entertainment proposition, write Box 0516, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MACHINE GUN (Patented).—WANTED someone to FINANCE demonstration of completed guns on profit-sharing basis. Interesting occupation with small expense and great possibilities.—Write Box 8,572, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL ART LEATHER GOODS, in all leading Stores. —£1,000 needed, to finance big, regular export orders. Generous interest. Active Directorship.—BM/HHPL, W.C.1.

MUSHROOM FARM and FRENCH GARDEN (Freehold).—Cost £20,000. Price £5,000, or half share £2,500. Reason wanted offered that will yield £3,000 rear clear. Write Box N.710, The Times, E.C.4.

MUSHROOMS.—Gentleman grower, through death, sacrificing high-grade FREEHOLD RURAL FARM; lovely spot, Chipperfield; £6,000 mortgage, buys, with exquisite residence. Crops extra. Expert foreman for full control. Net profit 1929 £800. Scope to treble.—BM KMXN, W.C.1.

A WORLD INDUSTRY (secret), starting by British firm, 55 years old. Tremendous trade in sight. Sums £100, £500, &c. (total £10,000), secure good interest. Investor £2,000 offered active DIRECTORSHIP and £520 year.—BM BDFF, W.C.1.

THE "BUSINESSES for SALE" Column will be found on page Five.

DIRECTORS AND PARTNERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

A GENTLEMAN with whole or part-time services available, invested to INVEST £1,000 (DIRECTORSHIP) in company established 3 years; large majority of capital is invited to write Box 0987, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A LADY of cultured and artistic taste, able to ADVISE in the selection of HOUSES, FLATS, &c., sought as DIRECTOR of a private company being formed to enable two or three people of social standing to take over and extend a gift-edged undertaking showing a return of 14 per cent. Shares to the extent of £1,000 will be taken up, which will carry a seat on the board of directors with fees, &c. The proposition affords an opportunity to a talented young woman with sound connexion of £10,000 per annum. A seat on the board considered. Capital not essential. Applications will be considered in strict confidence.—Write, stating remuneration required, Box 8,482, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, PRIME SEASONED PITCH PINE 60,000ft. run 7½ by 2¾ with ¾ groove for loose tongue in 15ft. and 17ft. lengths. Sample sent.—C. J. Rice, 10, Shirley Heath, Kent.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire by established printing business near London; part or whole-time partner; every investigation courted.—H. G. E., care of Chartered Accountants, 68½, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN can utilize further capital, in multiples of £50, in business showing exceptional profits.—Write P. S. M., 19, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

HOLLANDSCH CREDIET SYNDICAAT, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam (Holland) offers for financial enterprise. Issuing of capital. Inquiries invited.

GENTLEMEN interested in TRAVEL, having £500-£2,500 to INVEST in sound, serious entertainment proposition, write Box 0516, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MACHINE GUN (Patented).—WANTED someone to FINANCE demonstration of completed guns on profit-sharing basis. Interesting occupation with small expense and great possibilities.—Write Box 8,572, The Times, E.C.4.

USEFUL ART LEATHER GOODS, in all leading Stores. —£1,000 needed, to finance big, regular export orders. Generous interest. Active Directorship.—BM/HHPL, W.C.1.

MUSHROOM FARM and FRENCH GARDEN (Freehold).—Cost £20,000. Price £5,000, or half share £2,500. Reason wanted offered that will yield £3,000 rear clear. Write Box N.710, The Times, E.C.4.

MUSHROOMS.—Gentleman grower, through death, sacrificing high-grade FREEHOLD RURAL FARM; lovely spot, Chipperfield; £6,000 mortgage, buys, with exquisite residence. Crops extra. Expert foreman for full control. Net profit 1929 £800. Scope to treble.—BM KMXN, W.C.1.

A WORLD INDUSTRY (secret), starting by British firm, 55 years old. Tremendous trade in sight. Sums £100, £500, &c. (total £10,000), secure good interest. Investor £2,000 offered active DIRECTORSHIP and £520 year.—BM BDFF, W.C.1.

THE "BUSINESSES for SALE" Column will be found on page Five.

AGENCIES

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ENGLISH MANUFACTURER REQUIRES responsible MANUFACTURERS' AGENT in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, with established connexion leading Store and Wholesale Houses; quick seller; utility article retailing 2s. 6d.; cutlery and jewellery trade preferred.—Write Box 0,503, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM MANUFACTURING KHAKI DRILLS, COTTON UNDERCLOTHES, and WHITE GOODS are open to appoint a LONDON AGENT for the shipping trade only, principally for the Colonial and Far Eastern markets.—Please apply direct to G. Greenhow and Co., Ltd., Princess-street, and 6, Cloth-st.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

"NOCLITE."—An attractive and beautiful form of outdoor paving for gardens, terraces, and paths.—Noclite Works, Borough Green, Sevenoaks.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their clinical knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1. Telephone Hop 1317.

PERSONAL

H.W.—1st October, 1923. Tout passe, l'amitié reste.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST, BAR BROOCH set brilliants; W.1.—Write Box 8760, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THE OLD RUGBEIAN TRIENNIAL DINNER will be held at the EDWARD VII. ROOMS, HOTEL VICTORIA, London, on TUESDAY, 8th July, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. Chairman, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.—Old Rugbeians wishing to attend should apply for tickets, price 16s., exclusive of wines, &c., to Basil Wilson, 10, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, and state their year of entry into the School.

THE KIPLING SOCIETY desire to have as GUESTS at the FOURTH ANNUAL LUNCHEON on June 11 those men who were CONTEMPORARIES of RUDYARD KIPLING at WESTWARD HO! during the years 1878-82, or at least to hear from them on that occasion if unable to be present.—Please communicate on this matter (or re Membership of the Society) with the Hon. Sec., Owen Bailey, 3A, Cromwell-crescent, London, S.W. (Ref. T.T.)

MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND DINNER at the Savoy Hotel, Thursday, May 8th, at 7 o'clock. —Tickets one guinea each, obtainable from the Secretary, 16, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

ALL-ROUND NEWSPAPER MAN.—Advertiser recommends University man, 15 years' experience reporting (verbatim shorthand), sub-editing, and writing special articles in England and Dominions; is also experienced private secretary; of exceptionally good presence, 6ft. 3in. tall; excellent credentials, 1914 exinfantry officer; urgency is essential to stave off starvation and sinking in social scale; wife in delicate health.—Write Box N.713, The Times, E.C.4.

ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY, Tuesday, June 24. President, H.R.H. Princess Victoria. Chairman, The Duchess of Portland.—Will voluntary helpers kindly send their names to Miss C. May Beeman, C.B.E., 33, The Grove, The Boltons, S.W.10 ?

ONE COPY each "TIMES" reporting Trafalgar and Waterloo. What offers ? Also for original Sheraton Sideboard, with cellarette.—Write Box E.372, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY who SUFFERS from HEADACHES, which neither doctors can fathom nor drugs alleviate, would be very grateful if anyone of similar experience would COMMUNICATE any beneficial results they may have obtained anyhow or anywhere. No "quack" or advertised remedies wanted.—Write Box S.563, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE of a CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-Cars, &c.," on page two.

TO MANAGING DIRECTORS.—£1,500 per annum Sales Promotion and Advertising Manager of wide experience desires few weeks' engagement from May 8th. Write Box A.856, The Times, E.C.4.

A Perfect TUDOR half-timbered RESIDENCE; lounge hall, dining room, 4 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, 2 baths, &c.; lodge, garage; swimming pool; 25 Acres. FREEHOLD £12,000. SUSSEX. No agents.—Write Box R.1393, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

N.S.P.C.C. The Children's Champion in brutality. Please

SHIPPING

P. & O.

BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES

WEEKLY SERVICE FROM LONDON, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, KARACHI, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, TRINCOMALEE, CALCUTTA, CHITTAGONG, RANGOON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, BELAWAN, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, LONDON.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM LONDON TO BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Special facilities to Passengers proceeding to Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Java, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Egypt, Mediterranean, Spain and Portugal.

Apply P. & O. Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government)

Mails and Passengers for Malta, Egypt and Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND FAR EAST.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Macedonia	11,000	[illegible]rton	—	—
[illegible]	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 3
Comorin	15,000	Clarke	May 9	May 10
[illegible]orea	11,000	Hollar	Mar 16	[illegible] 23
Rawalpindi	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
[illegible]ran	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
[illegible]ma	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
[illegible]walpindi	16,600	Stiff	June 20	June 27
[illegible]ultan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
[illegible]ina	11,000	Truett	July 11	July 18
[illegible]ndelo	11,000	Orton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM LONDON AND MARSEILLES.

Ship.	From London and Marseilles.	Commander.	Tons.	
[illegible]aldera	16,500	Harrison	—	2 May 9
[illegible]ng	16,000	Rhoden	May	2 May 22
[illegible]arkul	16,500	Parker	May	16 — 6
[illegible]athay	15,000	Griffin	June	13 — 9
[illegible]ulton	21,000	Townshend	June	27 July 4
*Ben	13,000	Wyatt	July	11 July 17
Comorin	15,000	Carter	July	25 — 1
[illegible]Malavia	16,000	Allin	Aug.	8 Aug. 14

† Also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
[illegible]ankin	7,000	Tickell	May 9	—
[illegible]ra (or)	7,000	Cooper	May 23	—
[illegible]as	7,736	—	June 6	—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SERVICE TO CHINA, JAPAN.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Fort [illegible]	11,000	Holland	May 16	— 23
[illegible]aly	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
[illegible]ultan	21,000	Malahan	June 26	—
[illegible]ra	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Middlesbro.	LONDON
[illegible]RIPALI	8,000	—	May 3	May 10
ATIALA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
[illegible]NAT	—	June 14	June 11	June 21
[illegible]ALA	8,401	July 5	July 2	July 12

Calls Suez.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Middlesbro.	LONDON
MANOR	7,888	—	—	May 2
[illegible]RWARA	8,163	—	May 10	May 17
[illegible]MBERA	8,182	—	May 24	May 31
ANTOLA	9,066	May 28	June 7	June 14

Tangier. Calls Port Sudan. Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND INDIA.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
[illegible]MADURA	9,077	—	May 9
[illegible]TTA	9,067	May 17	May 28
[illegible]WA	9,900	June 28	July 4
MORA	9,070	July 12	July 23

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Intro.	Limmington.	LONDON
[illegible]ASTER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE

Manager, F. H. GROVESON.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: 38, Rue Vignon, et 2, Pl. de la Madeleine; Marseilles: 16, Bd. des Capucines; Vente de Coupons, 3, Rue Cannebière; Brindisi: Via Colonna, 1; Genoa: Via Roma, 10; Naples: Via Cristoforo Colombo, 45; Venice: Piazza San Marco, 71/A; Trieste: Via Cavana, 2; Port Said: Rue Arabi; Suez: Rue Chemin de Fer; Aden: Crescent; Bombay: Ballard-road; Colombo: Prince-street; Calcutta: 5, Hastings-street; Yokohama: 14, Bluff; Kobe: 24, Kyomachi; Shanghai: 17, The Bund; Hongkong: Alexandra-buildings; Singapore: Battery-road; Penang: Beach-street; Port Swettenham: Malay States Guides Association; Belawan: Deli Railway Co.; Sydney: 247, George-street; Melbourne: 343, Collins-street; Brisbane: Creek-street; Fremantle: Cliff-street; Durban: Point-road; Cape Town: Adderley-street; Lourenco Marques: Rua Consiglieri Pedroso; Beira: Rua Principal; Zanzibar: Kelly's Buildings; Mombasa: Kilindini Road; Port Sudan: Red Sea Buildings; Auckland: Queen-street; Wellington: Customhouse-quay; Christchurch: Cathedral-square; Dunedin: Princes-street.

GENERAL MANAGER FOR EUROPE, F. C. STRICK.

Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Branch Offices: 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

Agents in London: Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

Freight Brokers:—

P. & O. Recoupe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewart & Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlehurst, Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter & Co., Ltd., 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	From SOUTHAMPTON for Cristobal.
ANGITANE	17,000	Hall	May 9
OTORUA	12,500		June 6
REMUERA	11,500		June 13
WAITEMATA (new motor vessel)	17,000		July 4
APEHU	9,000		Aug. 1

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. Via Suez.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., G. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Australasian Chambers, 9, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Phone 3250); or the Frank Public Passenger Agency, 14, W. 1, James, General Manager, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Tel. No. 5820).

UNION-S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND, Ltd.

1, 2, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., the [illegible]

VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship.	From Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	—
ORANGI	May 23	—
NAKARA	—	June 11
NIAGARA	June 25	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, 71/4, (W. 1. Transport House), 4, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; 66, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Avenue 6720); or for [illegible] to the Canadian Pacific Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARE.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	12[illegible]th.
ARRABOOL	12,000	2 May	10 May
NARANA	13,000	6 June	7 June
[illegible]NAT	13,000	4 July	5 July
[illegible]GO	13,000	11 July	—

† Also calls Marseilles 17th July; † calls Malta.

Also 3rd Class BOMBAY.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
M.S. NARKUNDA	16,500	May 15	May 22
M.S. MOOLTAN	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

Apply to the Company, 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or [illegible]ge Agents, 16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY CRUISES TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, AND CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	—	May 2	May 4
RONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 4
RAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
TRANTO	20,000	July 10	July 25	July 27
RMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
RONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
RO AY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Branch Offices: 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Marseilles	7,879	Sept. 6	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	7,879	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Canterbury	10,021	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

(a) Marseilles, Port Sudan, (for Madras). (b) Marseilles. (c) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East Lon-
City of Cairo	7,485	Oct. 11	don and Natal.

RESERVATIONS TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-Ass. 30, Water-st. " Cent. 9232
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " 9222

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KITANO MARU	8,000	May 2	May 10	May 12
HARUNA MARU	16,000	May 17	May 24	May 26
AMO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

TOYO YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West-End Agency, Cunard Line, 38-37, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10
Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24
Oxfordshire	13,500	May 30	June 7
Leicestershire	12,000	June 13	June 21

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 24, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

VISIT PICTURESQUE PORTUGAL and MADEIRA. All-the-Time Tours. Programmes from Portuguese Travel Bureau, 97, Regent-street, W.1. Gerrard 8931.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

UTILITARIAN SERVICE SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Majestic	Wed., May 7	Olympic	Wed., May 21
Homeric	Wed., May 14	Majestic	Wed., May 28

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK. Via Queenstown.

(2) † Britannic	Sat., May 3	(2) Baltic	Sat., May 17
Arabic	Sat., " 10	Cedric	Sat., May 24

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not call Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Afric	Fri., May 9	Doric	Fri., May 30
Laurentic	Fri., May 16	Albertic	Fri., June 6

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic	(Via Galway.)		Sat., May 3

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland			May 3
(4) Westernland			May 10

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland			Sat., May 10
(4) Pennland			Sat., May

Plus Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. (5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,895 t.		May 10	June 7
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons		May	June 14

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons		May 17	June 14

* Carrying also free of charge, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA			MAY 8
MAURETANIA	May 10	ARMANIA	May 10

† Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA	- - -		MAY 3
†SAXONIA	May 10	†CARINTHIA	May 17

† Calls Boston.

* Via Belfast, not Cobh.

† Calls Halifax and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AUSONIA	- - -		MAY 2
AURANIA	May 9	ASCANIA	May 17

† Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA	- - -		MAY 3
SAXONIA	May 9	ANDANIA	May 17

† From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

Calls Belfast prior to Glasgow.

Apply Cunard Line, Travel Dept., 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 15, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Manchester and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST CABIN SERVICES from HAVRE to PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

Ship.	From Plymouth.	From New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	May 7	May 13
"PASTEUR" (c)	May 10	May 18
"PARIS" (c)	May 14	May 20
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	May 17	May 25

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also From Havre to Houston, Texas (Cabin Class)

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELLERIN"	LATOUCHE"		May 30
S.S. "FLANDRE"			June 16

The largest and fastest liners from London. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Apply Cie. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.I. A.M.I.

From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly
Famous Cuisine. From	One class only £20 10s.
Return (Tourist Cabin).	With 1st Class £32 10s.

Rates, &c. Free from your Agent or U.S. Line Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 5820.)

George Washington May 9 | LEVIATHAN ... May 15
President Roosevelt May 15 | America ... May 22

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

NEW YORK

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

S.S. EUROPA ... ... May 7

carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

S.S. BERLIN ... ... May 9

carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.

MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,

11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Nordeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(Hapag).

ACCELERATED SERVICE—7 DAYS.

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

RELIANCE			May 3
HAMBURG			May 10
ALBERT BALLIN			May 17
NEW YORK			May 24

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, May 8, May 15.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena, from Southampton	..	May 21
Orinoco	..	June 11
Rugia, from Plymouth	..	May 8

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST

Four Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE

from SOUTHAMPTON, via

SPAIN, FOR LISBON, LAS PALMAS, ERNAMBUCO, S.S. "GELRIA" ... 17 MAY
BAHIA ... S.S. "FLANDRIA" ... 29 MAY
IO DE JANEIRO S.S. "ORANJA" ... 3 JULY
SANTOS S.S. "FLANDRIA" ... 31 JULY
ONTEVIDEO For passage and full information
UENOS AIRES apply to the Agents:—
D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1;
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN	.. May 17
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS	.. May 31

Full details on request to:—

Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency: 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INANDA	Sailing May 23	LONDON
INGOMA	Sailing June 20	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA	May 16	†CASTALIA	July 1
CIRCASSIA	May 30	*CIRCASSIA	Aug. 29

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. † Calls Port Sudan.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.

carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA	May 2	CALEDONIA	May 16
CALIFORNIA	May 10	CAMERONIA	May 23

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA,

VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.

THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO

AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5633-4-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE J NEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
†DESEADO	21,477	—	May 10
†ARLANZA	14,958	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	June 7
DEMERARA	11,484	—	—
†ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	July 4	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, PERU, BERMUDA via PANAMA CANAL, HAVANA, France, Spain.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15
ORCOMA (calls Azores)	11,580	May 20
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,296	May 28
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.

ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" CRUISES to

GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.

From SOUTHAMPTON 6th June 15 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (Via Cherbourg).

MONTCALM (via Queenstown)	.. May 2
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	.. May 9
MONTROSE (via Queenstown)	.. May 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	.. May 10

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF YORK	.. May 2
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.G.)	.. May 9
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	.. May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.G.)	.. May 23
(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.	

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL

ATHELITA ... May 2 DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ... May 10

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	.. May 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	.. June 12

Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17. Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI ... May 28 | NIAGARA ... June 25

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,170 tons from Southampton	June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply P. Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	23 May
CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton	20 June
ONIC	12,351 tons	from Southampton	18 July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	15 Aug.
†ZEALANDIC	11,020 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only. † Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE RED SEA AND INDIA.

Short Sea Journeys to South of France, and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35.

AENEAS	24 May	ANTENOR	16 Aug.
SARPEDON	21 June	HECTOR	13 Sept.
PATROCLUS	19 July		

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or any recognized Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	23rd	MAY
(1) S.S. ORION	" Liverpool	30th	JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC	" Liverpool	23rd	AUG.

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.

For full particulars apply to

ALFRED HOLT and Co., India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
WALMER CASTLE	—	May 2
†KENILWORTH CASTLE	—	May 9
†DUNLUCE CASTLE	May 15	—
†WINDSOR CASTLE	—	May 16

*Via Madeira. †Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

CHENONCEAUX ... May 16 and May 30 | ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Ex. GRANDIDIER ... May 6 and May 20 | A. M. BARROS
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
THEOPHILE GAUTIER ... May 6 and May 20 | ANGKOR
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION ... May 6 and May 13 | PIERRE LOTI

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL

S.S. Hildebrand from Liverpool ... ... May 2
Aldan from Liverpool ... ... June 10
Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.
Send for Booklet.

For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T.

BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr., London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY TO

STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENAMOY ... ... from London May 3
GLENAPP ... ... from London May 24

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0437.)

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES. SHORT SEA TRIPS. ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

S.S. Thermal	8,000	May 2
S.S. Shamat	12,000	May 16
S.S. Perseus	12,000	May 30

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA.

Short Sea Route with interesting tour through AMERICA.

Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE

53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line.

NEW HOLIDAY CRUISES.

DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAYS AT SEA AT MOST REASONABLE COSTS.

Full details and Booklets gratis.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,

11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1 and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. PLEASURE CRUISES

Full particulars on request. NO BOOKING FEES.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS &c.,

BUYERS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who will be pleased to deal in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very highest prices guaranteed whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

OFFICE FURNITURE.—We hold the largest stock in London of all office and library furniture, both new and second-hand. Call and view it when you are next in the CITY.—EDGLEY'S, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone, Central 1748.

PIANOFORTES

BECHSTEIN GRAND, brilliant tone. No dealers.—Write Box 09795, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 302, High Holborn (W.C.1), for Ladies' or Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Boots, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return.—Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE, dark oak frame; perfect condition, with accessories; for SALE.—Apply to Mr. Standing, Estate Office, Redlynch Park, Bruton, Somerset.

ORNAMENTAL STONEWORK from the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT is available for SALE and may be viewed upon application to the Superintendent of Works at the Houses of Parliament.—Applications for purchase to be addressed to The Controller of Supplies, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-street, S.W.1.

TRAILER CARAVAN for SALE, 10ft. by 6ft. Lantern roof; four bunks; good condition.—Apply S. S., Smith's Bookstall, Staines.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CAUTION.

"PATENT" BARLEY and "PATENT" GROATS. KEEN, ROBINSON and Co., Ltd., of London, are the Sole Manufacturers of "Patent" Barley and "Patent" Groats, both of which articles have for over 50 years enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Keen, Robinson and Co., Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeits, and give notice that they will at once institute legal proceedings against anyone selling "Patent" Barley or "Patent" Groats not manufactured by them.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham-road, S.W.3.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Governors will be held in the Board Room of the Hospital on WEDNESDAY, May 21st, 1930, at 4 p.m., precisely.

By Order of the Board,
COURTNEY BUCHANAN, Sec.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ALDERSHOT GAS, WATER and DISTRICT LIGHTING COMPANY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of JUNIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT and DRAUGHTSMAN under the Chief Engineer; age from 18 to 20 years.

Preference given to those of good education who have specialised in Engineering Subjects.

Duty in own handwriting, giving full particulars, salary required, qualifications, when able to commence, with copies of two recent testimonials and Medical Certificate, to reach the undersigned not later than Monday, 12th May.

By Order,
F. A. RICKETTS, Secretary.

Chief Office, Victoria-road, Aldershot.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS.—Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department (21-24 on 1st January, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Junior Clerkships in the Civil Service in the Home Civil Service (Male and Female) and Writerships in the Colonial Service (21-24), 8th May. Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service (20-24, Malaya 21-24), 8th May. Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-23, with extension in certain cases), 10th July.

The dates specified above are those on which application forms can be received. Regulations on which applications must be framed, and forms on which applications will be made, will be sent in reply to applications (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.

MAURITIUS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANIST at a Sugar Research Station which has been established in Mauritius. Duties will involve the study of problems connected with the growth and metabolism of the sugar-cane and of physiological questions relating to the breeding of new varieties of sugar-cane. Salary according to age and experience up to Rs.10,000 per annum (£750 at present rate) subject to deduction of 4 per cent. towards the pensions of widows and orphans of Government servants. Free unfurnished quarters and free first-class passage provided. Post pensionable, subject to three years' probation. Candidate must hold a good Honours Degree in Botany (or, alternatively, equivalent qualifications in Bio-Chemistry) is required. A candidate without special post-graduate experience in plant-physiology will, if selected, be required to undergo a preliminary course of training, during which he will receive full salary and allowances.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained, on application in writing, from the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Completed applications should reach the Private Secretary not later than the 22nd of May.

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified CANDIDATES are invited for the following POSTS under the GOVERNMENT of TRINIDAD and TOBAGO:—

M.1973.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TRINIDAD and TOBAGO for the Public Works Department, for three years' service, with possible extension, at a salary of £500, rising to £600 a year by annual increments of £25, and to £700 a year by annual increments of £50, after passage. Candidates, 25 to 30 years of age, preferably Engineers who must have passed Sections A and B of the examination for the A.M.I.C.E. diploma, or hold professional qualifications recognised by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from these examinations, and have had at least three years' practical experience upon engineering works of some magnitude, especially in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Candidates up to 35 years of age will be considered, but they must have had at least five years' practical experience.

Apply in the first instance by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1973.

DESIGNERS with experience in the DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION of LIGHT PRECISION MECHANICAL or ELECTRICAL MACHINERY are required for an Admiralty establishment near London. Previous experience is essential and should preferably have been in this type of work. Candidates should have a wide interest in Engineral Science.

The duration of these appointments will be for a period of one year in the first instance, and the posts will be pensionable at the end of that time. The salary will be according to the scale of £206-£16-£334 plus Civil Service bonus, (i.e., at present from £299-£13-£410 approximately), inclusive, i.e., the initial rate of remuneration will depend upon the ability of the candidates.

Candidates must be natural-born British subjects.

Candidates should apply, giving full particulars as to qualifications, etc., to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E. Branch), Whitehall, London, S.W.1, within 10 days of the appearance of this notice. No application forms are required.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS REQUIRE the services of a DISTRICT TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Candidates should have had a Public School education; preference will be given to candidates who have had experience on one of the three major industries of the country, namely, cotton, agriculture, or railways. Our business is recognised as being a healthy one, and is well into its second century. Our trade is international, and the interests of our Home Trade Representatives we take men whom we can, when occasion requires, transfer to overseas positions. We attribute our success to the young, fit men, preferably under 30 and able to pass a medical examination; 25 years. We pay selected candidates a commencing salary of £5 per week during travelling apprenticeship, and train them for their work and future appointments. Applications are invited from keen, virile, and capable men with the above educational qualifications, men instinct with business sense and willingness to work.—Applications, which cover past career from preparation school and, in the first instance should be addressed to Box S.520, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, expert male Stenographer-Correspondent, knowledge of book-keeping, systematic, and of good appearance; accustomed to late hours. Write full particulars, with photograph if possible, to Mr. V. Behar, 5, Bevis-marks, E.C.

WANTED, Machine Tool Salesman with knowledge of all makes of high-grade tools and having a connexion in London and Home Counties; also a similar man for the North of England.—Applicants must give full details of experience and state salary required to Box E.599, The Times, E.C.4.

A by training as Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning Dept. EN/Pat, or Postal Courses 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Brilliant career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet to The Secretary, Pitman's College, 197, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ALL those seeking good commercial appointments are advised to write, without obligation, for the booklet, "The Direct Way to a Good Job, free and post free, by W. Gerald Ivey, Appointment Specialist, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., &c. Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARE you satisfied at your present rate of progress? The Russell Correspondence Course in Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One student rose in six months from 32s. 6d. per week to £10. Another, a student at Eton, became inspector to assistant sales manager at £600 a year. If we can help you we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. The British firms regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Opportunity for Men," to-day for "Your Future," to-day for "How to make it Secure." The Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 63, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy and determination reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Consult us, should write, phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and training which await you.—The British School of Selling (Salesmanship) Ltd., 7, Egerton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0962.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the exams.—Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date Civil Service Guide; offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. 3, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great future. Progressive firm of Public School educationists, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WELL-KNOWN Firm.—The Premier Telegraph Colleges have been in existence for 54 years) have a vacancy for a young man, with assured positions for successful students, in which there is a future of a most interesting character. Forty-four students passed at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. 3, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITORIAL assistance required for technical journals (London) dealing with water supply, roads, and sanitation; previous journalistic experience would not be essential. Person provided technical qualifications would be given full training; part-time service from fully qualified man might be arranged.—Write Box A.889, The Times, E.C.4.

PICTURE sub-editor required; young; skilled artistic photo make-up on new and modernist lines; able to invent vivid subjects for camera, although technical knowledge photography unnecessary; one with lively movement and angle values in display of pictorial news-value, and essentially modern in every way. Good salary and opportunities to right young man. Particulars of experience, salary, &c.—Write Box A.866, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Editorship of a daily paper published in the tropics (Asia) will be vacant before the end of the year; applicants must be between 30 and 40 years of age and have had previous editorial experience; salary £1,600-£1,200 a year.—Write Box 229, Smith's, 62, Kingston High-street, W.3.

WANTED, Representative to secure advertisement for a group of well-established Colonial newspapers with Box 8705, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Man to assist in advertising. Replies by letter only, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to Box A.331, T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARTICLED Pupil.—Borough Engineer and Surveyor (London), M.Inst.C.E., &c., has vacancy for well-educated youth; premium.—Write Box S.580, The Times, E.C.4.

ART.—A Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils, both sexes, who wish to learn commercial art work in all its branches.—Write Box 12, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.2.

AUCTIONEERS, occupying fine position in favourite South Coast town, have vacancy for Articled Pupil; exceptional opportunity to thoroughly learn all branches of profession; moderate premium required, returnable as salary.—Write Box S.435, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Surveyor and Architect, London, having varied practice, has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium partly returnable; personal supervision.—Write Box G.1487, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet street office for experienced Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.849, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Vacancy occurs for articled clerk in busy solicitor's office; general practice; moderate premium.—Write Box N.711, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Estate Agents. Opening occurs for youth; moderate premium for training, returnable by salary.—Write Box S.581, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST-END.—Banker and Physical Culturist has vacancy for pupil; personal supervision assured; premium, part returnable salary.—Write Box 09815, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EFFICIENT Private Secretary (lady) for Managing Director well-known firm; must have good executive ability, speed in shorthand (typing optional).—Write or call Tellus, Ltd., 69, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Tuesday, 10-12 and 4-5.

LEGAL Secretary, expert shorthand-typist, wanted for private practice; Office work in country house, facility and wide experience all private secretarial duties; business experience, and would like to hear from the chairman or managing director of any large concern who might now or later make use of his services.—Write Box N.659, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, temporary and holiday engagements; experience legal, banking, commercial, insurance; high speeds.—"Typist," 3, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

VISITING Lady Accountant and Secretary desires a few more engagements. Income and our fees moderate. Highest references.—Write Box E.378, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-TRAINED lady Secretary-Stenographer requires evening work. Phone Gerrard 1542.—Stern Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, speaking French, German, English, shorthand-typing, experienced, wishes post as Secretary or Interpreter.—Johanson, 1, Holly-place, Highgate, N.6.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend Nursery Governess, P.N.E.U. method preferred, musical, fond of games?—Write Box 09790, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A N intelligent, adaptable Lady Secretary (28), experienced and conscientious, seeks post; all qualifications.—H., 33, Cornwall-avenue, N.3.

DAILY Secretary, mornings; shorthand, typing, accounts, housekeeping, &c.; political knowledge (Conservative); sub doctor, professional, or M.P.—Write Box S.591, The Times, E.C.4.

DUBLIN Graduate (woman), fluent German and French, experienced translator, requires Secretary-ship, full or part time; literary man or publisher.—Write Box S.611, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary seeks part-time work; excellent references; London only.—Write Box 0489, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Private Secretary (lady, young), shorthand, typing, &c.; French; four years' reference.—Write Box 8696, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (young middle-aged); cultured, refined, all round capabilities, disengaged. Private Secretary, urgently seeks employment; would welcome any interesting remunerative work needing confidence, personality, experience, and initiative; excellent references.—Write Box 09690, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (22), M.A., seeks re-engagement as Foreign Correspondent; shorthand, typing; French, Spanish, Italian, German; salary £4.—No. 9, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY requires post as Foreign Secretary, Companion, Housekeeper, or Reader; fluent French, German, Spanish; two years Bonn, three years Paris; shorthand, typewriting; excellent references and travels.—Write Box E.388, The Times, E.C.4.

MEDICAL lady, 32, years present post as Secretary to West End surgeon, disengaged shortly; excellent references.—Write Box 09728, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

POSITION abroad sought by lady, experienced accountant, shorthand, typing; some French, German; can drive car.—Write Box E.381, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED, well-educated girl (17), just leaving school, requires situation as Junior Shorthand-Typist.—Graham, 55, Church-street, Kensington.

SECRETARY, Dutch, speaking fluently English, French, German, knowing English, French, German correspondence, shorthand-typewriting, seeks position.—Larsen, South Lodge, 30, Rotherwick-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

SECRETARIAL post required by lady (33), experienced Shorthand-Typist; good knowledge French (conversational), commercial correspondence, interpreter; able to type; willing to travel.—Miss V., 20, Clive-road, S.W.19.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, temporary and holiday engagements; experience legal, banking, commercial, insurance; high speeds.—"Typist," 3, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

VISITING Lady Accountant and Secretary desires a few more engagements. Income and our fees moderate. Highest references.—Write Box E.378, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-TRAINED lady Secretary-Stenographer requires evening work. Phone Gerrard 1542.—Stern Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, speaking French, German, English, shorthand-typing, experienced, wishes post as Secretary or Interpreter.—Johanson, 1, Holly-place, Highgate, N.6.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend Nursery Governess, P.N.E.U. method preferred, musical, fond of games?—Write Box 09790, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DAILY Secretary, mornings; shorthand, typing, accounts, housekeeping, &c.; political knowledge (Conservative); sub doctor, professional, or M.P.—Write Box S.591, The Times, E.C.4.

DUBLIN Graduate (woman), fluent German and French, experienced translator, requires Secretary-ship, full or part time; literary man or publisher.—Write Box S.611, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary seeks part-time work; excellent references; London only.—Write Box 0489, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Private Secretary (lady, young), shorthand, typing, &c.; French; four years' reference.—Write Box 8696, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (young middle-aged); cultured, refined, all round capabilities, disengaged. Private Secretary, urgently seeks employment; would welcome any interesting remunerative work needing confidence, personality, experience, and initiative; excellent references.—Write Box 09690, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (22), M.A., seeks re-engagement as Foreign Correspondent; shorthand, typing; French, Spanish, Italian, German; salary £4.—No. 9, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY requires post as Foreign Secretary, Companion, Housekeeper, or Reader; fluent French, German, Spanish; two years Bonn, three years Paris; shorthand, typewriting; excellent references and travels.—Write Box E.388, The Times, E.C.4.

MEDICAL lady, 32, years present post as Secretary to West End surgeon, disengaged shortly; excellent references.—Write Box 09728, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

POSITION abroad sought by lady, experienced accountant, shorthand, typing; some French, German; can drive car.—Write Box E.381, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED, well-educated girl (17), just leaving school, requires situation as Junior Shorthand-Typist.—Graham, 55, Church-street, Kensington.

SECRETARY, Dutch, speaking fluently English, French, German, knowing English, French, German correspondence, shorthand-typewriting, seeks position.—Larsen, South Lodge, 30, Rotherwick-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

SECRETARIAL post required by lady (33), experienced Shorthand-Typist; good knowledge French (conversational), commercial correspondence, interpreter; able to type; willing to travel.—Miss V., 20, Clive-road, S.W.19.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, temporary and holiday engagements; experience legal, banking, commercial, insurance; high speeds.—"Typist," 3, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

VISITING Lady Accountant and Secretary desires a few more engagements. Income and our fees moderate. Highest references.—Write Box E.378, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-TRAINED lady Secretary-Stenographer requires evening work. Phone Gerrard 1542.—Stern Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, speaking French, German, English, shorthand-typing, experienced, wishes post as Secretary or Interpreter.—Johanson, 1, Holly-place, Highgate, N.6.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

A Practical Printer seeks berth as such with private concern; could provide plant if required.—25, Hunsdon-street, S.W.17.

ARE you looking for a Journalist (girl) with brains and original ideas, experienced sub-editing, Miss, reading, article writing, interviewing? If so write to Box N.700, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN expert Secretary-Stenographer of good address seeks interesting and responsible post; 14 years' experience, commercial and literary; speeds 130/80.—Write Box 09790, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A N intelligent, adaptable Lady Secretary (28), experienced and conscientious, seeks post; all qualifications.—H., 33, Cornwall-avenue, N.3.

DAILY Secretary, mornings; shorthand, typing, accounts, housekeeping, &c.; political knowledge (Conservative); sub doctor, professional, or M.P.—Write Box S.591, The Times, E.C.4.

DUBLIN Graduate (woman), fluent German and French, experienced translator, requires Secretary-ship, full or part time; literary man or publisher.—Write Box S.611, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary seeks part-time work; excellent references; London only.—Write Box 0489, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Private Secretary (lady, young), shorthand, typing, &c.; French; four years' reference.—Write Box 8696, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (young middle-aged); cultured, refined, all round capabilities, disengaged. Private Secretary, urgently seeks employment; would welcome any interesting remunerative work needing confidence, personality, experience, and initiative; excellent references.—Write Box 09690, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (22), M.A., seeks re-engagement as Foreign Correspondent; shorthand, typing; French, Spanish, Italian, German; salary £4.—No. 9, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY requires post as Foreign Secretary, Companion, Housekeeper, or Reader; fluent French, German, Spanish; two years Bonn, three years Paris; shorthand, typewriting; excellent references and travels.—Write Box E.388, The Times, E.C.4.

MEDICAL lady, 32, years present post as Secretary to West End surgeon, disengaged shortly; excellent references.—Write Box 09728, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

POSITION abroad sought by lady, experienced accountant, shorthand, typing; some French, German; can drive car.—Write Box E.381, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED, well-educated girl (17), just leaving school, requires situation as Junior Shorthand-Typist.—Graham, 55, Church-street, Kensington.

SECRETARY, Dutch, speaking fluently English, French, German, knowing English, French, German correspondence, shorthand-typewriting, seeks position.—Larsen, South Lodge, 30, Rotherwick-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

SECRETARIAL post required by lady (33), experienced Shorthand-Typist; good knowledge French (conversational), commercial correspondence, interpreter; able to type; willing to travel.—Miss V., 20, Clive-road, S.W.19.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, temporary and holiday engagements; experience legal, banking, commercial, insurance; high speeds.—"Typist," 3, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

VISITING Lady Accountant and Secretary desires a few more engagements. Income and our fees moderate. Highest references.—Write Box E.378, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-TRAINED lady Secretary-Stenographer requires evening work. Phone Gerrard 1542.—Stern Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, speaking French, German, English, shorthand-typing, experienced, wishes post as Secretary or Interpreter.—Johanson, 1, Holly-place, Highgate, N.6.

HELPS AND NURSES

HOME offered gentlewoman in return for light duties and some supervision of schoolboy; comfortable retired governess, as help with boy's preparation would be appreciated; salary by arrangement.—Mrs. Simpson, Tinkers, Reigate.

LADY Help; good cook.—Write Mrs. Douglas Gordon, 18A, Holmdale-road, West Hampstead.

LADY needs unmarried, educated, domesticated Gentlewoman about 30 to help with nervous invalid daughter and household management; servants; London. Write, stating age, Box 8.595, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO young gentlewomen, either singly or together, for small country house to share work, domestic, chickens and garden; pleasant country life; £40 each.—D. J., Shurbridge Farm, Sidlow, Reigate, Surrey.

WANTED any gentlewoman, in return for comfortable home and expenses, would another in management of small modern house in Somerset?—Two maids and gardener kept; knowledge cooking, gardening; lover of dogs; must be thoroughly domesticated.—Write Box 09708, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG lady as Useful Help, any duty; daily woman; Chorley Wood.—Write Box E.379, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN lady thoroughly recommend Nursemaid or Nursery governess kept; children 3 and 6? Near Hastings; nursery essential.—Write The Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, Ilsinix, Guestling, Sussex.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID wanted; two other maids kept; good wages.—Apply Mrs. Crampton, 17, Frognal lane, N.W.3.

NURSE wanted, under 35; boy 2½; do own nurseries; French or Swiss considered.—Write or call Thursday or Saturday afternoon, 102, Vallance-road, Muswell Hill.

EXPERIENCED Nurse required to take infant 7 months and boy 3 years; must be competent; personal reference essential.—Phone or call Speedwell 5107. Mrs. Joseph, Brooklyn, Finchley-road, Golders Green.

EXPERIENCED Nurserymaid, over 19; nurseries done; good salary; best references required.—Apply, after 7.30 p.m., 37, Hamilton terrace, St. John's Wood.

NURSERYMAID; some experience housework and laundry; Ealing; twin girls four years; baby later; up to £24; all uniform provided; Protestant.—Write Box N.701, The Times, E.C.4.

TEMPORARY Nurse required four weeks end June; delicate child 9; two others; daily secretarial housemaid kept; must be well recommended.—Mrs. Forster, Beverley, Wickham, Hants.

WILL any lady recommend a very experienced, reliable Nannie, age 40-45, C. of E.? Little boy; London.—Write Box S.573, The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

MAID-HOUSEMAID required, experienced in all duties; good needlewoman; maid lady and daughter; personal references.—Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to Mrs. Maclachlan, 35, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

MAID-HOUSEMAID, resident, age about 40, wanted by lady living in good flat; daily housemaid kept; must be plain needlewoman (no dressmaking) and have personal reference; uniform.—Write to Mrs. Draper, 4, Whitehall-court, S.W.1.

LONDON.—Good experienced Italian Lady's maid; £60-£75; French or Swiss useful maid; £60. Good posts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

ROMAN Catholic Maid-Housemaid; 28-36; Ruby; staff seven; good needlewoman.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required; two maids kept; nursery; good references.—Apply Lynfield, Court-road, Eltham.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required, under 48 years; Protestant; two in family; butler, kitchen maid, and five other servants kept; good wages.—Write Box [illegible]

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; Surrey estate; one lady; ample assistance; interview London; child school age welcomed; state age, wage, experience.—F.M./YDSM., Box 8596, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, thoroughly experienced, age from 38, wanted for country house near West Sussex; staff 10.—Write particulars of experience and references, Box 8.598, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEKEEPER; under 35; all duties labour-saving flat, Wembley Park; care of little girl; business couple away all day; personal references essential.—Write Box 3744, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper; doctor's house; three in family; high quality given; good references essential.—Apply 79, West End-lane, W. Hampstead.

WORKING Housekeeper required, small family, modern non-basement house, parlourmaid kept, £48-£55.—28, Redington-road, Hampstead.

WORKING Cook-Housekeeper required for modern by letter to M., care of Goulding, 14, Allsop-place, N.W.1.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid, excellent; permanent, wanted for cottage near Maidenhead; family two; liberal wages.—8, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, W.1.

COOK and Kitchenmaid wanted.—Apply, giving experience and references, and stating wages, to Secretary, Gredington, Whitchurch, Shropshire.

COOK and House-Parlourmaid (experienced) wanted, with good references; staff four; liberal wages and outings.—Mrs. Levy, 14, Templewood-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.

COOK and Kitchenmaid; five family; six maids kept; own rooms; really comfortable situation.—Mrs. C. Jonathan Lamberts, Sheering, Bishop's Stortford.

COOK (30-40; young kitchenmaid); quiet place; occasional entertaining; wife technical and commercial experience, including office organization, formation, &c.; sound kitchen range and cooking; many and patent law; speaks Spanish and French; would be willing to travel or reside abroad.—Write Box E.346, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by young man, post as Games Organizer Southwood, Sidcup, and Bromley; £60.—Stern Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

YOUNG man, 25, Uniform graduate, four years' experience City financial house, desires position in financial or commercial concern.—Write Box S.610, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend Nursery Governess, P.N.E.U. method preferred, musical, fond of games?—Write Box 09790, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DAILY Secretary, mornings; shorthand, typing, accounts, housekeeping, &c.; political knowledge (Conservative); sub doctor, professional, or M.P.—Write Box S.591, The Times, E.C.4.

DUBLIN Graduate (woman), fluent German and French, experienced translator, requires Secretary-ship, full or part time; literary man or publisher.—Write Box S.611, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary seeks part-time work; excellent references; London only.—Write Box 0489, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Private Secretary (lady, young), shorthand, typing, &c.; French; four years' reference.—Write Box 8696, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (young middle-aged); cultured, refined, all round capabilities, disengaged. Private Secretary, urgently seeks employment; would welcome any interesting remunerative work needing confidence, personality, experience, and initiative; excellent references.—Write Box 09690, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (22), M.A., seeks re-engagement as Foreign Correspondent; shorthand, typing; French, Spanish, Italian, German; salary £4.—No. 9, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY requires post as Foreign Secretary, Companion, Housekeeper, or Reader; fluent French, German, Spanish; two years Bonn, three years Paris; shorthand, typewriting; excellent references and travels.—Write Box E.388, The Times, E.C.4.

MEDICAL lady, 32, years present post as Secretary to West End surgeon, disengaged shortly; excellent references.—Write Box 09728, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

POSITION abroad sought by lady, experienced accountant, shorthand, typing; some French, German; can drive car.—Write Box E.381, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED, well-educated girl (17), just leaving school, requires situation as Junior Shorthand-Typist.—Graham, 55, Church-street, Kensington.

SECRETARY, Dutch, speaking fluently English, French, German, knowing English, French, German correspondence, shorthand-typewriting, seeks position.—Larsen, South Lodge, 30, Rotherwick-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

SECRETARIAL post required by lady (33), experienced Shorthand-Typist; good knowledge French (conversational), commercial correspondence, interpreter; able to type; willing to travel.—Miss V., 20, Clive-road, S.W.19.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, temporary and holiday engagements; experience legal, banking, commercial, insurance; high speeds.—"Typist," 3, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall.

VISITING Lady Accountant and Secretary desires a few more engagements. Income and our fees moderate. Highest references.—Write Box E.378, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-TRAINED lady Secretary-Stenographer requires evening work. Phone Gerrard 1542.—Stern Agents, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

YOUNG Lady, speaking French, German, English, shorthand-typing, experienced, wishes post as Secretary or Interpreter.—Johanson, 1, Holly-place, Highgate, N.6.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID, experienced, for flat; good silver cleaner; four maids kept; afternoon uniform supplied.—Winkworth, 14, Hyde Park-terrace, W.2.

PARLOURMAID Waitress wanted for a ladies' residential club; age 25 to 30; must be experienced and have good references.—Apply Secretary, 23, Craven-hill, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

PARLOURMAID wanted for Surrey; age 25-30; good wages and outings; separate bed room.—Write Box G.1489, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID and Housemaid wanted; small to Mrs. Watkins, Loddenden Manor, Staplehurst, Kent.

PARLOURMAID, single-handed, required in house Mayfair; two in family; four maids; separate bed room; maids' sitting room; good recent personal references essential.—Write Box N.660, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID (single-handed); two in family; care gentleman's clothes, dining and smoking room; gas fires; age 30; wages £60; housemaid and cook kept.—Mrs. William Boosey, 43, Grove End-road, N.W. Maids kept.

PARLOURMAID wanted for flat; one lady; personal references; English or foreign.—Apply after 5 o'clock, 52, Sloane-street, S.W.

EXPERIENCED young Parlourmaid; family two; four maids.—Mrs. Maitland-Jones, 31a, Weymouth-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED single-handed Parlourmaid, or efficient Parlourman-Valet wanted; two in family; small country house; good personal references essential. Apply, stating age, wages required, length of references, when free, to Mrs. Tickle, Ballingham, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire.

SINGLE-HANDED Parlourmaid required; four maids kept; wages £45-£50.—Apply Mrs. Rae Smith, Farm, Elmpsfield, Surrey.

TWO Parlourmaids (uniform provided) and one House-maid for private hotel, Kensington; each had rooms; staff eight.—Write fully Box S.605, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Head Parlourmaid of two; must be good valet and plate cleaner.—Write Mrs. Douglas Gordon, Fulbook House, Elstead, Godalming, Surrey.

YOUNG Head Parlourmaid required, butler trained; seven maids kept; must be tall and good valet and able to carve; good references necessary.—Mrs. Birkin, Hyde House, The Park, Nottingham.

PARLOURMAID; Uxbridge; non-basement house; three in family; three servants; separate bed rooms; £55. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11A, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (4 lines).

PARLOURMAIDS.—Well-trained, efficient Parlourmaids are invited to inspect my list of situations available at future dates; if I can confidently state that you will indeed be hard to suit if you cannot satisfy yourself from this list of vacancies, which are good references essential; interviews arranged; no charge whatever.—Jessie Fraser, 11A, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. 'Phone, Western 6636 (4 lines). Buses 9, 27, 46, 31, 28, and 27 stop at door.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID is kept; boy for boots and knives; three in family Mrs. Athol Murray, "Wardley," Chislehurst, Kent.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, young, at once; flat; Protestant; cook kept; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Smith, 125, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required middle of May for small house, Victoria-road district, Kensington; two maids kept; separate bed room.—Apply by letter to Wood, 61A, Cadogan-square, S.W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; two in family; last left after five years for change of work; consideration and much liberty; good wages for experience; good references required.—Write to Mrs. Bacon, Gate House, Northwood, Middlesex; all letters replied to; interviews arranged;

CAN any lady recommend a good House-Parlourmaid? Two in family; good wages.—Apply Mrs. M., Parkhill, Purley, Surrey.

EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid wanted; cook and housemaid kept; non-basement; good outings and wages; personal references essential.—Write 3, Frognal-lane, Hampstead.

REQUIRED now, House-Parlourmaid, S.W. district; small, non-basement house; two in family and two children; must be good plate cleaner; wages £40 to £45.—Box E.398,

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

ABBEY COURT, 15-17. Eaton Terrace, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Comfortable, inexpensive.
MANOR COURT, 37, Finchley-road, N.W.8. Quiet, central.
These well-appointed Residential Hotels are within three minutes of Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North Western Railway and Circle Trains. Central heating throughout. Gas fires in all bedrooms.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL. Accommodation for over 100 guests.
ALEXANDER HOTEL
35-39, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Tube and Buses. Inclusive weekly terms from £3 17s. 6d. single, £6 6s. 6d. double, or from 10s. 6d. per day. PROPERLY AIRED EXCELLENT FARE. Billiards. Bridge. Gas fire in every bedroom. Constant hot water. Night porter. NO EXTRAS. Tariff on application. Paddington 5780, 5781.

YOUR LONDON RESIDENCE. Under new control the ALEXANDRA has now 140 bedrooms with hot and cold water, telephone, gas or electric heating, and, in many cases, private bath. Bedroom, bath, and breakfast from 14s. 6d. Inclusive terms from a guinea per day. Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Telephone: Sloane 4321 (10 lines). Telegrams: "Alexandra, Knights, London."

ALDERSTONE HOUSE HOTEL, 6-7, CHESTERTON-TERRACE, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W. Residential Hotel. Running water, gas fires and rings; electric light. Reception rooms, private sitting rooms. From 3½ gns.

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER in bedrooms. Radiators are installed in all bedrooms. Lift.
THE ALWYN HOTEL,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.
Spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating throughout; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 7s. 6d. per day. Exceptionally moderate and inexpensive.

BRAMLEY HILL HOTEL, CROYDON. First-class accommodation at moderate inclusive terms. Special arrangements for families. Bridge (select only); gas fires; two acres delightful ground; tennis, billiards, bridge; garage; near golf; 1 min. station. Personal attention of Proprietors.

THE REPUTATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. Every bedroom now has hot and cold running water. Every bedroom now has exchange telephone. Every bedroom now has gas fire. Every bedroom now has box spring and interior sprung mattress. Every three bedrooms now have bath room. Redecorated and refurnished throughout. Now ready for occupation. No increase in prices.
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
30, DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.8.

Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens, now gay with early spring blossom, and yet within the hearing of its awakening birds, is a quiet, nearly 100 rooms and enclosed suites.
Just quiet, yet within stroll of Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, &c., and most central for buses and Tubes to everywhere.
The service and high standard of the catering will be more than satisfactory. Country produce from town farms. Old English cooks will hardly know the Hotel; new clients will be charmed. The Managers, Mr. Best, and most of the staff of standing remain. Tariff from 3 gns. weekly inclusive.
To those who LOVED THE LATE LORD OF MR. CLARIDGE'S HOTELS.

A COMFORTABLE HOTEL conveniently for the London shops and for all places of interest and amusement.
CORURG COURT HOTEL
WATER-ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Spacious Reception rooms, 140 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, many having private bath rooms. Adjacent garages for cars. Night porter. Three telescope telephone exchanges. Within the 600 acres of Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
Inclusive terms for bed, bath, and breakfast from 14s. 6d. Inclusive terms from a guinea per day.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

GUESTS ... ED in part Coan's cabot ... le home in Lizard district; excellent lat ... Terms moderate ... ars. BOLD ... Tel. 28.

HE ... mint seat) with ... glorious sands, safe bathing; close sea, ... golf links ... 7 and ... roads. BOARD-RESIDENCE ... ; private house; ... ; sea views; ... Garden; ... age. Terms moderate. ... D. Garden Cottage, Crossby, Lpl.

"DOVE COTTAGE, LANS"

THE DRIVE; near sea, in ... garage. Tele. 2815.

RELA ... GUE ... RECEIVED holidays, gentleman's excellently appointed house; lovely lounge, meals, hot ... baths, h. & c.; tenant; from August ... reduction long visit or permanent.—Capt. ... nus, Woodville Grange, Granard, Co. Longford.

ADV ... and GE ... A RECTORY ... 28 in charming ... Armhouse on coast; very convenience; ... bath, rooms; ... and ... ig near; terms moderate. ... 2078. ... ry-by-Sea, Sussex.

LITTLE ... TY SUSSEX ... Rural air, h ... ng. The HITE HOUSE ... 19, 20, SOUTH-TERRACE ; comfor ... ost beautiful ... ramic position on sea front; established 1922; highly recommended. Moderate terms.—Proprietress.

LITTLE ... very good ... TION for young children with ... the nurse; ... d garden, near sea; open, quiet situation.—Mrs. D. Lovegrove, ... ox 31, Norfolk road, ... ourne 187

VINDHU ... The L ... RGRE ... to open rooms; in ... grounds; ... fires in ... moderate.

MAIDENHEAD (near Bridge). ... GUESTS received charmi ... House, ... ellent cuisine ... tennis, garage; ... terms m ... rate. ... rite "Cow," Bay Parks, ... Phone 483.

NORTH ... VON. "HILL DE," NORTE ... N, a beautiful unspoilt country, facing ... Atlantic; modern improvement ... ; car ... —Tariff, ... ht.

NORFOLK BROAD ... Staithe Farm, ... ation, near Ludham; newly extended; ... modern conveniences; ... dining, ball room; ... bowls; ... tennis; ... Or address, S. Sweet-Escott ... 2 ... add. 135.

PENMAENMAWR, ... WALES.—Plas Isaf Guest House, beautifully situated between mountains and sea; glorious views; ... near tennis courts; golf; bathing.

PLUMWOOD PARK, BUCKS.

GR ... T ISSE DEN. 'PHONE 12.

Delightful House and grounds; good for a ... attendance. Terms from 3gns.—Mrs. Layman.

ROSECLIFF COURT, Bonchurch, ISLE OF WIGHT. ... standing exclusively to lovers of ... nity, luxury, comfort, ... py 20 acres enchanting grounds to sea. ... sunshine; wonderful climate; R.A.C.—Write for booklet.

SANDGATE, CANTERBURY ... (between).—DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; garage ... meals as required. Apply Duke, ... a. Ickham, Canterbury. ... one, Littlebourne 37.

SHANKLIN, THELEMA ... GUEST ... HOUSE. ... ectacled 1914 ... old-world garden ... erlooking sea and Downs. ... k. House. Tel., ... anklin 176.

SOLE GUEST. Married Couple, or two friends RE-CEIVED pleasant country house, BUCKS. ... dern conveniences; ... constant hot water; ... telephone; ... Private room. London 40 miles, five miles country ... n. Unspoilt rural surroundings, large garden, own tennis, garage, stabling. Boating and riding arranged. ... Moderate terms.—Write Box E.291, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY.—ROWENBROOK GUEST ... OUSE, OXTED, near golf, five minutes station; central heating. ... rate terms. 'Phone 352.

TORQUAY.—GUEST HOUSE. ... parate tables; excellent cuisine; beautiful grounds ... sea and country; convenient golf and amusements.—Greenacre, ... ellesWood.

WANTED

RETIRED Gentleman requires TWO U ... FURNISHED (or partly Furnished) and ONE U ... FURNISHED ROOM, with attendance; permanency ... within 50 miles London, not ... ; terms ... ; no ... ex.—Write Box N.712, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL

BRUSSELS.—English family would take into their home (near ...) one or two gentlemen or ... daughters. Inclusive terms five guineas weekly; references exchanged. ... B., 39, ... of Deacon's, Frenchurch-st ... ue, E.C.3.

EXCELLENT PE ... SION, comfortable rooms, best Socialist Brussels; ... 6/- per day inclusive.—5, ... lue de Florence, ... apole Avenue (Louise), Brussels.

HEIDELBERG, BERGSTRASSE 85.—Young English men or ladies received by Professor ... r. Kloss. German lessons. English references.

NURSING HOMES

A TRAINED NURSE offers lady private home for accouchement. ... Only one taken. ... Lady can remain. ... Nurse, 143, Preston-road, Wembley.

ARTHRITIS and allied RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS. ... Specific Treatment, with additional methods. ... Sister E. Cantrell, 94, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1238.

AN IDEAL HOME for INVALIDS, elderly people, ... convalescents; ... charming ground-floor resid. Phone, Chiswick 2551.—24, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park, W.4.

BABIES and CHILDREN RECEIVED with or without own nurses; private sitting room if desired; moderate, inclusive terms; experienced care.—18, Cantelupe-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

BEXHILL.—Holiday, invalid or permanent VISITORS ... facing Park and sea. Only few guests taken.—Battray ... 45, Egerton-road. 'Phone 497. ... rite "Cow," Bay Parks, ... 'Phone 483.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Charming SERVICE SUITE, run specially for invalids; well-appointed; ... ; every special diet ... rovided; ... large garden; South aspect. Write Box 1834, ... Smith's, Square, Bournemouth.

GENERAL NURSING HOME; permanent and convalescent patients; private and ward; ... charming grounds.—Miss ... Stye, Sydenham 2836, Ivy Bank, Queen's-road, Forest Hill.

INVALIDS, CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, and those in need of rest and change, RECEIVED in LADY DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE, in charming country health resort; home comforts; modern conveniences; beautifully situated; ... minutes ... station; ... to ... each London.—Write Box S.606, The Times, E.C.4.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN, mild mental ... ble case; old-established house; large house with ... grounds; ... Richmond Park; suitable ... ; terms from ... 4s. 6d. weekly inclusive.—Write Box G.1180, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR HOME OFFERED Infant, whilst every refinement, temporary or permanent; trained nurse. —Mobey, ... Hendrow-road, East Dulwich. S.E.22.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A COUNTRY PRIVATE HOTEL, high-class district, 50 miles London; all year round business; easily run; profit £600 year, and free Suite for owner. Price, Freehold and excellent furnishings, only £4,300; half can remain.—LAFFORD, 24, Oxford-street, W.1 (Tube, Tottenham Court-road).

A PARTMENT HOUSE.—£900. Fully Furnished and ... equipped house, containing 14 letting rooms, of which three ... suite of three rooms and ... takes £11 per week with little trouble. Valuable 19 years' lease.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 21).

A SMALL GOING CONCERN for SALE.—Electrical fittings, ... manufacturers; sheet metal workers and oxy-acetylene welders; workshop and office; compact; central. Genuine opportunity for small capitalist. No agents. Price £950.—Write Box N.703, The Times, E.C.4.

ALL THE BEST HOTEL SUITE, HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5 Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BAKER-STREET (close to).—Beautifully Furnished BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE; 20 rooms, fitted h. and c. and ... basins. Lease 20 years. Takings £40 per week. Price, £3,500, or near. Substantial mortgage arranged.—PHILLIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. Museum 9455.

BOURNEMOUTH.—First-class PRIVATE HOTEL, containing 21 double bed rooms, usual reception rooms; garage, &c.; for sale FREEHOLD. In Owner's occupation for past 16 years. PRICE £13,000, including furniture.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FOR SALE, a unique GUEST HOUSE (Hants); good going concern; established 26 years; owner retiring; furniture, goodwill and good Freehold property, £4,300. £2,000 can remain on mortgage.—Write Box S.606, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD DORMY HOUSE or PRIVATE HOTEL, close to Bexhill-on-Sea and overlooking the Highwood 18-hole Golf Course, and containing three public rooms, 19 bed and bath rooms, &c.; garage; squash court, hard tennis court; grounds of over 2 acres. For SALE as a going concern on Tuesday, 13th May (unless sold privately).—Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Gorringe, Green and Webber, 3, Seaford-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FOR SALE.—STEEL BUILDING, sectional, as new; two bays 30ft. by 23ft., two bays 25ft. by 23ft., 20ft. high, over-head travelling crane, 3-ton. Apply Evans, &c., C. J. Rice, 10, Watling-street, Bexleyheath.

FOLKESTONE.—PRIVATE HOTEL; modern equipment; premier position; view French coast; fitted hot and cold running water; accommodation 50-55 guests; low rent, long lease.—Write Box S.614, The Times, E.C.4.

GENUINE OLD SMUGGLING HOUSE, near PORT INGDEAN, main Brighton-Eastbourne coast road.—Sale Freehold, or would be Let Furnished, whole or two self-contained flats; 3 sitting, 7 bed, 2 bath, magnificent lounge; oak beams; armoury racks; constant hot water; garage. Two or six acres.—BATES, 127, Preston-road, Brighton. 'Phone 9134.

HIGH CLASS RESTAURANT in the best position at largest Town near London. Close to Super Cinema, Music-hall and Station. Well fitted and furnished, seating 80; room for extension; small flat. Takings £50-£70 per week, with huge scope for improvement. Price £2,250 includes equipment, goodwill and valuable lease of 47 years at low rental.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 17).

LADY, owing to ill-health, wishes to SELL GUEST HOUSE; good concern in flourishing condition; 22 rooms. Rent £130. Takings £1,600. Price £1,500.—Write Box S.615, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—Lease of good TEA SHOP, one minute from sea and parking ground.—Write Box W.861, Willings, 88, Strand, W.C.2.

SOUTH COAST HOTEL.—On the Sussex Downs overlooking the sea, a fully-licensed modern Hotel, erected and equipped at a cost of many thousands of pounds. It stands in an unrivalled situation and offers unlimited possibilities for a resident owner. It is a well-planned up-to-date hotel and licensing requirements. The intentions are open to consider a reasonable offer to purchase but at least £7,500 cash would be required for valuable ... goodwill. Genuine ... entering the Hotel trade under most delightful and promising conditions will do well to avail themselves of this unparalleled opportunity.—Principals only to McCONNEL, 97, BROOKE, Solicitors, 29a, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.2, from whom fullest particulars can be obtained.

TOY, FANCY and STATIONERY, busy Devonshire town.—An established business well-appointed shop; good ... accommodation; freehold and the business, £2,250.—FREDK. E. GILLETT, Ltd., 163, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1. Victoria 3496.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD. Fully licensed famous COUNTRY HOTEL, near London; ... saloon and Public Bars; two large lounges, 17 bed rooms; garage, electric light; most popular centre for golfing, fishing and motor folk; must sell; price £7,000 and furniture.—Principals only apply GORDON THOMAS and Co., 23, Margaret-street, London, W.1.

WELL-EQUIPPED FACTORY for manufacture of window components for SALE as going concern, including ... goodwill.—Apply Receiver, 9, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

TORQUAY.—PRIVATE HOTEL accommodating 37 visitors; good public rooms; in excellent repair and newly furnished; four lock-up garages; sound business for energetic retirement; £13,000. Or would consider Freehold property, furniture and equipment.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 32, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

PRIVATE HOTEL in good position, near Lancaster gate; 19 bed rooms, dining room, lounge, sitting room, two bath rooms; nicely furnished; takings average £2,300 at good profits; audited accounts. Price for the lease and entire contents, £2,500.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

HIGH-CLASS CHOCOLATE (wholesale and retail), home-made cake and tea room business in favourite market resort. Double-fronted shop, two tea rooms seating 50, chocolate factory with up-to-date machinery seating 50, chocolate factory with up-to-date machinery and ... chocolates to other tea rooms over a large area. Schoolmaster, good living accommodation, and flat ... self-contained. Will prove ... Takings £400 per week ... £80 per annum. Trade £4,000 per annum. Lease 21 years. Price £2,000; stock at valuation.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

THE "BUSINESSES FOR SALE" Column will be found on the front page.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HANOVER-SQUARE.—Important CORNER SHOP, having large window frontage, with basement under and show rooms or office accommodation on 1st Mezzanine floor, to be LET at very moderate rental.

BROOK-STREET.—Important UPPER PART of THREE FLOORS, exceptionally well lighted, own door from and looking into Bond-street, to be LET on Lease at moderate rental.—Keys on WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

A GIFT to Multiple Firms or other reliable tenants. SIX MONTHS' RENT FREE and NO PREMIUM, Coventry-street, ... Estate.—Large SHOPS, with upper parts, five rooms, kitchen, bath-room; separate side entrance. To be LET on Lease. Rents £250-£300. Assured success any trade. Population now over 100,000. L.C.C. further building operations ... ; also Ford's new factory, bringing extra 20,000 people within 12 months.—Apply direct, Allworth, 167, Orford-street, W.1. Keys for viewing at Grange Cinema, Dagenham, adjoining above shops.

GROSVENOR-STREET.

FINEST POSITION OBTAINABLE.

BEAUTIFULLY FITTED SHOP and GROUND-FLOOR, together with roomy basement. New lease. No premium. Immediate inspection advised.—Owners' Agents, GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)

RENT ONLY £1,000 P.A.

CENTRE OF NEWSPAPER TRADE.

FLEET-STREET (off).—ENTIRE PREMISES of 10,400 sq. ft. to be LET on lease.—FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 154, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.—GARAGE PREMISES (station-road) consisting of SHOP with SELF-CONTAINED FLAT OVER, eight lock-ups, workshop with pit, &c.; excellent opportunity. Rent £200 per annum exclusive.—MELVILLES, 233, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen. 'Phone 1492.

OFFICES, sub-let; sunny, airy; first-class modern building; Kingsway, adjoining Strand; 550 sq. ft., divided four rooms and hall; 'phones in all rooms; rent £390 inclusive; ready well into.—Colonel Hutchison, Adswood House. 'Phone, Holborn 7702.

OXFORD-STREET (just off).—Modern building, commanding exceptionally fine ... SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, and WAREHOUSE, with back entrances for goods; total area about 25,000 sq. ft. FREEHOLD for SALE, with early possession.—For further particulars apply YATES and YATES, 12A, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0501.)

SHOWROOM, OFFICE, STUDIO, &c.—A FLOOR of THREE good ROOMS close to Bankers; artistically decorated. Low rent.—FARNHAM and COIGLEY, 9, Kensington High-street.

DAVIES-STREET, W.1.

(BERKELEY-SQUARE END.)

VERY ATTRACTIVE SHOP, with two other smaller ... ; ... on ground floor, and excellent basement. Exceptional opportunity to acquire long lease.—Agents, GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)

RENT ONLY £350 P.A.

VACANT POSSESSION; approximately 15,000 sq. ft. GROUND-FLOOR SPACE, now in course of erection, Camden Town, two miles from West End and City; nine years lease; £1,250 per annum ... premises can be inspected any time.—VICTOR BROON, Ltd., 17, Rochester-mews, Rochester-road, Camden Town.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY ... ADJOINING NORFOLK BROADS.

A CHOICE SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE and FARM, 290 ACRES, with delightfully placed HOUSE; charming but inexpensive gardens; farmery; house; excellent buildings; three cottages; 167 Acres broadland, with exceptional private wild fowling and good boating. Sacrificial price £4,500 or near offer.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

CHARMING RURAL HOME EASY DAILY REACH TOWN.

RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM, 22 miles London; 143 ACRES, mostly rich pasture; nice HOUSE; bath (hot and cold); telephone; Company's water, &c.; modern cow-stalling for 40; all lighted electricity; water bowls, milking plant; two cottages. FREEHOLD £3,750 or offer.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM, close to Ipswich (main road). For SALE, delightfully placed small RESIDENCE and 182 ACRES with good buildings. Only £12 per ACRE FREEHOLD; or with 261 Acres for £3,500. Retail Dairy Business for £300 extra if wanted.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

EASY DRIVE SUFFOLK COAST.

RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE FARM, 40 ACRES; charming old RESIDENCE with beautiful exposed oak beamed lounge, dining and billiard rooms, 6 bed and 2 bath rooms; hot water, electric light; ... gardens; ... buildings. Good sport. Great privacy. Only £2,200.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

TO GENTLEMEN FARMERS ONLY.—An opportunity occurs to take over as going concern ONE of the finest DAIRY FARMS in SURREY, within easy reach of Town; good train service; gentleman's residence; retail milk business capable of great development to those with capital a highly profitable concern.—Write Box E.376, The Times, E.C.4.

Law Report, April 30

SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in dismissing an appeal by the Seaham Harbour Dock Company, held that a grant received by the company from the Unemployment Grants Committee equivalent to half the interest on approved expenditure met out of loans was not capital but revenue and was taxable income of the company. (SEAHAM HARBOUR DOCK COMPANY v. CROOK, INSPECTOR OF TAXES.)

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which a trustee under a deed of assignment executed in favour of creditors by a firm of wholesale jewellers in Hatton-garden claims from a Lloyd's underwriter his proportion of £16,000 under a Lloyd's burglary insurance policy. The firm allege that upwards of £30,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the premises in August, 1928. After that loss the deed of assignment was executed. The defendant denies that the firm suffered any loss and pleads that the claim is false and fraudulent. He also says that there was a breach of warranty. (TILLEY v. HILL.)

Mr. Justice Hawke gave judgment for £2,935 in favour of Messrs. Chandler and Co., stockbrokers, in an action in which they sued the Marquess of Winchester for the cost of shares which, it was alleged, were purchased by the plaintiffs on the instructions of the defendant as principal. The defendant contended that he was not personally liable because he was acting as the agent of Austin Friars Trust, Limited. (CHANDLER AND CO. v. WINCHESTER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
INCOME-TAX ON GOVERNMENT GRANT
SEAHAM HARBOUR DOCK COMPANY v. CROOK (INSPECTOR OF TAXES)

(Before MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT*)*

His LORDSHIP dismissed this appeal by the Seaham Harbour Dock Company on a case stated by the General Commissioners of Income-tax for the Easington Ward Division of the County of Durham.

The appellants appealed against the following assessments to income-tax: 1925-26, £191; 1926-27, £2,178; 1927-28, £16,700; 1928-29, £85,101. The sole question for the Court was whether the Commissioners were entitled to find that a grant of money received by the company in the circumstances set out in the case was not capital, but income, and was a proper item to be credited to the incomings of the company's trade when computing the profits thereof.

On July 31, 1923, the company obtained an Act of Parliament (the Seaham Harbour Dock Act, 1923) to enable them to extend their docks at Seaham Harbour. Work thereon was begun shortly afterwards, the cost being estimated at £152,000. The Act allowed the company to raise not more than £75,000 by Debentures, and £75,000 was obtained from the Treasury under the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, the Treasury taking Debenture stock for that amount. Of the balance required the Marquess of Londonderry advanced £50,000 and Londonderry Collieries, Limited, £25,000.

On November 6, 1923, the Unemployment Grants Committee, in reply to an application by the company, stated that they were prepared to sanction a grant equivalent to half the interest at a rate not exceeding an average of 5½ per cent. a year on approved expenditure met out of loans (not exceeding £152,000) for a period of two years. Provision was made for periodical remittances, and sums were paid in the four years under review amounting in all to £7,500. The instalments were always credited to revenue in the company's accounts.

The company contended, *inter alia*, that the grant was made by a Government body and was capital. It was not specifically made for the purpose of meeting interest, but was expressly made in respect of expenditure and for the purpose of helping the company with its cost of construction. The term "equivalent to half the interest" was only a method of calculation for arriving at the amount of grant to be paid. There was no trading and no revenue at that time, and there were no profits or gains in carrying on a business or trade, and as no trade was being carried on there could be no revenue. The grant was a capital payment only and not taxable income.

The Crown contended, *inter alia*, that the subsidy was in the nature of revenue and was not a capital receipt. It was an annually recurring receipt to meet an annually recurring expenditure. It was a proper item to be credited to the incomings of the appellants' trade in the material years when computing the profits thereof.

The Commissioners were of opinion that the grant was revenue and was taxable income of the company.

Mr. A. M. Latter, K.C., and Mr. Cyril King appeared for the appellants; the Solicitor-General (Sir James Melville, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT, in giving judgment, said that it was a case of some difficulty, inasmuch as it to some extent broke new ground. The question was whether the dock company was bound to bring in as part of its receipts on revenue account certain sums of money granted by the Government for the purpose, speaking generally, of aiding them in providing employment. That assistance was provided in the circumstances set out in the case under the clause in the Appropriation Act, under the head of "Unclassified Services," for grants to local authorities, &c., in Great Britain for assistance in carrying out approved schemes of useful work to relieve unemployment.

Looking at that clause, one could not help feeling that it rather seemed to contemplate the handing over of public money to be expended for capital expenditure, and by way of capital, for paying labour employed on permanent works. And it seemed odd to find that it should be paid in a form not to be expended as to 20s. in the £ in wages, &c., but in a form which, as to 4s. in the £, would enrich that department of the Government which collected income-tax.

The arrangement as to that subsidy seemed to have been entered into without saying whether the company were to have the money free of income-tax and apparently without considering the question of income-tax at all.

There had been some discussion whether once the application was sanctioned the money could have been demanded as of right by the company, or whether it was a mere gift, but that did not really touch the matter which he had to consider. For though in considering whether money was "interest or annuity" the question whether it was paid as of right or was a mere voluntary allowance was material, when the matter under consideration was profits of trade, the question whether the payment was legally due or voluntary was immaterial. The question was whether the payment was received for the services rendered by the trader; or, in other words, whether it was paid and received as a matter of business. He thought that the subsidy in this case was clearly paid and received as a matter of business.

He did not think that it was treated as a capital payment, but as equivalent to part of the interest charges involved in making the capital payment. It was not interest, but was money in the nature of revenue.

That brought him only to the threshold of the matter, for Mr. Latter had argued that it was not a subsidy earned in the carrying on of the trade, but in preparation for the carrying out of the trade. But in the particular and exceptional circumstances of this case it did become an annual sum which the company got out of the carrying on of its powers as a dock company.

Mr. Latter's last point: "Where did it come into the scope of the Income Tax Acts? It was not interest on money, so it must be shown to be profits of trade," was, he (his Lordship) thought, really the same thing over again.

In those exceptional circumstances he thought that the subsidy was "an annual profit or gain" and liable to the tax. The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe, and Co., for Messrs. Cooper and Jackson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

LAW NOTICES, MAY 1

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Campbell v. Hogg and others. Appeals.—The Trustees of St. Luke's Presbyterian Congregation of Saltsprings and others v. Cameron and others (pt. hd.).—The Kerswell Power Co., Ltd. v. the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., and connected appeal (consolidated).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Chaudhri Abdul Rahman Khan v. Lala Parsotam Das and others. Appeal.—Abidhar Ghosh v. the Secretary of State for India in Council (pt. hd.); Suresh Chandra Mukherjee and anr. v. Srijukta Jyotirmoye Debi and others.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (pt. hd.):—Daly Fell v. Foster (pt. hd.) (5); Chowood, Ltd. v. Lyall (6).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and Non-Jury):—Percy Best (pt. hd.) (30); Burt v. New Milton Urban District Council (9); R. S. Wright and Webb v. Annandale (12); Mason v. Toppin (13).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Companies Court.—Motion (by order).—Johnson and Co. (Wholesale Costumiers) Ltd. Witness List. Part I.—Tozni v. Burge (pt. hd.) (4); Applestone v. Lazarus (7).—Re Cooper.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Howson (Jeffery v. Solly) (8); re Langham (Jones v. Wilkinson) (10); re Thomas (Public Trustee v. Thomas) (11); re Maynard's Will Trusts (Pease v. Pease) (12).—Re Hull (Smythe v. St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors) (13).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Manchester District Registry.—In George (otherwise George Ide) Bankruptcy, dec. (Rowbotham v. Rowbotham). In Court.—Liverpool and Manchester District Registries.—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Venables' Will Trusts (Sargent v. Venables) (pt. hd.) (2); re Farmer (Public Trustee v. Gilman) (3); re England (Conridge v. England) (4); re Fletcher (Fletcher v. Fletcher) (5).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.15:—In Court (as Chambers).—Re Bowcott, dec. (Bamford v. Cooper). At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Wing v. Burn (pt. hd.) (3); Beckett v. Beckett (7).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Action.—Wilson Lee. Non-Jury List.—Part I.—Re Nicholson and Sons, Ltd., Application and re Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919 (pt. hd.).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Chivers and Sons, Ltd. v. Eastwood's Cement, Ltd. (10).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Martindell and anr. v. Herd and Clark, Ltd., and anr. (pt. hd.) (1); Howard Humphreys and Sons v. Argosy Co. Ltd. and ors. (59).

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Non-jury by consent.—Johnson v. Fur Fabric Co., Ltd. (119).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Tilley v. Hill (pt. hd.) (277).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—For further consideration.—Koenigsberg and anr. v. Ward.

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by counsel.—Rowland and Co. v. Wellton and Co.; Continental Contractors, Ltd. v. Vickers Armstrong.—Same v. Same. Not attended by counsel.—Smith Bros. v. Arcos, Ltd.; La Sopromine Societe v. the Eastern Bank.—Keighley S.S. Co. v. Louis Dreyfus and Co. Not before 11:—Commercial List.—Holmes v. Payne (1440).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Davidson v. M. E. Oil Syndicate, Ltd. (1220); Wrenn v. White (1271); Noss v. Goldstein and ors. (1276).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—London and Provinces Discount Co., Ltd. v. Panero and Wife (pt. hd.) (1249); Sel-Eel Wireless Supply Co., Ltd. v. Celebrione, Ltd. (1257); Price v. Gould and ors. (1268).

COURT I. (HAWKE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.45:—Order XIV., Rule 8a.—Pool's Advertising Service, Ltd. v. Metals Castings Co., Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.) (1797); Fitz-Simon v. Woodward and anr. (1806). Not before 2.15:—Clayton v. Spyer (1723).

COURT III. (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Chatterton and anr. v. Parker and anr. (pt. hd.) (1574); Morris v. Mason and anr. (1750); Murrin v. Bishops (915); Donston v. E. M. Rouse, Ltd. (1062).

COURT B (JUDGE'S CHAMBERS).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Fr ... sch v. V. G. Baker and Co., Ltd. and ors. (pt. hd.) (647); Wells v. Randell and Co., Ltd. and ors. (pt. hd.) (647); Wells v. Randell (1026); Kammer and Wife v. L.C.O. Co., Ltd. (1047); Staley v. Stannic (1927), Ltd. (1076).

CITY COURTS' QUADRANGLE) (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Eldon v. Burton (1079); Smith v. Knight (1079).

COURT D. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Revenue Paper.—F. O. Nolder (H.M. Inspector of Taxes) and Leslie Allan Waters (pt. hd.); F. J. C. Grey and W. A. Tiley (H.M. Inspector of Taxes); the Kinda Muda Rubber Estates, Ltd. and F. E. Todd (H.M. Inspector of Taxes); Glazed Kid, Ltd. and Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

COURT V. (DIVISIONAL COURT) (TALBOT and FINLAY, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Civil Paper.—Ell (J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Civil Paper.—Ell Heyworth and Sons, Ltd. v. L. Thornton and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (104); Bundy v. Motor Cab Owner Drivers' Association, Ltd. (107); Axion and ors. v. Eastwood and anr. (112); Hudd v. Matthews (113); Davey v. Cooper (114).

Juror s

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court to attend in that Court at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VIII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in King's Bench Court III. at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in Judges' Quadrangle Court "B" at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Div sion

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Scott v. Scott and Wigram (118); Sibley v. Sibley, W. H. E. (124); Smith v. Smith and Hudgell (125); Crewe, J. M. v. Crewe, J. T. and (126); Burrows v. Burrows and Arlington (127); Padbury, R. H. v. Padbury, S. H. (128); Quarrell, V. v. Quarrell, W. C. (130); Smith, H. L. v. Smith, F. T. (131); Hodge, K. A. v. Hodge, L. C. E. (132); Rogers, S. E. v. Rogers, A. R. (134); Hinton, D. C. v. Hinton, W. E. (135); Wenstrom, E. M. v. Wenstrom, H. (136); Sparks, E. D. v. Sparks, V. L. (139); Sherlock v. Sherlock and Dixon (140); Jones, J. K. v. Jones, W. (141); Carnath v. Carman and Wheble (142); Watson, M. E. v. Watson, C. (145); Newell, H. v. Newell, W. H. (146); Forsyth, M. F. A. A. v. Forsyth, A. R. (147); Richmond, F. v. Richmond, A. E. (148); Mountague, E. R. E. v. Mountague, T. C. (153); Nadin, O. M. v. Nadin, E. D. (154); Davy, J. M. v. Davy, E. L. (156); Bull v. Bull and Marchant (157); Eveleigh, G. v. Eveleigh, P. (179); Challands, v. Challands and Roberts (180); Briggs, M. N. v. Briggs, H. J. (181); Rigby v. Rigby and Corbett (182); Jefferson, E. v. Jefferson, E. E. (191); Peberdy, M. A. v. Peberdy, A. R. E. (192).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Henderson, D. v. Henderson, A. D. (111); Roberts v. Roberts and Moseley (115); Templeman v. Templeman and Aindow (116); Lewis, B. E. v. Lewis, F. W. (120); Pratt, E. V. v. Pratt, C. W. (121); Murton v. Murton and Calverley (136); Haussauer, E. v. Haussauer, L. P. (152); Winter v. Winter and Wise (158); Colthurst, W. v. Colthurst, C. (161); Anflogoff, C. E. v. Anflogoff, N. A. (167); Blommekoper v. Blommekoper and Ayland (168); Wilkins, A. v. Wilkins, E. (169); Bowra, B. E. v. Bowra, H. (171); Goldberg, C. v. Goldberg, D. (172); Cole, D. E. v. Cole, W. F. T. (174); Totter, G. v. Totter, G. E. (175); Allan v. Allan and Wilson (178); Lambert, H. E. A. v. Lambert, H. A. R. (184); Rivers, R. M. v. Rivers, H. (185); Edwards, R. R. v. Edwards, E. (187); Moore, R. A. v. Moore, F. J. (188); Davey, D. v. Davey, L. E. (190); Moore v. Moore and Comber (193); Callard, E. v. Callard, E. (196).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Borer, G. D. v. Borer, C. A. (100); Price, ors. Crocker, G. E. T. v. Price, ors. Crocker, P. G. (101); Biennerhassett v. Biennerhassett and Quinn (102); Newton, H. (105); Palkner, C. F. v. Palkner, R. J. V. (106); Vosse v. Vosse and Clegg (107); Cowan v. Cowan and Lamb (109); Shaw v. Shaw and Uttley (110); Leach, E. P. v. Leach, J. M. (112); Pickford v. Pickford and Mason (114); Woodruff, M. H. v. Woodruff, C. R. (117); Kliegl v. Kliegl and Marsh, ors. James (119); Barringer, R. S. v. Barringer, A. B. (120); Orchard, H. v. Orchard (133); Bates v. Bates and McCausland (137); Stacey v. Stacey and Stacey (149); Kirk, D. L. v. Kirk, D. K. (151); Dare v. Dare and Baskett (155); Morgan, G. v. Morgan, W. C. (159); Lester, A. v. Kersey, G. R. (163); Parker, L. v. Parker, C. (176); Lertora v. Lertora and Frankham (177); Ward Jackson, E. v. Ward Jackson, G. R. N. (186); Freeman, E. v. Freeman, A. D. (189); Heydon v. Heydon and Thompson (190).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R. C. J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Henry, v. Wood.

COURT II.—R. C. J., No. 224 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Adtil Renovating Co. Ltd. v. Benjamin; Bevan v. Webber; Waring and Gillow, Ltd. v. Broughton. At 11:—Smith and Wright v. Hornsby.

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 603 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—A. Hyams and Co., Ltd. v. Corona Advertising (Lancs), Ltd.; Buildings and Public Works Co. v. Hartley Wintney R. D. C.; Conners Bros. v. Hill. At 10.45:—Minchin v. Bromet (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMIN

Sporting News

RACING

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

VICTORY OF LUCKY TOR

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. W. M. G. Singer's five-year-old gelding Lucky Tor, who had not won a race for two years, won the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom yesterday afternoon by two lengths from Athford, who beat Vatout by three-quarters of a length for second place. Midlothian was fourth and Whitsbury fifth. Lucky Tor, who was ridden by G. Richards, started at 3 to 2 against, Athford at 6 to 1, and Vatout at 10 to 1.

The conditions for this always popular handicap were ideal, for, as on the previous afternoon, the going was perfect, the light clear, and the weather such as there can only be on a perfect spring day in this country. There was quite a large attendance of visitors. The betting on the race suggested that Midlothian, who in the spring of last year had been considered quite a possible winner of the Derby, was not to be counted out of it, as a rule, recover it, and it must be considered that Midlothian is not so good as he was then, or he would have every chance in yesterday's race and would have come very near to winning. Indeed, he would have done so but for the interference which he received at a critical moment in the straight, and was followed to the post by Cuy Mannering and Midlothian. Six furlongs from the finish Midlothian began to fall back and lost her place, Vatout coming in to the straight in front of Cuy Mannering, with Midlothian second. Vatout, the most prominent of the others. One in the straight Vatout, who had been a long way behind the leaders in the early stages of the race, drew out rapidly, as did Lucky Tor and Athford, and very soon the early leaders, with the exception of Midlothian, had retired from the race. Two furlongs from the finish Lucky Tor was in front, and it was very soon obvious that the issue was over, for Lucky Tor drew away to win with ease by two lengths. Three of her runners were fighting a great battle for second place. They were Vatout, Midlothian, and Athford. There was nothing to choose between the three a hundred yards from the winning-post, but in the last few yards Athford drew out and secured second place quite decisively, and Vatout third. It would not cause me any surprise if Athford were to win the Cambridgeshire for the second year in succession, for Vatout is, in my opinion, a very much better horse than the winner of the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot. Bhang had a very good chance but was not good enough. Stalactite failed to stay, while whatever chance Arctic Light may have had was lost at the start.

Once again, just as if this meeting were some minor affair, the afternoon's programme was begun with two selling races. The first of them, the Kingswood Plate, was won by Observer, a three-year-old trained by Wootton, who, owing to having been well away and possessing more stamina, beat Lacock, who had at one time promised to win easily. Citronota was probably the unlucky horse of the race, for he could not find an opening until too late. Handicapped as he is at the present time, he should make amends for this defeat in the near future. Observer had run at Warwick earlier in the season, when he had not been placed in the race won by Welwyn. As a two-year-old he had shown no form at all. There was only a small field for the Betchworth Selling Plate, a race for two-year-olds, for which Clever Eyes and the Springbird filly were the best backed. Although the latter's owner rightly objects to excuses for the failure of any of his runners it must be admitted that the unnamed filly was almost knocked over at the start and was always afterwards fighting a losing battle. I am convinced that she is a very moderate animal, but she should be able to win a small selling plate and may do so at Sandown Park this afternoon. Clever Eyes, on the other hand, was very well away and, after taking all the running, won for Lady Chesham, but only by a short head from St. Koscie, who finished very strongly. Tingaling was third.

When Shining Jewel had won at Newbury she had started slowly. On that severe course, however, there is always a chance that a slow beginner may overcome the initial disadvantage, but such is not the case at Epsom, where ground is at the start on the five or six furlong course is seldom, if ever, recovered. Shining Jewel, from the start yesterday, was always in a hopeless position, and in the end was not placed behind the unknown and unconsidered Charley's Sister filly, by Warden of the Marches, who won all the way from Khartoum, with Retriever third. The winner was in front from the start, and showed that Donoghue, given the right horse to ride, is as good as ever he was over this curious course. It was impossible to see the start for the Tadworth Plate from the stands, but it appeared to be a very indifferent one, for as soon as the runners came into sight it was seen that To You, who was badly drawn, was very well away. Ridden by Ray, he came into the Straight in front, and, without being seriously challenged, won with ease. Camacha never was in the race with anything approaching a winner's chance, while Fingle Bridge also started slowly.

One of the most enjoyable and probably one of the most successful Epsom Spring Meetings of recent years was concluded with the Apprentices' Plate, which was won easily by Sobrino from Vivacious, with Roi de Saba third. The executive, and especially Mr. Dorling and Mr. Oughton, the managers of the Grand Stand Association, are to be congratulated on the success of the meeting.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

TWICKENHAM HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Sedmere of his best must have a good chance and he did not run too badly in his last race. Further, he comes from a stable in very good form. Acragas was useful last year and on his best form must have a fair chance here. He is considered, by our Newmarket Correspondent the best of the horses from Headquarters. Plot ran well against his stable companion, Mayreque, at Nottingham, and if Sedmere has a better chance then he will be dangerous to beat for on that form Plot has the beating of Untrill. I doubt whether Mayreque will stay the distance of this race. Sprint has already run and failed. Candlemas might run well, as might Idle Hour, who, however, is being seriously challenged. Sandiway, Vertumnus, Bhang, Golden Dawn, Tourist, Land O'Burns, Sea Rover, Sea Lord, Fairy Prince, Arthurium, Benachie, Big Cray, Cachet Royal, Tea Cup, Chevalier, Crossway, Rifleman, Silver Fleet, Crossmar, Rear, Casuet's Light, Storm.

This year's fund of £87,000 gives a good indication of the scale on which the public participated in the fund last year, when a record total of £1,000,000 was established. Last year no ban was placed on the number of tickets purchasable by members of the Stock Exchange. This year each member could obtain only 25 £1 subscription receipts, thus limiting the fund to a maximum of about £100,000. The chief losers by the limitation are various charitable institutions which used to receive a portion of the 10 per cent. of the fund annually allotted to charity. Last year £100,000 was given for this purpose, and by £50,000 has been distributed.

ACCEPTANCES

VICTORIA CUP

(To be run at Harst Park on May 10)

Scout, Chestnut Oak, Ghost Train, Golden Oracle, Fleeting Memory, Masked Bandit, Pentahill, Aristotle, Le Phare, Beechmont, Probity, Guards' Parade, Gaur Corner, War Mist, High Tide IV, Brush, Jan, Jacatle, Knight Error, and Grand Idol.

GREAT CHESHIRE HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP STAKES

(To be run at Chester on May 15)

Lucky Tor (12lb. extra, 9st. 13lb.), Bhang, The Cheerful Abbot, Pictoralas, Guy Mannering, Grandisson, Bachelor's Date, L'Odeon, Rossin, Moyrescue, Filament, Flight, Whitsbury, Knight of Lorn, and Silver Lute.

STOCK EXCHANGE MUTUAL SUBSCRIPTION FUND

The complete list of names and numbers issued by the Derby Stock Exchange Members' Mutual Subscription Fund, 1930, is given below. The sum of £87,000 was subscribed. Allotments have been made as follow:—

1st	£21,000
2nd	£10,000
3rd	£5,000
4th	£2,300

Subscribers who have drawn a horse are allotted £125 each.

The sum of £6,700 is allocated to charity less all expenses and costs.

1139, Soupeur; 1210, Buckwin; 1432, Partizan; 1727, Senator; 2299, Racketwar; 2303, The Scout II.; 2508, Sea Salmon; 3007, Splendid; 3045, Mendax; 3138, Captain Shaw; 3614, All Baba II.; 3810, Tiresias; 3980, Quartrain; 4026, Backabout; 4139, Dick Bush; 4390, the Painter; 4589, Pennant; 4731, Redswood; 5027, Tetrasem; 5127, Irish Times; 5199, Mecone; 5351, Amberite; 6075, Junior Counsel; 6370, Redswood; 6411, Peppermint; 6551, Short Shot; 7217, Brother-in-Law; 7226, Woodchuck; 8159, Golden Grace; 8344, Silver Dollar; 8902, Christopher Robin; 8908, Tours; 9019, Dungeon; 9202, Christopher Robin; 10187, Eyes Front; 10206, Centaur; 11967, Mantessa; 12280, Loyal Scout; 12313, Rock Star; 12875, Lady Fittenden; 13107, Tantivy; 13158, Sandals; 13509, Bobbie Burns III.; 14067, Banchory; 14099, colt by Orbsman—Princess Charming; 14101, Jan; 14105, King; 14140, Diocletian; 14399, Beaujinn; 13389, Golden Dawn; 15972, Writ; 16504, Fairish II.; 17239, West Norwest; 17760, Parthenon; 18219, High Code; 19426, Pegasus; 19699, Numero Uno; 20167, Tetrapodos; 21119, Dribbling; 22254, Cartona; 30167, Tetrapodos; 31119, Dribbling; 32254, Blue Train; 32402, Blue Haze; 32770, The Field; 33959, Paradine; 34456, Fox Hill; 34932, Portland Bill; 35740, Rustom Pasha; 37126, Challenger; 37348, Alta-fjord; 38299, Young Buck; 38346, Magnite; 38448, Land O'Burns.

31494, Spunger; 31119, Noble Star; 31128, Crusader's Star; 31938, Lockington; 32049, Tuichan; 32421, JaneLo; 34151, Perthshire Lad; 34226, Alcyon; 34227, Rosewood; 34257, Paper; 34405, Attendalog; 34493, Singapore; 37031, Gungo Din; 38417, Prince de Galles; 38447, Yankland; 41016, Robin Hill; 42339, Pooh's Hill; 42310, Mostelle; 42450, Harry Up II.; 42765, Knight of Lorn; 43069, Diolite; 43112, Journeys End; 43227, Lansdowne; 43827, Lad; 44456 colt by Hainault—Magnetic; 44872, Bullet; 45355, Strongtree; 45628, Bleaching; 46564, Stockbroker; 46847, Silver Flare, 47561, Bezas Pars; 48150, Fairy Prince; 48215, Chanelle.

48451, Scout; 48845, Benachie; 48922, Blue Cray; 48957, Pal o' Mine; 49167, Cachet Royal; 50577, Ribbon; 51138, Tea Cup; 51267, Cherokee; 51228, River Kings; 52429, Rear Lad; 53522, Crossway; 53548, Bull Dog; 53562, Africa; 53178, Drakesbury; 53188, Dunbeath; 53192, Myrtis; 53343, Fair Game; 53441, Skyscraper; 53619, Sea Lord; 53591, Amberite; 53620, Bright Star III.; 53459, Rally; 53406, Sea Rover; 54417, Loyal Pultenaea; 55263, Town Talk; 57019, Lovelace II.; 58358, Recorder; 58109, Dogo; 59197, colt by Fleetwood—Nursery; 59178, Secret Paper; 59626, Grand Salute; 60868, Merle Sleeper; 61327, Parenthesis; 61457, Eagle; 62258, Meredith; 62326, Roar; 62927, Casuet's Light; 63954, Feeding Storm.

63070, Seer; 63628, Dazzling Light; 63967, colt by Gainsborough—Grands Rapids; 64093, Walter Raleigh; 64388, Adjon; 64747, Buland Dur; 64828, Match; 64948, Parman Farms; 64960, Crais Park; 65091, Sedmere II.; 65101, Gilbert; 65239, Sheridan; 66295, Polphar II.; 67000, Ut Major.

Of our runners in the Marcus Beresford Plate I take DUNDRAVE to win with confidence. He is a nice horse who has done well since he ran second to Strongbow at Newbury. Newmarket Correspondent considers that DUNDRAVE has a really good chance of winning this race and on his second at Newbury to Strongbow he seems the winner here on form. I shall make him my selection.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

A three-day meeting will be begun at Lingfield Park to-day. This meeting always provides racing of a high class. A big special train left Headquarters yesterday morning with 25 horses who will run to-day. Although the opposition will be strong I believe that most of the races will come to Headquarters.

In the Twickenham Handicap our two runners, Pictoralas and Acragas, have big weights to carry and I doubt whether Pictoralas has quite reached his best form, although he has had a race this season. CRAGAS has been doing strong work for weeks with the best horses trained by Loyd-Lochfort, and I look upon him as a very useful horse. This is a race that will suit him, being a high-weight handicap, and I like him to win.

The Juvenile Selling Plate will require a smart plater to win. Grape Fruit and Melithea filly will represent Headquarters. Grape Fruit failed in a similar race at Nottingham, but I understand that in that race she started slowly, so she may do better in this race. I know she is thought good enough to win a race of this kind, but I shall leave her to select MELITHEA FILLY to prove our best. Whitaker's filly has done really well since she ran for the Osmaston at Derby.

The Esher Cup is the chief event on the programme and runners from Newmarket will take a leading part in it. Fanatist ran quite a good race at the Liverpool Spring Meeting, when not at his best, and since that race his gallops have been most convincing. About a fortnight ago he had much the better of Portchance here. In spite of the change in the weights he should again beat Helsby, who in this race will be ridden by G. Richards. Festum and Blue Bell, now in the same stable, must have good chances on their Newbury form, and whichever of the two is started will be difficult to beat. Berkeley or Killalee's selected seems to be the probable winner. My choice is KILLALEE'S SELECTED.

CORHAM MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—I do not care to make a selection for this race, which, it seems to me, should be won by a newcomer. I therefore leave the race to a newcomer, whose ability may be indicated by the market on the race.

MARCUS BERESFORD PLATE (1m.).—Our Newmarket Correspondent considers that DUNDRAVE has a really good chance of winning this race and on his second at Newbury to Strongbow he seems the winner here on form. I shall make him my selection.

ESHER CUP (1m.).—Hakem ran well at Newbury, and on that form, if he can stay the distance of this race, is not without a chance. Fanatist ran well at Liverpool in the race won by Gold Seal, and may run prominently, but I gather that he is not so good as is generally thought. Sandino failed at Birmingham and is obviously no better than he was last year, while Farman Farma's chance is discounted by the failure of Papris at Epsom this week. I am told that Nick of Time and Devonie will run well, but the winner on the handicap appears to me to be TELEGRAPHIC. This colt on several occasions last year showed promising form, and he did not run too badly at Lingfield this spring in the race won by Happy Chink. Further, he is very much better handicapped this afternoon than he was then. On that and in the Free Handicap at a much more convenient weight than he has been given this afternoon. Accordingly he seems to me the best selection for this race.

LONG-DISTANCE SELLING HANDICAP (1m. 5f.).—Berkeley won easily last time out and on that form, at Lingfield, is not without a fair ch

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT WORCESTER

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

The Australians began the first match of their tour at Worcester yesterday, admittedly not a very serious task for them, but assuredly a most pleasant one, for with a cloudless sky the Worcester ground, than which there is none more lovely in the country, was in its most welcoming mood. Sufficient was seen of the Australian team both in fielding and batting to form some sort of preliminary appreciation of their value.

Early impressions are frequently proved afterwards to be incorrect, but it would be idle to pretend, on yesterday's showing at least, that the out-cricket of this Australian team is impressive. There is as yet a lack of that purposeful aggressiveness which has been the hall-mark of recent teams. They do not seem to be conscious of an ability to put their opponents to death when and how they please as was so undeniably the case with Armstrong's team. Their bowlers all go through the necessary movements pleasantly enough, but the ball does surprisingly little afterwards. A. Hurwood certainly was not playing, but unless he strengthens the attack considerably, it is probable that C. V. Grimmett will have to do a tremendous amount of bowling before the season is over.

Such are the immediate reflections after view of them on the first day, but it must be remembered that they are a new and unformed team from which a keen and intelligent captain such as W. M. Woodfull may produce great results, for they are essentially a collection of cricketers.

Of their batting there can be no two opinions. Even without W. H. Ponsford to support his captain and A. F. Kippax to come in later, enough was seen to realize that there is a wealth of scoring power there. The Worcester wicket is notoriously unfriendly to bowlers, and yesterday, although the outfield was almost boggy, the pitch itself was so firm that water had to be used to drive in the stumps. Worcestershire, who were captained by Major M. F. S. Jewell in the absence of J. Coventry, having won the toss, started their batting with Major Jewell himself and Wright to the bowling of T. Wall and E. L. Beckett. Wall did not take a full run or bowl at his fastest before luncheon, and there was nothing very interesting in his bowling. Neither he nor Beckett made any use of the new ball—a surprising thing in these days when there is usually a scramble to get the ball in order to make it perform eccentricities in the air. Wall was the first to be taken off, and Grimmett, who relieved him, had Jewell well caught at mid-wicket off a full pitch in his first over. A'Beckett, who had been, if anything, the more troublesome of the first pair of bowlers, chiefly because of a slower ball which he sent down occasionally, was soon afterwards taken off for P. M. Hornibrook, who bowls left-handed a shade faster than slow.

Nichol and Wright, who both clearly preferred to play him rather than C. V. Grimmett, were settling down to some degree of comfort when Nichol committed suicide by attempting a run to extra cover-point, two wickets then being down for 41 runs. Fairfax came on instead of Hornibrook at 51. He has a beautiful action, brings his arm over well, and makes full use of his height, but yesterday he was doing very little with the ball beyond keeping it on the wicket. At 53 Wright, who had played a watchful innings, was leg-before-wicket to a ball from Grimmett which came straight through, and the usually dependable Fox was out to the next ball in the same way. C. F. Walters, who formerly played for Glamorgan, and is now secretary to the Worcestershire Club, and Gibbons then stayed in together until the luncheon interval, when the total was 70 for four wickets.

After the interval Wall took a longer run and bowled faster, but even so he did not give the impression of being fast enough to be able to afford to pitch the ball short. Grimmett always was the real danger, and at 95 Walters, in trying to hit a ball from him over a kite which supported a banner recommending the spectators to buy Australian apples, was deservedly stumped. Gibbons in the meantime was playing Grimmett as well as he was the other and more simple bowler, but he received little support. Root was stumped by a ball from Fairfax which got up sharply. Brooks hit wildly across a straight ball which was well up to him, and Styler was the second batsman to throw his wicket away by reckless inning. Captain A. H. Gilbert survived one ball, which he left alone, and in the end Gibbons was left unbeaten after a comedy and pleasantly played innings.

Woodfull and A. Jackson started the Australian innings with Root's leg side policemen already placed to await their arrival. Woodfull knew all about it and was not in the least excited, but Jackson was not inclined to display his versatility until he found out exactly what was happening. Root once got past his bat, but Jackson's legs were there, and his defensive methods were proof by a model of soundness with his head well over the ball. With Fairbrother no longer available, the Worcestershire bowling is even more of a one-man business than ever, and it seemed pitiful that at the end of a sunny afternoon Grimmett should be out in watchful Woodfull and Jackson piling up runs at their pleasure. With the total [illegible] Grimmett was caught by Jackson square-leg on a hook on the off by Wright, who pulled round from the middle of the bat.

In this Worcestershire team there is always someone to make up for a little accident such as this, and yesterday it was D. Bradman who at once exposed the poverty of the bowling. At times, brilliant stroke-maker that he is, he must have been puzzled to know were to look for the ball, so lavishly were full pitches mixed up with long hops and other balls for which there is no established form of description. Major Jewell tried all of his team who were known to bowl, including a recruit to the county team, Brooks, who has arrived there from Lancashire by way of Kidderminster, but the play soon became little more than a fielding practice. Neither Woodfull nor Bradman obliged the fielding side by suggesting that it should develop into a catching practice, for they both kept the ball consistently on the ground, and they played Root right until the very end with the attention which that great-hearted bowler would expect.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

M. F. S. Jewell, c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett	7
Wright, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	2
Nichol, run out	29
Gibbons, not out	8
Fox (V.), l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	31
C. F. Walters, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	0
Root, st. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	21
Brooks, b. Fairfax	9
Styler, run out	3
H. A. Gilbert, b. Fairfax	13
Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. Fairfax	0
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; n.b., 1	12
Total	131

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, not out	95
A. Jackson, c. Walters, b. Brooks	54
D. G. Bradman, not out	75
Byes, 3; w., 1; n.b., 1	5
Total (1 wkt.)	199

V. Y. Richardson, E. L. a'Beckett, S. McCabe, A. Fairfax, W. A. Oldfield, C. V. Grimmett, T. Wall and P. M. Hornibrook to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	6	1	21	0
a'Beckett	6	4	2	0
Grimmett	24	12	38	4
Hornibrook	7	1	22	0
Fairfax	12.3	2	56	4

Umpires:—Hardstaff and Oates.

FRESHMEN'S MATCH AT OXFORD

INTERESTING PLAY IN THE PARKS

There was some interesting cricket in the Parks yesterday in the 12-a-side Freshmen's match between P. G. T. Kingsley's XII. and N. M. Ford's XII. Kingsley's XII. batted first, and at the close of play Ford's XII. had scored 44 runs for no wickets in reply to their total of 204.

The wicket was perfect, and the day, though sunny, was windy enough to make sitting out in a deck-chair an act of endurance rather than of pleasure. When T. J. R. Dashwood and J. H. Rogers opened the innings to the bowling of J. S. Williams and J. H. N. Vinson, Dashwood began as though the ball was looking comfortably big to him, but after he had scored 13 out of the first 18 runs he played outside at an off-break of Williams's and was bowled. Williams, a slow-medium, right-handed bowler with a sharp break-back, got another wicket with his next ball, A. R. C. Southby being too late for a ball which pitched just outside the off stump and hit the middle. Nevinson, who has a high, easy action and is well over medium paced, was not quite certain of his length, and another wicket did not fall until A. Melville came on and bowled J. E. Nicholls in his first over. Melville, who has played cricket for Natal, is a leg-break bowler who can bowl a beautifully disguised googly. He had Nicholls playing for the wrong break, and Rogers three times found the leg ball turning sharply enough to hit the outside of the bat, and once he gave a very difficult chance to D. N. Moore in the slips. Melville, however, bowled too far outside the off stump and gave the batsmen the chance (which they gratefully took) of leaving many of his balls alone. When R. A. Graham-Smith was bowled, four wickets were down for 37, but R. Felton and Rogers put on 70 runs for the fifth wicket. Felton started off by hitting three 4's in one over off Moore, and although he did not keep up this extravagant rate of scoring, he showed himself a batsman who is at his happiest, as well as at his best, when he is attacking the bowling. He brought up the 100 by driving N. McCaskie through the covers for 3, and although he was caught at cover-point seven runs later, I. M. Edwards stayed with Rogers until tea, when the score was 164 for five wickets.

Moore took two wickets in two balls in the first over after tea, Rogers unnecessarily reaching for a very wide ball and being well caught by Nevinson at second slip, and D. V. Brims playing on hard. Rogers played a useful, but undistinguished innings. He has the virtue of not allowing the occasional ball that beats him to upset him, and if he has no particular strokes he watches the ball carefully and can score runs all round the wicket. I. A. R. Peebles hit the ball hard two or three times before giving a perfect illustration of the way not to drive a ball going away from him through the covers and the last three wickets fell quickly. I. M. Edwards, who scored his 33 runs by trusting to his eye and defying all the textbook principles, mistimed Melville and was caught-and-bowled at 194, and eight runs later C. G. Ford, after one majestic drive in the family tradition, was caught off the same bowler in front of the pavilion. The innings closed soon after 5 o'clock for a total of 204, and Ford's side was left with 75 minutes' batting at the end of the day.

Moore and D. G. Oswald batted carefully and soundly against Ford and G. R. Whitehead. Ford has all the advantages that height and strength can give a fast bowler, but his action dissipates rather than conserves his strength, and the batsmen were always playing him with a little time to spare. Whitehead, who made the ball go away quickly, looked the more dangerous bowler of the two, but Moore and Oswald watched the ball well, and even the advent of Peebles did not seriously disturb them. Bowlers came and bowlers went, but they remained together until tumps were pulled up.

Score:—

P. G. T. KINGSLEY'S SIDE.—First Innings

T. J. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), b. Williams	13
A. R. C. Southby (Eton and Magdalen), b. Williams	0
J. H. Rogers (Birkenhead and Merton), c. Nevinson, b. Moore	33
J. E. Nicholls (Sedbergh and Brasenose), b. Melville	9
R. A. Graham-Smith (Cheltenham and St. John's), b. Moore	1
Felton (St. Paul's and Queen's), c. McCaskie, b. Pullan	29
I. M. Edwards (Sydney University and Balliol), c. and b. Melville	33
D. V. Brims (Uppenham and Brasenose), b. Moore	0
I. A. R. Peebles (Glasgow Academy and ——rose), c. Oswald, b. Melville	12
B. Waddy (Marlborough and Balliol), not out	3
C. G. Ford (Harrow and Christ Church), c. Williams, b. Melville	4
G. R. Whitehead (Clifton and University), b. Moore	0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; w., 2; n.b., 2	12
Total	204

N. M. FORD'S SIDE.—First Innings

D. H. Moore (Shrewsbury and Queen's), not out	20
D. G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham), not out	10
Byes, 4; n.-b., 1	5
Total (no wkt.)	44

A. Melville (South Africa and Trinity), C. A. S. Buckburgh (Harrow and Trinity), N. M. McCaskie (Winchester and Brasenose), C. D. A. Pullan (Malvern and Trinity), J. V. Oosthuizen (St. Andrews, Grahamstown, and University), S. W. H. Heroni (Victoria College, Alexandria, and Brasenose), J. S. Williams (Eton and Wadham), P. C. Oldfield (Repton and University), J. E. Nevinson (Eton and Christ Church), and D. W. Gordon (Eton and New College) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

P. G. T. KINGSLEY'S SIDE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nevinson	12	1	38	0
Williams	4	0	12	2
Moore	12.2	2	47	4
Melville	12	0	30	4
Ford	2	0	12	0
Pullan	5	0	17	1
McCaskie	3	0	12	0
Oosthuizen	3	0	14	0

Umpires.—Ayres and Stoner.

GRANGE CRICKET CLUB

At the annual general meeting of the Grange Cricket Club, in Edinburgh, Mr. A. W. Duncan, who, in the absence of the president, Mr. H. J. Stevenson, took the chair, in submitting the report stated that last season the club had played 35 matches, won 15, lost five, and drawn 15. Centuries were scored by B. G. W. Atkinson (five), H. E. Birkbeck, and T. D. Morris. The outstanding feature of the season was the performance of B. G. W. Atkinson in scoring, for the second year in succession, over 1,000 runs. His actual figures were 1,259 runs for 21 innings, his average being 66.26. Although not topping the bowling averages, W. F. M. Whitelaw was the most consistent bowler, with 59 wickets for an average of 10.8.

For the coming season 39 matches had been arranged, including the usual two-day match with Oxford University Authentics.

The following officer-bearers were elected:—President, Mr. H. J. Stevenson; vice-presidents, Mr. A. K. Bell and Mr. C. J. G. Paterson; Committee, the Hon. R. E. Watson, Major C. E. Henderson, Mr. B. G. W. Atkinson, Mr. S. C. Freeman, Mr. R. D. Gillan, Mr. W. F. M. Whitelaw, Mr. D. O. Dickson (honorary secretary), and Mr. E. Addison-Smith (honorary treasurer).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Lord's.—Middlesex v. Leicestershire (continued).
Kennington Oval.—Surrey v. Glamorgan (continued).
Worcester.—Worcestershire v. Australians (continued).
Oxford.—Oxford University Freshmen's Match (continued).

Durward's

"UNIVERSAL" COAT

Rainproof but not Airproof.

Very smart and comfortable Coat adapted for all weathers and purposes. Made in our Universal Wool of English Cloth, double proofed by the latest and most efficient process.

To measure or Ready-to-wear 6 GUINEAS

Write for patterns with easy form of self-measurement, post paid free on application.

FOR GOLF

Jacket and Plus Fours

From 7 GUINEAS

KENNETH DURWARD, Ltd.,

27, Conduit Street, W.1.

SURREY'S FIRST MATCH

GLAMORGAN CENTURIES AT THE OVAL

Surrey started their first match of the season yesterday, when they met Glamorgan at the Oval. It was a more notable day's cricket than might have been expected, for it produced among other things two centuries and the biggest partnership ever made for Glamorgan, who occupied the wickets all day for a score of 474. Bates and Hills, who made the centuries, had the added satisfaction of being the first players to reach three figures this season.

The first hour's cricket was as unpromising for Surrey as it was encouraging for Glamorgan, a county that had won only three of its 28 matches in the Championship last year. No one, of course, under-estimated the scoring power of the earlier batsmen, mostly Yorkshiremen, on a perfect wicket, fast for the time of year without being in the least troublesome to a steady player. It was apparent as ever in the last few years that the Surrey bowling, even with M. J. C. Allom available, was not calculated to get any first-class side out for a small score in such conditions. During the early afternoon a crowd of about 1,500 people may have felt grateful that it was Glamorgan and not the Australians who had won the toss.

Bates and Dyson opened the innings, and had made 80 runs in a little over an hour before Dyson drove a ball straight back into the hands of P. G. H. Fender. Dyson's 28 runs were nicely made, but it was the patience and judgment of Bates in picking out the right ball to hit, and then hitting it hard to the boundary, that suggested a long day in the field for Surrey. Bates proceeded to score 168 runs and to join in the biggest stand ever made for his county. Yet, when he had obtained 42, he narrowly escaped being caught by Hobbs, running from cover-point towards mid-off. That was Bates's last questionable stroke until, having reached his third fifty, he became careless and fell to a catch in the slips. His best strokes had been a well-timed and whole-hearted straight drive, a hard pull to leg that gave him three 6's in addition to several 4's, and an occasional neat cut.

E. Davies and Bell, who headed the Glamorgan batting averages last season, started with confidence and appeared to get out quickly, as they had made their runs quickly, for that reason. In this way, and with the score no more than 99 for three, Glamorgan appeared to have thrown away nearly all of their advantage. Hills, one of the growing number of professional footballers who also become professional cricketers, then joined Bates. This was about half an hour before the interval for luncheon, and Surrey did not take another wicket until shortly after 4 o'clock. During these 130 minutes Bates had raised his own score from 51, at which figure he stuck for a long time, to 168. The total meanwhile had mounted to 316. Hills's share in the partnership of 217 was 85, and he subsequently raised it to 100. Judged by the number of mistakes that he made in the slips, it was a lucky innings. He was actually missed at 23 and at 89. Certainly Hills was in danger every time that a ball, pitched just off the off-stump and leaving the ground faster than usual, was sent down to him, particularly by Allom. Most of his strokes were as clean as they were enterprising; they were clearly those of a batsman who preferred strokes to negative caution.

M. J. Turnbull, the captain, contributed a light-hearted 29 and, when Hills was caught by Brooks at the wicket, six wickets were down for 373. That meant that Glamorgan had no further need to take their cricket seriously, and they did not. D. Davies and Lavis, who hit a couple of 6's, and then Mercer, went for the bowling. The worst tragedy of all, perhaps, occurred when Hobbs, following the example of four others, missed Mercer, who knocked up his 39 out of 50 inside 20 minutes.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. Fender, b. Stroud	168
Dyson, c. and b. Fender	28
Davies (D.), c. Sandham, b. Peach	10
Bell, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	9
Hills, c. Brooks, b. Stroud	100
M. J. Turnbull, c. Peach, b. Stroud	29
Davies (E.), b. Allom	30
Lavis, c. Fender, b. Peach	27
Every, c. Brooks, b. Peach	11
Mercer, b. Allom	39
Ryan, not out	0
Byes, 20; l.-b., 3	23
Total	474

SURREY.—P. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, E. G. Stroud, Hobbs, Sandham, Ducat, Shepherd, Barling, Gregory, Peach and Brooks.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	36	12	80	3
Peach	26.3	4	117	3
Shepherd	22	6	76	0
Stroud	30	9	78	3
Fender	27	5	75	2
Gregory	6	1	28	0

Umpires.—Best and Young.

LEICESTERSHIRE AT LORD'S

COLLAPSE OF MIDDLESEX

Middlesex started on their county programme yesterday by playing Leicestershire at Lord's, but the cold east wind in the morning limited the spectators to a few hundred. It was an interesting day's cricket in which 13 wickets fell, but that must be reckoned as due to the form of the early season, as the wicket was true and easy. Strangely enough, the only time the bowlers got any real assistance from it was before the wind had dried the dew, and it was during this period that the batsmen experienced few difficulties.

N. Haig beat J. A. de Lisle, who was captaining Leicestershire for the first time, in the toss and opened the innings with Lee. He was in excellent form and for the first hour did most of the scoring. His cutting was excellent and severe, and he secured 50 out of the first 57 runs. Haig took some time to play himself in, but when he had got to double figures he scored more rapidly. At the luncheon interval the Middlesex score was 123 without loss, Lee being 84 and Haig 38.

A different complexion was put on the game after the resumption of play. Lee was thrown out by Sharp at square leg when he had made one run more, and he had hard luck in losing his wicket in this manner when well set. He had hit two 6's, both off Astill, and seven 4's in his innings. Shipman bowled Hearne with a ball that came in from the off and which the batsman never looked like stopping. Haig was the next to be out, being caught in the slips off Shipman off a weak stroke. He had played an excellent defensive innings, but though it seemed to be an easy wicket he took nearly 2½ hours to score 51. The collapse continued and the remaining seven wickets fell for 51, in consequence of some fine bowling by Geary.

Shipman and Berry gave Leicestershire a good start, but at 51 Hearne tempted Shipman to have a go at a well pitched-up ball and he missed it. Armstrong was stumped by Price, and Bradshaw badly mistimed a poor ball from Haig and was caught on the leg side. Meanwhile, Berry was playing a sound innings, hitting with severity all the loose balls, and at the close of play was unbeaten with 48 to his credit. The fielding was of a high standard and many hits were stopped that looked good for 4.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

N. Haig, c. Astill, b. Shipman	51
Hearne, b. Shipman	85
Hendren, c. Sidwell, b. Geary	1
H. W. V. Robins, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	16
H. E. Carter, b. Geary	0
G. C. Newman, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	20
D. Russell, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	0
J. W. Hearne, b. Geary	1
Price, c. Sidwell, b. Armstrong	1
Durston, not out	16
Byes, 7; l.-b., 1	3
Total	196

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, b. Hearne	23
Berry, not out	48
Armstrong, st. Price, b. Haig	4
Bradshaw, c. Russell, b. Robins	4
Riley, not out	8
Leg-byes, 2; n.-b., 1	10
Total (3 wkts.)	96

J. A. de Lisle, A. T. Sharp, Geary, Astill, Sidwell and Smary to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	16	5	33	3
Geary	27	7	53	4
Astill	15	3	40	0
Smary	28.1	10	51	1
Armstrong	6	3	11	1

Umpires.—Street and Chester.

SECOND TEST MATCH AT LORD'S

It is announced by Mr. W. Findlay, secretary of the M.C.C., that all the stand tickets for the Test Match at Lord's have not been sold, as has been rumoured. A large number of seats in the Mound Stand is available for the four days, June 27, 28, 30, and July 1, the price being 8s. per day, which price includes admission to the ground and Entertainment Tax. All applications for these seats should be made in writing.

GOLF

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

SOME CLOSE FINISHES

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

The second day of the English Championship at Burnham was very much like the first—bright sunshine, a stiffish wind, slippery greens, and losers calling gods and men to witness that if they could have putted they must have won by six and five. Going out was good, hard work, coming home was easy, and the man who held anything of a lead at the turn was in a pleasant position if only he could harden his heart and hit approach shots boldly enough to give himself the up-wind putt to lay dead. Certainly the putting was not easy, and one venerable competitor, who shall be nameless, tried three clubs on the green. He began with an approaching cleek, sank to a mashie, and then, as a last resort, tried an aluminium putter, and holed a couple of good ones which just won him his match at the 17th hole.

The best match of the morning was between Burdon Sanderson and Brooks, a thoroughly sound, neat golfer who is one of the most successful players in the West of England. Going out the golf was not good; one of the players described it as atrocious, but perhaps this was modesty run mad. Sanderson was one up at the turn and then the play greatly improved and the spectators saw a thoroughly exciting match. It see-sawed this way and that, until Brooks stood dormy one, but there is no dormy in this form of torture. Sanderson laid a magnificent chip practically stone dead at the home hole and off they started once more down that noble gorge between the hills which makes so picturesque a first hole. The nineteenth was well halved in four and the second in five, which was well enough, but then Sanderson's quick hook which had nearly destroyed him on the first day showed itself once more. A little draw at the third hole is a good thing, but a real hook is the devil and all, so that Brooks won the hole without having to get a four.

Another match that went beyond the allotted span of holes was that between Michael Scott and A. D. Cave. I prophesied yesterday that this would be a good match, but it must be added that the match was better than the golf. It was a typical championship dog-fight, very poor fun for the dog-fighters, very excellent fun for the more ghoulish onlookers. Youth had something of the better of age in point of length down-wind, but no advantage against it, for Scott can still hit that beautiful low ball of his that looks as if it could bore its way through a brick wall. Scott was two up at the sixth hole, but then had a bad time and was two down at the 12th. All this time Cave, though playing well up to the pin, had been hitting his putts rather weakly. Unluckily for him he selected the slippery 13th green for the experiment, hitting the ball quite cleanly. Naturally enough, it raced out of holing and the hole was lost. Two halves followed, but Cave had the chance of a lifetime at the 15th, where he had a short putt to be two up with three to play. Alas! the 13th had frightened him; he returned to the method of the flaccid wrist and dragged the ball miles off the line. The 16th was halved in 4, but at the 17th Cave cut his tee shot and then raged across the green in 2. Scott followed a lucky tee shot with a lovely run-up and squared the match. The last hole was halved in a scuffly, scrambly, agitated 5, Scott having the last word, but just failing at three yards or so, and once more aching legs had to drag themselves away from the tempting haven of the club house. The 19th was halved in 4, and still there was no respite and no tea. At the 20th the end came and rather a sad one. Scott pulled his tee shot behind the hill on the left, took wood for his second, greatly daring, and made little progress. He put his third in a bunker and his fourth over the green. Cave, meanwhile, avoided the viler forms of sin, and after two steady-going, blameless shots, played a good third to near the pin. Scott had one more shot and then picked up. He had fought the good fight, as had his conqueror, but both of them can play much better golf than they did.

These two took most of the spectators, but a smaller body went out to watch Sutton play Goodwin, a strong young man who had played well for Lancashire in the County Championship on Monday. Goodwin looks like a golfer and has a sufficiently graceful and powerful style. Indeed, he looked as if he ought to have gained something valuable in point of length at the long two-shot holes against the wind. However, he started inauspiciously with a weak tee shot, and he clearly wanted a good start. At the second hole he did not seem to me to use his head, for he took a wooden club from a bad spot when neither he nor his enemy had the faintest chance of getting home in 2. He missed the shot and left Sutton to win the hole at his ease in 5 and thus gain a useful lead at the very beginning. Goodwin went from bad to worse; he could not quite take himself by the scruff of the neck, and Sutton, without doing anything startling, carried off the first five holes and was six up at the turn. Of course, there could be only one end, and Sutton won by five and four. He is an excellent iron player and putter with a cool head and a stout heart, but I think he will have to struggle desperately if he meets a really good wooden club player who is on his game.

The results were: —

THIRD ROUND

S. G. A. Hill (Sandy Lodge) beat K. Whetstone (Burnham and Berrow), by 8 and 7.
E. N. Layton (Walton Heath) beat C. B. Maxwell (Rochampton), by 6 and 5.
E. W. Fiddian (Stourbridge) beat C. W. Timmis (Leasowe), by 3 and 2.
D. A. Fiddian (Stourbridge) beat H. E. Sharman (Seacroft), by 5 and 4.
A. S. Newsy (Moseley) beat F. S. Rood (St. George's Hill), by one hole.
F. Brookes (Burnham and Berrow) beat R. L. B. Sanderson (Inverness) at the 21st hole.
J. B. Beddard (South Staffs) beat T. Bailey (Cotswold Hills), by 3 and 2.
R. M. Oxford (Oxford University) beat H. D. Beale (Weston-super-Mare), by 2 and 1.
P. Clough (Keighley) beat E. C. H. Crawford (Weston-super-Mare), by two holes.
W. Lawley (Sutton Coldfield) beat J. O. Wood (York), by one hole.
T. A. Bourn (Sunningdale) beat A. E. Mainwaring (Handsworth), by 3 and 2.
C. W. Ollerhead (Fulwell) beat D. Grey (Moseley), by 4 and 3.
G. Marwood (West Bowling) beat J. S. F. Morrison (Sunningdale), by one hole.
B. Darwin (Wokina) beat S. N. Driver (Leicestershire), by 2 and 1.
F. Lewis (Brokenhurst Manor) beat R. G. D. Riddell (Northwick Park), by 2 and 1.
E. T. Williams (Sandon Canwe) beat J. K. Fraser (Alnmouth), by two holes.
H. Cowley (Sickleholme) beat H. V. Gibbons (Wenstone-super-Mare), at the 20th hole.
E. Spacey (West Lancashire) beat E. J. B. Ackerman (Burnham and Berrow) by 4 and 3.
C. Forge (Burton and High Peak) beat L. N. Macpherson (Canwood Golf and South Devon) by 2 and 1.
R. Howard (Bristol and Clifton) beat H. M. Morris (Wenstone) at the 19th hole.
R. Steele (Burnham and Berrow) beat A. R. Cooper (Handsworth) by 2 and 1.
A. D. Cave (Royal and Ancient) beat the Hon. Michael Scott (Royal St. George's) at the 20th hole.
R. Strudwick (West Kent Heath) beat G. E. Bell (Erewash Valley), by 2 and 1.
D. Clayton (Walmley) beat W. K. T. Hope (Newbury and District) at the 20th hole.
A. Haworth (St. George's Hill) beat the Rev. W. H. Foster Pegg (Buxton and High Peak) by 5 and 3.
C. F. Hardman (Manchester) beat S. E. Banks (Hallamshire) by 2 and 1.
S. H. Vine (Merrick and Queen's Park) beat C. J. Parr (Buxton and High Peak) by 5 and 4.
N. C. Selway (Hamstanton) beat C. Southwell (Southport and Ainsdale) by 3 and 2.
J. D. de Forrest (Coombe Hill) beat H. C. Waters (Cheltenham) by one hole.
Major C. R. Ormerod (Berkshire) beat A. Fell (Keighley) at the 20th hole.
E. R. Tirple (Langley Park) beat J. Stretton-Cox (Broadwood House) by 6 and 4.
W. Sutton (West Cheshire Artisans) (holder) beat A. M. Goodwin (Swinton Park) by 3 and 4.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

NEW PRESIDENT OF P.G.A.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to become president of the Professional Golfers' Association in succession to the late Lord Balfour.

ARMY SOCIETY'S MEETING

CAPTAIN MOXON WINS

The Army Golfing Society's meeting was continued at Prestwick yesterday, and as the result the Army Individual Championship and Gold Black Watch Medal was won by Captain G. A. Moxon, of the Royal Artillery, with an aggregate of 157, made up of rounds of 77 and 80. The Black Watch Silver Medal and the cup for the runner-up in the individual championship went to Captain A. H. Hornby, also of the Royal Artillery, with rounds of 81 and 77 and an aggregate of 158. Captain Moxon also won Lord Cavan's Cup and both the scratch and handicap aggregate prizes for members of the Army Golfing Society and for serving officers. Captain C. B. Robertson (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) won the prize for the best 18 holes under handicap on the second day with the excellent return of 77 – 3 = 74, and Major-General A. G. Wauchope won the Generals' Cup for the fourth time by beating Major-General Sir A. B. Ritchie in the final round by five and four.

The weather was perfect, a blaze of sunshine from early in the morning until long after the last couple came in, shortly before 7 o'clock. Tuesday's north-east wind had dropped to a mere breeze, and during the morning veered round into the north-west, presenting the links in quite a different guise. Every one expected low scores accordingly, but Prestwick is a peculiar links that seems always to have spare difficulties up its sleeve for the discomfiture of over-confident golfers. Anyhow, there was only one round under 80 before luncheon, handed in by Captain C. B. Robertson (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), who holed the course in 77 strokes, 41 out and a fine 36 coming home. Then both J. T. Brittain Jones, the other leader on the first day, and Major G. N. C. Martin, the holder, and other fancied players all failed to come up to expectations, and apparently Captain Moxon was in a secure position. As it turned out, however, there was a desperate duel between him and his partner, Captain Hornby, which lent a personal and individual rivalry to the round that is rarely seen in medal play. They both reached the turn in 41, so that Captain Moxon still held a lead of four strokes on Captain Hornby, whose first round was 81, with nine holes to play. Then the fun began, for Hornby got back two strokes at the short 11th, where Moxon was in trouble, and took 5, and two more at the 16th, where he got another fine 3, Moxon again requiring two more. That was all even with two holes to play. At the Alps Hornby got a good 4, having, as often happens in score play, to hole out first and then stand waiting in the comforting position of knowing that his opponent was many yards away in 2, so far away that he was quite likely to take a 5. But Hornby had reckoned without his Moxon, who, with the most disconcerting nonchalance, ran down a long "steal" for a 3, and recaptured an invaluable lead of a stroke. The last hole both holed most gallantly in 3, a fitting end for a championship.

There were two incidents which must not go unrecorded. First there was the competitor who sliced his second to the Alps so badly that he hit another unfortunate player driving to the 18th on the head, his ball bouncing from there back on to the green and within 8ft. of the hole, a rub of the green if ever there was one. Secondly there was Captain D. C. Stevenson, of The Seaforth Highlanders, who started with a 10 and finished by doing the home hole, which is 283 yards long, in 1, a record that is likely to stand long enough to become a legend.

To-day the Army Golf Challenge Cup competition will be begun, for which the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Artillery are the favourites. There is also The Argyll and Sutherland challenge cup for competition between teams of retired officers, and this will be fought out between the donors, two teams of The Black Watch, and The Royal Scots.

THE SUSSEX AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

R. A. Howell, the holder, was beaten in the first round of the Sussex Amateur Championship at Goodwood yesterday by A. H. Hollins, who won by a hole. There were several close games, and two of the matches went beyond the 18th green. Only one round was played in the afternoon, the morning being devoted to a Bogey competition, which ended in a triple tie between H. Matthews (scratch), H. E. W. Prest (1), and E. J. M. Jones (5), each of whom finished 1 up.

The championship results were:—

FIRST ROUND

H. P. Lock (Goodwood) beat E. R. Alexander (Royal Eastbourne) by 4 and 3.
Major P. R. C. Pigott (Seaford) beat E. R. Campbell (Royal Ashdown Forest) by 2 and 1.
B. L. Sundhus-Smith (West Hove) beat W. H. G. Heath (Royal Eastbourne) by 4 and 3.
A. H. Hollins (Cooden Beach) beat R. A. Howell (Willingdon) (holder) by one hole.
D. Watson (Royal Ashdown Forest) beat C. G. Simmons (Willingdon) at the 19th hole.
D. D. Grant-White (Worthing) beat C. F. Lock (Goodwood) by one hole.
R. V. K. Finlay (Littlehampton) beat H. Matthews (Worthing) at the 20th hole.
R. P. Chester (Goodwood) beat Captain Gelston (Brighton and Hove) by 3 and 1.

LADIES' COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

SURREY

FIRST ROUND

Mrs. Baker (West Byfleet) beat Miss Adams (Tandridge) at the 19th hole.
Miss Howard (Camberley Heath) beat Miss E. E. Heinse (Guildford) by 1 hole.
Miss Leslie Brown (Wimbledon) beat Miss J. Hamilton (Tandridge) by 2 holes.
Mrs. Potter (Burhill) beat Mrs. L. Martin (West Surrey) by 8 and 6.
Mrs. R. L. Kenaedy (Worplesdon) beat Miss S. Bailey (Coombe Wood) by 5 and 4.
Mrs. L. Foley (Camberley Heath) beat Mrs. Turner Bell (Guildford) at the 19th hole.
Mrs. Porter (Wentworth) beat Mrs. Gow (St. George's Hill) by 4 and 3.
Mrs. Atherton (Sunninglale) beat Mrs. Crosthwaite (Banstead Downs) by 1 hole.

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. Baker beat Miss Howard by 4 and 3.
Mrs. Potter beat Miss Brown by 1 hole.
Mrs. Kennedy beat Mrs. Foley by 3 and 1.
Mrs. Atherton beat Mrs. Porter by 2 and 1.

KENT

FIRST ROUND

Miss Butler (Folkestone) beat Mrs. Fletcher (Rochester and Cobham Park) by 1 hole.
Miss Cooper (Sundridge Park) beat Mrs. Sanderson (Chislehurst) by 6 and 5.
Mrs. Beane (Foxgrove) beat Mrs. Griffiths (Rochester and Cobham Park) by 2 and 1.
Miss Crosbie Hill (Knole Park) beat Mrs. Deacon (Sundridge Park) by 7 and 6.
Mrs. Miller (Rochester and Cobham Park) beat Miss Coarle (Royal Blackheath) by 3 and 2.
Miss Wanda Morgan (Shrub Hill) beat Miss Newitt (Rochester and Cobham Park) by 9 and 7.
Mrs. Richardson (Sundridge Park) beat Miss Oswald (Rochester and Cobham Park) by 1 hole.
Miss L. Doxford (Sundridge Park) beat Miss Johnson (Gerrards Cross) by 2 holes.

SECOND ROUND

Miss Butler beat Miss Cooper by 4 and 3.
Miss Hill beat Mrs. Beane by 1 hole.
Miss Morgan beat Mrs. Miller by 4 and 3.
Miss Doxford beat Mrs. Richardson by 6 and 4.

SUSSEX

FIRST ROUND

Miss Carrick (

Parliament

LORDS AND COAL MINES BILL

LORD RUSSELL'S DEFENCE

THE BUDGET DUTIES

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, replying to a question by the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, said it was proposed to begin the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill on Tuesday week.

COAL MINES BILL

LORD RUSSELL'S SPEECH

The adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of the Coal Mines Bill was resumed.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, said that the basic fact of the situation in the coal industry was that, while the productive capacity in this country was between 325,000,000 tons and 335,000,000 tons a year, the saleable demand was about 250,000,000 tons, which had been for some years more or less static. With a productive capacity so greatly in excess of the ordinary demand there was naturally highly competitive selling, and prices were forced down below the cost of production. The price of a commodity ought at least to be its cost of production. That might sound strange doctrine from a Socialist Government, but this was not a Socialist Bill. A Socialist Bill would have been much simpler and perhaps a great deal less acceptable to noble lords. He believed that the ultimate—and probably the sooner the better—nationalization of the mining industry was inevitable. The Government, being a minority Government, had thought it necessary to meet the situation by introducing something that would be as far as possible agreeable to all the parties concerned. The Bill was in a sense more or less an agreed Bill; some parts of it were accepted by some owners and some parts by other owners. It was accepted by the representatives of the miners and, after discussion, proved itself not unacceptable to the House of Commons. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) He did not know that a Bill was any the worse if it was found that a second party in the State was in agreement with it. The chief reason why the Bill was so complicated was because an attempt had been made to make the whole system as voluntary as possible.

When they spoke about the Bill raising the price of coal it should be remembered that the pithead price was referred to. So far as the domestic consumer was concerned, a very large portion of the price was added between the pithead and his domestic hearth. There could be very little doubt that if at some time—let them hope shortly—an investigation was undertaken into the amount added to the pithead price before it reached the consumer, a good deal might be done to diminish that gap; and that the gap might be diminished by an amount very much larger than any possible rise in the pithead price. He would be very much surprised if some inquiry of the sort instituted when the Labour Government was previously in office would not almost necessarily follow the Bill. If it did so, the price to the domestic consumer would very likely be lowered and not raised. That, of course, did not apply to public utility companies and the iron and steel industry. It might well be that they would have to pay more for their coal. Public utility companies had been able to buy their coal, on the whole, at less than the cost of production by setting off one producer against another and by the hard bargaining caused by over-production. That was not really a legitimate reduction, and was one which, no doubt, they would have to lose. The iron and steel industry, no doubt, would have to pay a little more for its coal, and therefore its steel would be a little dearer.

In his speech yesterday, Lord Londonderry had said, in effect, that although he did not necessarily think that the proposals in the Bill were bad or unreasonable in themselves, he objected to their being enacted by statute. The noble lord did not give any reason for that objection. Nor did he say anything to meet the difficulty felt by the coalowners, the Mines Department, and everybody concerned in advising the Government on this subject as to how they could make these provisions effective without the ultimate resort to compulsion. The noble lord had said that the dissentient owner was a real protection to the consumer and a healthy influence. He was immediately followed by Lord Melchett, who said, in effect, that such an owner was a blackleg and a blackmailer. Therefore, they had two important authorities differing on the point. Lord Londonderry had agreed that coal was being sold at an uneconomic price, but he had added that all that was proposed could gradually have come about, and that its statutory enactment would retard the wheels of progress. Many things might come about gradually, but, in the view of the Government, they were coming about far too gradually. They could not wait for slow geological ages of glacier-like action in this matter, and they might do well to stimulate it a little by lubrication and possibly by a little pressure from behind.

Lord Melchett had dealt largely with the question of hours. If any complaint was made of disorganization caused by the change, it should be remembered that when the late Government introduced the Eight Hours Bill, they were told that in the view of organized labour and of the Labour Party they were taking a retrograde step which could not stand. The Conservative Government themselves really provoked any disorganization which must come about through the repeal of that Act, and they had no one but themselves to thank. Lord Melchett had said, "Some of us think that if the coal industry does not pay, if it cannot give decent wages or produce reasonable dividends, the only thing that can happen is that coal must, temporarily at any rate, become dearer." That sentence was a justification for everything in the Bill. The quota scheme had been challenged on the ground that it left in existence the inefficient pit. But the Bill provided that in fixing the quota some attention might be paid to a definite case of inefficiency, and as the object of the measure was not expropriation and nationalization, it had been thought impossible to do anything else but leave those pits going. It was for the sake of cheapening production that it had been made possible to sell quotas, and they might be bought by a more economical pit which by the increase in output might be able to recover a good deal more than the price per ton which had been paid for the quota. Coal was divided into a great number of classes. In a district the coal might again be divided into classes, and there might be a quota for all these classes. No difficulty would arise, if it was thought proper by the central body administering this, in increasing the quota for a particular class of coal, if there was a particular demand for one class of coal. Once they had reduced production to what could be sold, they knew what they had to deal with. They no longer had just that extra surplus tonnage which ruined the market and brought the price down. They were able to obtain at the pithead a price which repaid the cost of production and a fair profit. There was ultimately a council on which consumers were represented which would also deal with the price of coal. All these things were subject to the Board of Trade, and it was obvious that there was no chance of the public being exploited by the coalowners. It seemed to him to be almost a necessary matter of statesmanship that the Government must make itself responsible for doing what in its view was the only possible thing to do in the coalfields. About details there might be differences of opinion, but that something should be done to enable the industry to work at a profit, to pay reasonable wages, and work reasonable hours he thought hardly anybody in the House would be prepared to deny. (Cheers.)

LORD WEIR said he could not speak as a coalowner, nor even as a large direct consumer. He was an engineer, and contributed his views as one keenly interested in the general progress of British industry. Figures did not show much evidence of antiquated mining methods or industrial inefficiency in the Scottish area. In an economic, a productive, and an employment sense, the real truth was that the situation in the mining industry at the end of 1929 was, if not better and healthier, in as good a position as agriculture, iron and steel, or cotton. One shadow overhung the position—the Government pledge on hours. He had discussed these questions with thoughtful working miners, and they placed first in all their thoughts the certainty of employment, then wages, and then hours. To what extent did this Bill meet these needs? It settled hours only until July, 1931, and it gave the miner no guarantee against a reduction of wages in some districts when the 7½ hours began to operate. It did nothing to ensure definitely against a crisis in hours and wages in July, 1931; it rather tended to provoke it. Accordingly, on the two factors that were vital to the miners, nothing was settled for a really adequate or useful period. Peace in mining was not secured, and uncertainty seemed to persist.

Having regard to the magnitude and complexity of the mining industry, there was ample evidence that the difficulties of administering a scheme covering a turnover of approximately £180,000,000 per annum could only result in creating grave injustice and dangerous friction between district and district, between one undertaking and another, and between the industry and the different classes of consumer. The operation of the various committees under the Bill would tend to weaken not only the incentive to development and enterprise, but also the incentive to improve performance by genuine cost reduction methods.

Amalgamation *per se* was of no constructive value; it was simply a means to an end. To entrust the character of the future structure of our second largest industry to a Board of Commissioners, or professional amalgamators, who would be free from responsibility for the working out in practice of the decisions which they themselves had taken, was the most dangerous step ever taken in an industrial country, and he could not find any justification or reliable evidence for its necessity. There were dangers in the mechanization of labour; there were immediate evils in the attempts to mechanize the conduct of industry. The Lord Chancellor made the best plea yesterday for the man against the machine: this Bill was a new machine.

Of infinite importance at this time were the implications and effects of a Bill of this character on our existing economic situation. All legislation even remotely connected with productive industry should be subjected to certain tests—whether it would help the British producer to reduce his costs; to sell more, either at home or abroad; to increase his country's industrial prestige in the eyes of the world; to employ more people and pay them higher wages; and, finally, whether it would enable him to produce more national wealth. With the exception of derating, none of the measures passed since the War would stand that test. A good Government's most useful achievement to-day would be the practical recognition of the importance and position of the primary and the depressed producer. Was this Bill likely to arouse confidence, to deepen faith, and to make capital easier to obtain? Its most dangerous fault was that for the first time in the history of British industrial legislation it proclaimed that a British Government had lost faith in the ability of the British people to conduct a primary industry. He knew of no great industrial country which had ever been asked to face such a proposition.

Was it very unfair for an industrialist like himself to feel that this Bill had only come to their lordships' House as a result of the interplay of political party tactics? Could anyone doubt that the history of this Bill could only increase pessimism and put enterprise at a heavy discount? Speaking in the "Council of State" spirit, he would not regard as helpful the complete rejection of the Bill, including the clause dealing with hours. At this stage he would ask their lordships to join with him in the most powerful appeal to the Government to do certain difficult things requiring great courage. One was to delay the Committee stage and consider once again the effects on the mining industry and the whole industrial situation of the withdrawal of Parts I. and II. With regard to Part III., if additional leisure was the miners' considered desire, let the Government arrange for it to be given in the least harmful and costly way by fixing the hours on the basis of the 90 hours fortnight and for a usefully long period, say, two years, or until an international arrangement had been arrived at on mining hours. Having done that, they might induce the owners to come to an agreement with their men for the maintenance of a minimum wage and hours settlement for two years, during which the industry could apply itself to marketing and other problems.

A NATIONAL BOARD

LORD AMULREE said that during the last few years the coal industry in Germany had been reorganized from top to bottom, but we had done practically nothing. There was complete lack of cooperation among the various coalowners in this country, and nothing had been done, with the exception of certain districts, to obtain an improved system of marketing coal. The result had been that for years the industry had been depressed, great losses had been suffered by the owners, and there had been much unemployment in the coalfields. Much as he regretted the interference of legislation in industry, he heartily supported the Government in the action they were taking. The Bill proposed to set up a National Board to deal with labour disputes. That was one of the most satisfactory proposals which could have been put forward to avoid industrial disturbances in the industry. Lord Londonderry had expressed the fear that one effect of the Bill would be to destroy the conciliation schemes in existence in the industry. He (Lord Amulree) believed, from his experience, that what had happened under similar boards in other industries was more than likely to take place in this instance. The National Wages Board in the railway industry, of which he had had experience as chairman, had been in existence for 10 years. It had given over 100 decisions, and in every respect it had the confidence of all parties in the industry. The board which dealt with the tramway industry, with which he had also been associated, had had as remarkable success as had the railway board. Under those boards they had had peace in the railway industry for 10 years and on the tramways for six years. He thought a national Board in the coal industry would be complementary to the conciliation schemes. If the Board were set up and entered on its duties in a spirit of good will and determination to come to a satisfactory and sensible conclusion on points in dispute, he was confident that there would be a period of peace in the industry. He hoped those in charge of the coal industry would encourage the establishment in various coal centres of conference boards consisting of workpeople and the management to discuss not questions of wages and hours, but matters affecting the working of the mines, the elimination of waste, and the technique of the industry. If these local meetings could take place at stated intervals a new spirit would be infused into the industry, and they would have in it that good will which was so essential.

LORD JOICEY said he did not think the results which Lord Russell anticipated were likely to follow the Bill. Among causes which he considered had brought the coal industry to its present position he mentioned the increased cost put upon the production of coal by charges in connexion with social services. They used to have in connexion with the export trade a margin of about 2s. a ton, which enabled them to hold their position against the competition of any country in Europe, but owing to the charges put upon them that margin had disappeared. The industry would not bear the increased cost of the seven hours. What the men wanted was more money and not shorter hours, and he would like to have seen an arrangement for a 45-hours week rather than fixed hours per day. He hoped that something would be put into the Bill to guide arbitrators in coming to a proper decision. Amalgamations looked very tempting, but in dealing with coalmines they were dealing with something that was quite different from what they had in other industries. It was absurd to force one colliery to amalgamate with another with which it did not want to have anything to do. Why Mr. Lloyd George pressed for compulsory amalgamations passed his comprehension. When he said that it was a coalowners' Bill he probably meant that it was a politicians' Bill, which it was. If the Bill became law in its present form those connected with the industry would have to dance attendance constantly in London, and questions would be dealt with not in an industrial but in a political way.

LORD WESTER WEMYSS said that he hoped when the Bill became law it would be in a form very different from what it was at present. Quite apart from the principles which the Bill carried out, it contained many details of a most dangerous character. He regretted that he could not share the belief and aspiration of the Lord Chancellor that the Bill would bring peace to the coal industry. He saw the germs of strife in the proposals for compulsory amalgamation, in the lessening of hours, and the consequent increase in prices, and in coming to a decision about the quota. If the coalowners were to take steps to lower the cost of production and if the restriction on output were maintained, the inevitable result would be that they would concentrate their efforts on certain pits and that other pits would be shut up. Was there no danger in that, and in the unemployment that would result by hundreds of men being thrown idle? He did not know if the Government saw any way of dealing with that danger, but he hoped that it would be considered when the Bill came into Committee. We wanted peace in the industry, but not such an unstable and uncertain peace as the Bill would give. We wanted a peace which would give a possibility of getting and keeping contracts. Stability of work was one of the most precious assets which a colliery could have. If anything could be done in Committee to obtain that, he would withdraw a great many of his objections to the Bill. The coal trade was suffering to a great degree from circumstances over which it had no control. It was suffering from being a bull thrown about from one to the other by the Press, and from criticisms by people whose criticisms were hardly justified. The consequence was that the public had been the judges of a matter of which they knew little and of which they were incapable of judging. Unacquainted public opinion had had a great deal to do with forcing the Bill on Parliament.

EARL PEEL said that the slowness of the process of amalgamation under the late Government's Act was probably due to the great difficulties of conditions in the coal industry. Even the Lord Chancellor himself did not seem very enthusiastic about the amalgamation proposals in the Bill. The Conciliation Board, he considered, might cut across existing arrangements and have the effect of retarding rather than helping conciliation. This was a Bill for raising the price of coal to the ordinary man, and was simply a dear coal Bill. It was only because it had been represented to him that, bad as this Bill was, any kind of certainty was better than uncertainty that he should not vote against the second reading.

The EARL of LINDSAY said that the Government deserved credit for having brought in a Bill capable of conferring great benefits on the coal industry. A great deal of the opposition sprang from prejudice and misapprehension of the facts. Too many people were inclined to take the view that all was well in the industry, basing that view on the marked improvement last year. The great improvement at the begining of last year was due to an entirely abnormal state of things, but the fact that many people got it into their heads that we might have a cycle of such winters had maintained orders for coal at a very satisfactory standard. This Bill for the first time provided a body that would be able to speak with some authority to our Continental competitors, and already there were signs that Poland and Germany were willing to confer with representatives of this country. He saw no reason to anticipate any increase in the price of household coal. By doing something to stop speculation in coal the Bill would possibly reduce the price. Broadly speaking, the coalowners in the Five-Counties scheme cordially supported the Bill, with the exception of the amalgamation clause. If the Bill was judged on its merits and given a chance of being worked fairly and with good will, it ought to be of lasting benefit to the industry.

VISCOUNT HEREFORD, speaking as one of the Yorkshire coalowners, said that they did not feel aggrieved by the Bill nor look on it as likely to injure them. From a second reading point of view the Bill was worthy of support, although it contained things which would have to be altered in order to improve it. One of the greatest advantages of the Bill was that it would enable us to find markets abroad for our coal. He had reason to know that land and Germany, our chief competitors, were willing to enter into combinations and arrangements as soon as they could find anybody with whom they could deal. They would make arrangements, possibly, for the limitation of the sphere of influence, markets would be apportion to the different countries, and prices would be settled.

LORD MARLEY, Lord-in-Waiting, on behalf of Lord Parmoor, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Their lordships rose at 25 minutes to 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The Newport Corporation (No. 2) Bill was read the third time. The Great Western Railway (Docks) Bill and the Scottish Central Electric Power Bill were read a second time.

THE SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

GRANT OF DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would inquire whether the Soviet Government had in Germany or France trade delegations consisting of trade representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with two deputies forming part of the Soviet Embassies in those countries; whether the head of the delegation and two deputies received in those countries diplomatic privileges; and whether immunity also attached to specific offices occupied by the delegation.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), said:—Under Articles 4 and 5 of the Commercial Treaty of October 12, 1925, between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Director of the Commercial Representation, his deputies, and also the members of the Council of the Commercial Representation residing in Berlin enjoy all the privileges and advantages of extraterritorial persons, and the offices used by the Commercial Representation in Berlin are extraterritorial. I understand that the total number of persons who enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities at Berlin under these Articles is, at present, 10. There is no commercial treaty or trade agreement between France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The question of the privileges and immunities to be enjoyed by the Soviet Trade Delegates in Paris has not formed the subject of any formal agreement. I should like to take this opportunity of correcting an answer which I gave yesterday to a supplementary question by the hon. member. The diplomatic privileges accorded to the Soviet Trade Delegation, including immunity of premises, are a feature of all commercial treaties and all agreements dealing exclusively with trade concluded by the Soviet Government, including those with Germany and Italy. Yesterday I made a slip in saying "France" when I should have said Germany.

Mr. ALBERY asked if the right hon. gentleman could explain the need for these diplomatic privileges.

Mr. HENDERSON said that, as he had stated on the previous day, the Government was a great trading concern, and that was where the need arose.

In reply to Sir W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) Mr. HENDERSON said that the diplomatic privileges were granted in conformity with international usage.

Replying to Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) Mr. HENDERSON said that he did not think that these privileges were entirely new. He thought that there was some kind of immunity even at the time of the Arcos raid.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could make a full statement regarding the religious persecution in Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON said:—No, Sir. I do not think I can usefully add anything to the various statements in which I have already indicated the attitude of his Majesty's Government towards this question.

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) called the Speaker's attention to the fact that on March 27 he handed in a question relating to religious persecution in other countries and it was sent back to him as being out of order. He asked why this question had been allowed?

The SPEAKER said that he could not recall the particular question to which the hon. member referred and he could not answer him without notice.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked if hon. members might assume that it would be in order to put down questions relating to alleged religious persecution which might be taking place in other countries than Russia?

The SPEAKER.—I cannot give an answer until I have seen the question.

Mr. MALONE.—May I read it to you, Sir?

The SPEAKER.—Not at question time.

SIR W. DAVISON asked if Mr. Henderson had read the report of the annual meeting of Protestant ministers held on the previous day at which a resolution was unanimously passed with regard to religious persecution in Russia, and asking what the Government were doing in the matter? In view of the fact that Baptists and Congregationalists were included in the meeting did not the right hon. gentleman think that some active steps should be taken to deal with the matter?

Mr. HENDERSON said that he had not read the report to which the hon. member referred.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman state whether it is true that there was an increase of persecution in Russia about Easter time?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I cannot say.

MAJOR POLE (Derbyshire, S., Lab.).—Has the right hon. gentleman seen a report in the *Morning Post* that on Easter Sunday the churches of Moscow were filled to overflowing?

No answer was given.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), informed LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) that work was proceeding on the main works contract at Singapore, which included the provision of a graving dock, pending the further consideration of the matter.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked if that meant that the Government were going on with facilities for battleship repairs at Singapore without any alteration, despite the Conference which had just been concluded. Mr. ALEXANDER said that, while the main contract which was entered into in September, 1928, was still going on, all the additional works had been stopped for the time being. The Government felt that it would not be economical, in view of what had been done, to make any changes at the moment. They intended to give immediate consideration to the whole situation; but that must be done in consultation with the Dominions. (Unionist cheers.)

CRUISER STRENGTH

EFFECT OF THE TREATY

Mr. ALEXANDER, replying to CAPTAIN MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), said the effect of the London Naval Treaty in regard to cruiser strength was as follows:—As regards ourselves, we will not construct the two 8in. 10,000-ton cruisers of the 1928 programme, or the one 8in. 10,000-ton cruiser of the 1929 programme, and a figure of 15 8in.-gun cruisers will constitute the total number allowed for the British Commonwealth of Nations. The United States of America, which entered the Conference with a projected programme of 23 8in. 10,000-ton cruisers, will actually not complete more than 15 of this type before 1936, retaining only the option to have three more under construction and not to be completed before the years 1936, 1937, and 1938 respectively. Japan will remain at her present figure of 12 8in.-gun cruisers and will not embark on fresh construction as previously anticipated. As regards 6in.-gun cruisers, the London Naval Treaty allows, generally speaking, only for replacement, except that in the case of the United States of America special provision is made for the carrying out of long-postponed cruiser construction.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD asked whether it was the Government's intention to distribute the work between private firms and Government dockyards. Mr. ALEXANDER replied that the Government would give attention to the programme that was necessary, and the question of where the work would be allocated would be considered then.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY asked what was meant by the American replacement programme. Surely that was a very large addition. Mr. ALEXANDER said he did not use those words. What he said was that "in the case of the United States of America, special provision is made for the carrying out of long-postponed cruiser construction."

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) asked whether the number of 6in. cruisers was to be the same for the United States and this country. Mr. ALEXANDER.—No; certainly not. There is a slight advantage in 8in. cruisers for the United States; but there will be an advantage to us in total tonnage.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY asked the First Lord of the Admiralty how many cruisers belonging to the British Empire, the United States of America, and Japan respectively were 10 years old or more.

Mr. ALEXANDER.—The answer is 34, four, and 10 respectively. The number for the British Commonwealth of Nations includes one belonging to the Royal Australian Navy. The number for Japan is exclusive of five ships used for training purposes which are no longer classed as cruisers.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

Mr. DENMAN asked the Prime Minister if he was aware of the growing concern of local education authorities at the delay in proceeding with the School Attendance Bill, and could he state when the second reading would be taken.

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—I am aware that local education authorities are anxious about the progress of the Education (School Attendance) Bill, but I can add nothing at present to what I have already said on this subject. Mr. DENMAN.—Will the Prime Minister assure the House that he will bear in mind the urgency of action while an atmosphere exists favourable to an agreement on religious controversy? Mr. MACDONALD.—I think I have assured the House of that weeks and months ago.

CIVIL AVIATION

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether the Government had considered the desirability of making civil aviation entirely independent of military control, and whether he could state the future policy of the Government on this matter.

Mr. MACDONALD.—Civil aviation in this country is not under military control, the Air Ministry being a department which has a number of civil, in addition to its military, functions. His Majesty's Government do not contemplate any alteration in the existing system.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS.—In view of the fact that no confidential details are involved, will the right hon. gentleman consider the holding of a public inquiry into the matter of putting civil aviation on the same footing as the mercantile marine, independent of the Air Ministry?

Mr. MACDONALD.—That is a different matter. If the hon. gentleman will put a question on the paper, I will give him a reply.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

GOVERNMENT BILL PRESENTED

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), presented, amid cheers, a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Consumers' Council, to define the powers and duties of that council, to enable the Board of Trade to regulate by order the prices to be charged for certain commodities and the charges to be made in respect of sales thereof, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

THE BEER DUTY

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Budget resolutions passed in Committee of Ways and Means on April 14.

On the resolution fixing the Excise duty at 3s. on "every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees."

SIR W. WAYLAND (Canterbury, U.) moved to substitute 2s. 6d. *for* 3s. The beer

(Continued on page 9)

The mellowness of

M.L.

If you ask for "M.L." you will get Mackinlay's Liqueur Scotch Whisky. If you ask for Mackinlay's Scotch Whisky you will get "M.L." And whichever way you ask for it you get a *real liqueur* Scotch Whisky of a mellowness never excelled—"the Whisky with *the* Highland Flavour about it."

Mackinlay's

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

There's no use talking — TASTE IT!

Also MACKINLAY'S V.O.B.

Distilled, blended and bottled in Scotland by Chas. MACKINLAY & CO., Distillers, Leith, and at Tudor House, Weesex Place, S.W.1.

FAIR LABOUR CONDITIONS

THE BRITISH TRADITION IS TO SECURE FAIR WAGES— FAIR CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

That tradition has gone about the world with your own people—the Englishman and Scotsman, Welshman and Irishman—who have built up the British Empire overseas.

When you buy Empire produce in your daily shopping, you know that it comes from a country where men and women are striving to secure fair conditions for the workers. Every purchase from your best customers, your fellow citizens in the Empire, makes it easier for them to maintain fair labour conditions.

ASK FIRST FOR HOME PRODUCE

ASK NEXT FOR THE PRODUCE OF THE EMPIRE OVERSEAS

Write for a copy of the leaflet, 'Why should we buy from the Empire?', obtainable, post free, on application to the Empire Marketing Board, Westminster—S.W.1—an official body on which all the three political parties are represented.

ISSUED BY THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

W5b

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

...ers of this country, he said, had not been ...ted fairly. While every other War tax ...d been reduced, the tax on beer had not only not been reduced, but had been doubled since the end of the War. To-day, owing to its ...xation, beer had reached such a price that it ... impossible for the ordinary working man to purchase even a small quantity of what ... still, thank God, the national beverage out of his weekly wage. In the case of the ...icultural labourer, the cost of one pint and half of beer a day for himself and his wife ...uld represent 18½ per cent. of the man's ...ages. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said his ambition was to provide a free break-fast table. But why not a free dinner table? Why not give the labourer who wished to have a glass of beer with his dinner the same advantage as the tea drinker? He appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to agree to the reduction of the duty which he had proposed.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.), in supporting the amendment, said he was not so much concerned with the effect of this duty on the large brewers, who were in such a financial position that they would be able to meet it without any great inconvenience, as he was with its effect on the smaller brewers, who found it not too easy to make both ends meet. In their case this increase of duty might be the last straw and compel them either to close down their businesses or to merge themselves in one of the larger businesses. He did not think it was good for the industrial life of the country that they should so frame their taxation as to encourage or hasten the process of rationalization or trustification.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) declared that the taxation at present imposed on beer was out of all proportion. In the rural districts it had almost made beer a luxury which one ...atched somebody else drink. The time had ...me to call a halt to this form of taxation.

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.) supported the amendment on behalf of the agricultural labourer, whose needs, he said, were never thought about. If something could be done to cheapen the price of the agricultural labourer's beer it would pay the country. Also, this vicious taxation would check the growth of the movement for the reformed ...publichouse, which started in the Army and was now developing in civil life.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said that to argue that this taxation penalized the agricultural labourer or the consumer was very wide of the mark. The 3s. which it was proposed to add to the beer duty would not, it was anticipated, have any effect at all on the price of beer to the consumer. Therefore the whole of the case which had been made out on that score against the proposal fell to the ground. Captain Bourne had raised the question of the smaller brewers. When Mr. Snowden said that he had an assurance from the brewers, he was not speaking of the well-to-do brewers only, but of the brewers as a whole. If they were represented by the Brewers' Society. He understood that that society included the large and small brewers and was thoroughly representative of the trade generally. It was not until they had had a meeting at which 50 different representatives of the trade were present that they gave the assurance that they would not attempt to pass on the duty by raising the price of beer to the consumer, that they would not alter the gravity of the beer, but that they were in a position to bear the burden of the tax without passing it on.

SIR S. ROBERTS (Ecclesall, U.) said he had grave fears that an attempt would be made to knock down the price of malting barley and to get the tax out of the hard-pressed farmers of the Eastern Counties.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) asked whether the £3,500,000 which he understood was to be raised by the duty would be counted in the annual statistics upon the direct or the indirect side of the ratio of taxation. It was very important that that ratio between direct and indirect taxation, which for so many years had been followed as the index of the political character of Governments, should be based on sound and true foundations. In this case the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not levying an indirect tax. Why should it be included in the totals of indirect taxation? Indirect taxation was paid by the consumer, but the essence of this tax was that it was not to be paid by the consumer. It seemed to him they required a new classification. He was all for the ratio being strictly followed from year to year, but it should be followed upon a comparable basis, and for that purpose sumptuary taxation on articles of luxury ought not to be included in indirect taxation. It ought to be in a separate category, and certainly taxes like this one, the whole yield of which was to be paid, not by the consumer but by a limited class, ought to be withdrawn from any fair computation of statistics of the ratio between direct and indirect taxation.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said he was concerned about the amount of revenue he would receive under the proposal, and he would leave it to statisticians to decide whether the increase would be included in direct or indirect taxation. The Leader of the Opposition reduced the beer duty in 1923 under an arrangement similar to the one he (Mr. Snowden) had now made. The brewers then undertook to bear something like £4,000,000 of the cost of the reduction. He (Mr. Snowden) supposed that since 1923 the whole of the receipts from the beer duty had been classed as indirect taxation. It was perfectly true the new duty would be paid by the brewers, and in that sense it might strictly come under the category of direct taxation.

The amendment was negatived by 243 votes to 112—Government majority, 131.

SIR W. WAYLAND moved an amendment providing that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that any beer brewed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is brewed solely from malt and hops of home production, there shall be allowed a rebate of 2s. for every 36 gallons of worts, and for the purposes of this resolution beer shall be deemed to be brewed from home-produced malt only when the proportion of sugar and malt does not exceed 15 per centum. He said that this amendment if carried would have a good effect on agriculture in this country (Opposition cheers.) If they were given an incentive brewers were more likely to use more English barley than at present. His proposal would also help the hops producers of hops.

SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.) supported the amendment.

Mr. HURD (Devizes, U.) said that, if real English beer were made in this country, there would be an enormous benefit to agriculturists and consumers.

Mr. SMITH-CARINGTON (Rutland and Stamford, U.) said that owing to the taxes imposed on beer there was very little body, and, or spirit left in it, and he regarded this additional impost as marking one stage nearer to the production of synthetic beer. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have his additional £3,000,000 from beer, why should there not be a graduation of the tax, imposing a higher rate on users of foreign barley, and a lower rate on users of British barley?

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.), supporting the amendment, said that such a rebate as was here suggested was in no real sense an attack on the free trade principle.

Mr. BUTLER (Saffron Walden, U.), speaking as the representative of one of the most arable districts in England, and one of the most depressed sections of the population, said there was not equity in the mash tub, for while beer was protected, barley was not. The rebate would go a small way to encourage a market for the barley grower, and would help the smaller brewer.

Mr. W. B. TAYLOR (Norfolk, S.W., Lab.) said that apparently they were looking to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to do what the brewers ought long ago to have undertaken, and that was to supply the pure article made from British malt, British barley, and British hops. From the barley-growers' point of view both the politician and the brewer had played far too long with this subject, and had left the barley-growers "in the soup." He appealed to men of all parties not to delay in getting down to the problem.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON (Basingstoke, U.) supported the amendment because it was the logical form of preference where it was most needed. If there was one industry that needed preference it was British agriculture. Beer that could be grown in this country, and tobacco that could only be grown in a certain portion of his constituency, were, to a great extent, the only consolations of the agricultural labourer. ("Cries of "Oh!") There was no greater richness, no greater geniality, and no greater kindliness or companionship to be found than in the "village pub." (Laughter.) Nobody who knew the agricultural labourer would deride the fact that beer was a very good, simple, and friendly enjoyment for his leisure. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the brewer the inducement to brew British beer, to desynthetise it, and to re-naturalize it.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) said he spoke as a teetotaller (Labour cries of "Come over here" and laughter), a distinction which he shared with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but where they parted company was that he (the speaker) had no desire to impose his particular predilections on his fellow citizens. He had never drunk a glass of beer in his life, although he had tasted it. (Laughter.) Nevertheless, he felt that he could whole-heartedly support the amendment. He realized that, in spite of the efforts of Lady Astor, there would be, for a large number of years, a large number of people who would continue to drink that offensive beverage—(laughter)—and, therefore, it was all in their interests and in the best interests of the health of the nation that they should consume as pure beer as possible. He believed that the amendment would, to a very limited degree, increase the supply, and, therefore, the consumption, of pure beer, produced and consumed in this country.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said the proposal was debarred at the outset by the commercial treaties. It ran directly counter to Article 14 of the treaty between the United Kingdom and Germany. Apart from the question of treaties, there were other reasons why the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consider the amendment. If the brewers took advantage of its provisions it would probably involve a loss of revenue of not less than £1,000,000. There were also administrative difficulties.

MAJOR G. DAVIES said no one suggested that obligations of honour in treaties should be treated as scraps of paper. The criticism was that there was apparently a readiness to stand behind the provisions of these treaties rather than an anxiety to see how they could be got round. This amendment afforded the Government an excellent opportunity of fulfilling a small part of their pledges to assist agriculture given at the last election.

Mr. W. S. MORRISON (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, U.) said that if they regarded the spirit of the Commercial Treaty with Germany rather than the letter his Majesty's Government had an opportunity to approach the German Government and point out the effect on British agriculture of their action. In that case he thought it would be easy with a little negotiation to induce Germany to agree to this assistance being given to British farmers.

The closure, moved by Mr. SNOWDEN, was carried by 269 votes to 141—majority, 128—and the amendment was rejected by 275 votes to 145—majority, 130.

THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

On the question that the House do agree with the Committee in the said resolution

Mr. CHURCHILL moved that the debate be adjourned in order to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what his views and intentions were in regard to progress that evening, and later on the financial resolutions. They were now at the start of what were going to be very prolonged discussions on a highly controversial Budget, and it seemed to him of the utmost importance that they should endeavour as much as possible to spare the House unnecessary labour and late sittings. The Opposition were both willing and anxious to reach, through the usual channels, some arrangement with the Chancellor of the Exchequer for parcelling out the time between the different important topics which had to be discussed in such a way as to secure the discussion of the most important matters in the full light of day when the debates could be reported by the newspapers and read by the country, and generally, to endeavour to proceed in what he imagined was the most convenient and rational manner. They were hopeful, after the conversations which had passed, that the Government would adopt a course of that kind, but all that the Opposition had received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was his laconic intervention in the discussion on the last amendment to move the closure. Was the right hon. gentleman wise in assuming that only harsh procedure of that kind would suit his interests and facilitate the progress of business? The right hon. gentleman would be much more likely to facilitate his own business if he tried to conduct the Budget in something like the spirit in which it had always been the tradition of the House that it should be conducted. He warned the right hon. gentleman (Ministerial cries of "Oh," and laughter) that, so far from intimidating the Opposition by such a procedure as he adopted on the last amendment, he would gradually raise against himself a feeling that did not at present exist. (Hear, hear.) They were prepared to discuss the issues to which they took the gravest exception in a cool and temperate spirit, but if the right hon. gentleman pursued a rasping procedure he would encounter the greatest resentment of the Opposition, who would use all those forms of the House which were provided for the protection of Oppositions and minorities. (Cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN said he would be justified in ignoring Mr. Churchill's intervention. In all his Parliamentary experience he had never heard a more unprovoked attack than that which the right hon. gentleman had just made. (Cheers.) He could find no justification for the right hon. gentleman's intervention in anything that he had done. (Hear, hear.) He assured the House that he had no desire to curb discussion or to ask the House to sit up late. He did not want to act as a slave driver, far from it; he wanted, not merely to facilitate business, but to suit the convenience of the House at all times. If the suggestion of Mr. Churchill that they should draw up something like a programme for the further stages of the Ways and Means resolutions and the Finance Bill could be given effect to through the usual channels he would be most happy. He hoped to be able to make a further statement when they saw what time the debate on the Cardiff Corporation Bill occupied.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was negatived by 277 votes to 137—Government majority, 140.

The resolution was then agreed with by 276 votes to 120—majority, 156.

At 7.30 the debate was interrupted for the consideration of private business.

CARDIFF CORPORATION BILL

MUNICIPAL BANKS

On the motion that the Cardiff Corporation Bill, as amended, be considered,

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that two of its clauses departed from the policy which had been laid down by the House. His main objection to the Bill was centred on the two clauses which proposed to empower the corporation to establish and maintain a savings bank and make advances to any depositor in the bank desiring to purchase or acquire a dwelling-house. He understood that those clauses were carried in Committee by the casting vote of the Chairman, and that but for the absence of a member of the Committee who was opposed to them they would not have been passed. The case of the Cardiff Corporation was based on the Birmingham precedent, but there were special reasons for the success of the Birmingham municipal bank which did not apply to either Cardiff or other municipalities. It was a mistake to suppose that the Birmingham bank created new depositors. The official returns showed that it merely diverted funds from the Post Office Savings Bank. The Bradbury Committee, which was appointed to investigate the question and reported adversely to the setting up of municipal banks, pointed out that if there had been no such bank in Birmingham the Post Office deposits in that city would not merely have not decreased but would have substantially increased. The Committee also declared that in so far as the funds of such banks were invested in short-term securities there was a probability of serious difficulties arising. He would put it in this way: There was a risk of danger to the depositors if a municipal bank was run on the lines of borrowing short and lending long. He did not wish to offer uncompromising opposition to the Bill, and he hoped that the Cardiff authorities would take some middle course to meet the objections he had put forward. He suggested that they might reconsider these two clauses and bring forward some proposals by which the assets of a municipal bank could be maintained in a form sufficiently liquid to ensure security both for the depositors and the corporation.

Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.), who seconded the amendment, suggested that the Corporation of Cardiff could get as much money for municipal purposes and effectively encourage thrift through existing institutions without the necessity for the establishment of a municipal bank.

Mr. A. HENDERSON (Cardiff, S., Lab.) said that the two clauses now objected to had been approved by the whole of the Cardiff Corporation, which included members of the Conservative Party.

Mr. E. D. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.) said there was no doubt that the Birmingham municipal bank had been a remarkable success, and he hoped the House would enable Cardiff and other cities to establish similar banks.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.) said the subject of municipal banks was not a party one and it had nothing to do with Socialism. It was merely a question of what was prudent and wise and in the interests of municipal and national finance, and it had never definite bearing on the question of national credit. They should give most careful consideration to the views of the corporation, and if they found that they must differ from them it should only be on the strongest and most weighty evidence. If any corporation were allowed to repeat the experiment of Birmingham, surely such a town as Cardiff should not be excluded.

It must be recognized, however, that an important Committee appointed in 1926 definitely recommended that there should be no further extension of municipal banking. He did not now nor had he ever agreed with the conclusions of that Committee, which he thought very seriously underrated the advantages and exaggerated the risks of municipal savings banks. It was perhaps impossible for anyone who had not taken part in municipal life to realize the enormous confidence that the citizens had in the stability of a municipal savings bank. He would not deny that the municipal savings bank was a competitor of the Post Office Savings Bank and the National Savings Committee, but he could not accept the estimate in the Committee's report as to the amount taken from them. That was really a matter of speculation and there was very little in the report to bear out the estimate. With a municipal savings bank a very large number of people were induced to save who would not otherwise save. People who put money into a municipal savings bank knew that they had the security of the rates at their back. The only risk was that there might be a sudden call for cash which the bank might not be able to meet out of their liquid resources. It was a remote risk, but he thought it ought to be provided against. He therefore proposed to move at a later stage an amendment providing that the bank should have in cash a balance of 5 per cent. of its deposits, and that 45 per cent. should be placed with the National Debt Commissioners for investment in short-term securities. If this provision were inserted he was prepared to vote for the Bill.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said the practical experience of Mr. Chamberlain, who was in close touch with the one outstanding municipal bank, should dispel the fears expressed by members who had theory only to go upon. It was argued that municipal banks would be injurious to saving and to national thrift, and that they would divert the savings of the people from useful and national interests to questionable and doubtful ones. Anyone who thought the thing out was bound to come to exactly the opposite conclusion. Something like £1,000,000 of additional money was being deposited in the Birmingham bank every year. If they took the conservative estimate, that only 25 per cent. of that was new money, it meant that in Birmingham alone every year £250,000 was saved which would not otherwise be saved. If that substantial sum were multiplied by savings that might take place in other parts of the country it would represent a very great addition to the savings of the people. The only question was to make sure that the money was not frittered away in useless results but was made available for the credit which the country desired.

TREASURY REGULATIONS

He would state the principles which the Treasury would adopt on the whole question of municipal banks. Because the Treasury took no objection to the application of Cardiff for a municipal bank it must not be supposed that any municipality of any size would be allowed to claim a municipal bank. It was the view of the Treasury that 150,000 population should be the minimum size of a municipality which should be entitled to apply for a municipal bank. That did not apply to Metropolitan boroughs, but to municipalities in the provinces. In the second place, the Treasury proposed to impose a 5 per cent. cash value on any municipal bank; that was to say, the bank must hold either in cash or at a joint-stock bank 5 per cent. of its total deposit. That was the proportion adopted by the Birmingham municipal bank. With regard to the use of the remainder, the method adopted by the Birmingham bank was that the bank lent all available money, apart from the 5 per cent., to the corporation, and the corporation had decided that no less than 50 per cent. should be in Government securities.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.—Some of the money is used for making grants to persons who want to buy their own houses.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said the proposal which the Treasury intended to put into the regulations would give to the municipal banks an option. They could adopt the suggestion put forward by Mr. Chamberlain—namely, that 45 per cent. of the total should be invested in short-term Government securities and the remainder lent to the municipalities or used as set out in the regulations—or the Treasury might be prepared to consider a somewhat different method, more in accordance with the practice actually adopted by the Birmingham bank. Further than that, it was part of the intention of municipal banks to use their resources for the furtherance of housing, and one of the regulations that the Treasury would impose would be that not more than 25 per cent. of the money which was deposited should be employed in that way.

Then he came to the rate of interest. The Treasury had before it two alternative methods of regulating the rate of interest. In Birmingham there was a flat rate of 3½ per cent. In the trustee savings banks there was a different method. The flat rate applicable to all deposits was 2½ per cent., but depositors who had more than £50 in the bank could put the excess over £50 into a special deposit fund, in which case they could get 3½ per cent. and in some banks 4 per cent. The Treasury had decided in the case of any further municipal banks to bring those banks into line with the trustee savings banks, and that the rates applicable to municipal banks should be along the lines of the trustee savings banks.

(Some Labour cries of "Shame.") It was not the intention at present to raise the rate of interest in Post Office savings banks above 2½ per cent. The situation at present was not one which would justify such a step. He had consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the request that the regulations should be embodied in the text of the Bill, and his right hon. friend was not prepared to take that course. It was thought undesirable to pin down the Treasury in these matters.

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) said he had heard with relief the announcement that the regulations which had been read out were not to be incorporated in the Bill. It was obvious that experience would teach what regulations from time to time it might be fit to apply.

Mr. CAPE (Workington, Lab.), speaking as chairman of the Committee which considered the Bill, said there were no petitions against the proposal. The Committee were not asked to decide whether municipal banks were good or bad, but whether Cardiff had proved its case to have a bank. A week after the Committee granted these powers to Cardiff a Committee of the other House unanimously gave similar powers to Birkenhead. He gave his casting vote in the belief that the Treasury regulations which applied to Birmingham would apply to Cardiff also.

The motion for the rejection of the Bill was negatived without a division, and the Bill was read a third time.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

The House resumed the consideration of the Budget resolutions, and agreed to the resolutions relating to the Customs duties on imported beer and the licence duty on certain motor vehicles.

The consideration of the remaining resolutions was, on the motion of Mr. SNOWDEN, deferred till to-morrow.

The House adjourned at eight minutes past 11 o'clock.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT

BANN DRAINAGE CONTRACT FOR SOUTHAMPTON FIRM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, APRIL 30

In the Northern Ireland Parliament to-day the Minister of Commerce, Mr. J. Milne Barbour, submitting the estimates for public works and buildings, said the contract for the large scheme of drainage of the River Bann and Lough Neagh had now been placed, after satisfactory competition, with the James Dredging, Towage, and Transport Company, Limited, of Southampton, an eminent firm of specialists, who were at present carrying out an extensive dredging contract at Southampton Water.

The Bann drainage works would be carried out for an expenditure within the estimate of £850,000. It was hoped that the operations on the Bann would be commenced by next June, and it was anticipated that the work would be completed within a period of five years.

LORD WINTERTON ON INDIA

LORD WINTERTON, M.P., addressing the University Conservative Association at Oxford last night, said that neither political clamour, threats of violence, abuse, or misunderstanding should deflect this country from its aim of ultimate self-government for India, and in the meantime from the maintenance of orderly government. An astonishing apathy towards Indian affairs was still displayed in this country, but personal relationships between the two peoples had certainly improved in the last few years.

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR PARTY PROBLEMS

The Parliamentary Labour Party had hoped to have before it at its meeting yesterday some further indication of the Government's plans for dealing with unemployment. It was announced, however, that the Government were not yet prepared to make a further statement on their policy, and the subject was deferred to a later meeting, by which time, it is hoped, the Cabinet will have made up its mind as to the feasibility or otherwise of the schemes set forth in the Lansbury-Johnston-Mosley memorandum. It was also arranged that a meeting of the party should be held next week at which Mr. Noel Buxton, the Minister of Agriculture, will be present, and there will be a discussion on the present position of agriculture. Labour members who have been in rural constituencies during the Easter recess have returned to Westminster convinced that the Government's agricultural policy must be announced without further delay.

It was also decided to hold a special meeting of the party in a fortnight's time to consider the question of "the extent to which individual members should be entitled to exercise freedom in the House." This is clearly a sequel to the conference of the Independent Labour Party which has been construed by the rebels of the Labour Party as an authority to continue their campaign of defiance of the Government. There was also a discussion at yesterday's meeting on alleged threats to reduce wages as a result of the Budget. The official report says:—

A discussion arose on recent wage reductions and the threat of some employers to impose reductions in wages on account of the Budget and other legislation, but it was felt that this was a matter primarily for the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. In this connexion it was reported that cases had occurred of men being denied unemployment benefit for refusing to accept employment at less than the recognized rate of wage, and it was decided to ask the Minister of Labour to meet those members who had received complaints of this character.

The Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill will begin in the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 13. It is already evident that a large number of amendments will be put down. There will be a determined effort to delete the power of compulsory amalgamation and to insert provision for a 90-hour fortnight as a permissive alternative to the 7½-hour day.

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON HIS POLICY

"A GARDEN WALL ROUND THE EMPIRE"

Lord Beaverbrook addressed an Empire Free Trade rally at Bournemouth last night. DR. JOHNSON SMYTH presided over a gathering of about 3,000, and Lord Beaverbrook was supported on the platform by Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P. for Bournemouth.

LORD BEAVERBROOK said they proposed to build round the Empire a garden wall, and all the Governments of the Empire were to be the gardeners. There would be, under Empire free trade, unrestricted exchange of goods, merchandise, and commodities with a garden wall acting as a deterrent to the foreign producer. The foreign producer was permitted under present conditions to dump his goods into the British market while at the same time he had erected barriers against the British producer and manufacturer which were almost insurmountable. The relations between Great Britain and the Dominions would be in the nature of a limited partnership. There would be free trade in some commodities, because it was the spirit of the Empire free trader to foster, sustain, and encourage enterprise in each and every part of the Empire. Nothing would be done to break down any production that the Dominions might have built up.

He mentioned how Empire free trade would work with Canada, and said Britain desired and required immense quantities of wheat. Canada was anxious to sell and unable to do so, because of the cheaper Argentine wheat. Canada required immense quantities of structural steel, steel sheets, anthracite and bituminous coal, and was buying from the United States.

Here was the first article of the limited partnership—Britain taking wheat from Canada, and under those conditions Canada taking coal and steel from Great Britain and wiping out at one stroke 100,000 of those on the list of unemployed. He added: "Under Empire free trade in industries which I have myself examined, in which there is the opportunity for British production similar to that I have just intimated in the case of Canada, we could wipe out another 700,000 unemployed."

Lord Beaverbrook directed attention to the economic unity between the Republic and the Colonies of France. France, with the same conditions, he declared, actually had the system in practice which we could put into effect when dealing with the fiscal system of our own country.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL

COMMITTEE TO VISIT PRISONS

Mr. Roy Calvert yesterday continued his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill. Mr. Calvert, who is representing the views of the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, had already given evidence at three previous sittings. It is understood that arrangements are being made for the members of the Committee to visit some of the chief prisons where executions are carried out, so that they may see how the gallows are operated and, possibly, a dummy execution.

Yesterday Mr. Calvert was examined at length upon the effect of the abolition of the death penalty in various countries.

The Rev. JAMES BARR (Motherwell, Lab.), chairman of the Committee, pointed out that in Italy, after an attack on the life of Mussolini, the death penalty was reintroduced as punishment for attempts against the life of the King or his chief Ministers. He cited other cases where the prerogative had been freely exercised. "That leads me to ask," he said, "whether this country is really ripe for the legal abolition of the death penalty. Most of these other countries seem to have travelled through a period during which the prerogative was freely exercised. Do you think there should be a period of virtual abolition before you come to the legal abolition?"

Mr. Calvert replied that, while he thought capital punishment should be completely abolished, he felt that as a very poor second best a recommendation should be made for the exercise of the Royal prerogative more frequently during a period of transition until the death penalty was completely abolished.

Later the CHAIRMAN commented on the fact that there had not been an execution in Finland for murder for 100 years.

Mr. LOVAT FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.).—That is rather extraordinary considering it was under the influence of Russia.

Mr. Calvert.—As a matter of fact, the ordinary crime of murder has not been punishable by death in Russia for a great many years. At the same time I do not think we could call Russia an abolitionist country.

The Rev. JAMES BARR.—I do not think we wish to embark upon that subject.

Mr. Calvert, answering Dr. ETHEL BENTHAM (Islington, E., Lab.), said that there was a tendency for murder to be more frequent in the towns than in the rural areas.

The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

At 4.15

Conclusion of debate on second reading of Coal Mines Bill.

Archbishop of Canterbury.—Motion to present Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure, 1930, for Royal Assent.

Questions by Lord Newton on Anglo-Russian Commercial Agreement and Lord Danesfort on Land Drainage Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Further debate on Budget Resolutions.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Housing (No. 2) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee C, Trent Extension, Room 5, at 11. Group G, Stoke-on-Trent and Portland (Thames) Tunnel, Room 15, at 11. Group H, Dartford Musical Copyright, Room 11, at 4.30. Publications and Debates Reports, Room 16, at 4.30. Local Legislation, Section A, Rotherham Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 2), Room 9, at 11.

IRISH FREE STATE BUDGET

LOWER DUTIES ON WINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, APRIL 30

There was a marked lack of public interest in Mr. Ernest Blythe's Budget speech to-day. The public galleries were almost empty, and there were only about 90 members in Dail Eireann when he rose to open his Budget. It contained no surprises. Three minor changes in taxation have been made, but there has been no change in the general fiscal policy of the Irish Free State Government.

Mr. Blythe announced that the returns for the last financial year were very satisfactory. There had been a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of about £250,000. Abnormal and non-recurrent expenditure, as in former years, had been met by borrowing. The tax which most substantially exceeded expectations was the Excise duty on beer, which showed a surplus over the estimate of £124,000. The yield of the spirit duty exceeded the estimate by £36,000. There had been a fall in the yield of the tobacco duty.

SUCCESS OF BETTING TAX

The betting duty showed an increase of £22,000. This was probably due in the main to better enforcement of the law. On the whole, Mr. Blythe declared, the betting tax had proved to be a satisfactory method of providing revenue, and any possible harm that it might do to racing in the Irish Free State would be compensated by the introduction of the totalisator. On March 31 the public debt for the Irish Free State showed a net aggregate of £14,003,000, as compared with £13,983,000 last year.

For the coming year the estimate for expenditure to be met out of revenue was £24,799,000. When allowance had been made for over-estimation this estimate became reduced to a net total of £24,224,000, as against an estimated revenue of £24,237,000, leaving an estimated nominal surplus of £13,000.

The position was that there was no need to increase taxation and no possibility of reducing it. A position had been reached in the Irish Free State in which the national finances were on a virtually stabilized basis. In these circumstances there would be only three minor changes. The minimum duty on wine would be reduced, so that wines containing 25 per cent. proof spirit or less would be charged at the rate of 3s. instead of 5s. per gallon, and that similar wines imported in bottles would be charged additional duty at the rate of 2s. instead of 4s. per gallon. Also the duty on sparkling wines imported in bottles would be reduced to 12s. 6d. per gallon. These changes, which would cost the Irish Free State about £12,000 in a full year, had been made as a result of negotiations with the French Government, with whom a commercial treaty was about to be made. They would not make any difference to the system of Imperial preference.

The second change was a new tax—namely a licence duty of £10 per annum on motor hawkers. Many complaints had been received by the Free State Government from country shopkeepers to the effect that motor hawkers were selling goods throughout the country, and as the Hawkers Act of 1888 did not apply to motor hawkers, he had decided to impose the new tax, which would yield a revenue of about £3,000 a year. The last change would not affect the Exchequer. As from next January 1 the road tax in the case of motor-cars over five years old would be payable subject to a rebate of 25 per cent.

FURTHER LOAN ISSUE

He announced that there would be a further issue of Free State National Loan during the present year, but he did not state what the amount of the loan would be. On March 31 the Free State dead-weight debt gave a net figure of £14,003,000, as compared with last year's total of £13,584,000.

Mr. Blythe said that the absence of necessity to impose taxation was largely the result of a very close scrutiny and a very severe limitation of expenditure. He would like again to acknowledge the help he had received in this connexion from the investigations of the Economy Committee presided over by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.

In the next few years the disappearance of the element of arrears from the returns of income-tax would be sufficient to counteract the effect of any improvement in economic conditions unless such improvement should be quite marked. But however difficult might be the replenishment of the national purse, every indication pointed to the conclusion that although the improvement in the country's economic health was very gradual, it was unbroken. They could not afford to slacken their efforts, but they could afford to rid their minds of anxiety.

FULHAM BY-ELECTION

MR. BALDWIN ON EMPIRE TRADE

Candidates	Sir Cyril Cobb (U.)
	Mr. J. W. Banfield (Lab.)

Polling, Tuesday, May 6

LAST ELECTION:—

Speros Dr. G. E. (Lab.)	16,190
Cobb, Sir Cyril (U.)	13,979
Gale, G. A. (L.)	5,920
Lab. majority	2,211

Sir Cyril Cobb, the Conservative candidate in the West Fulham by-election received a message yesterday from Mr. Baldwin wishing him success in the contest and stating that the electors could give a great impetus to the Conservative cause by returning him to Parliament. In view of the personal part taken in the election by Lord Beaverbrook, hecklers, for purposes of their own, have been asking the question whether Sir Cyril had the support of the Conservative Party. His leader's letter supplies the answer. The text is as follows:—

"My dear Cobb,—I wish you all success in your fight to recapture the West Fulham Division for the Conservative Party, and I am looking forward to your return to the House of Commons, where your long experience in Parliamentary and municipal affairs has already enabled you to render valuable service to our party.

"Yours is a great cause. You are fighting to secure the economic unity of the Empire, and to safeguard the employment and standard of life of British workers against unfair foreign competition.

"By trade agreements with the Dominions we can not only cement the ties which bind them to the Mother Country but we can also secure for our industries an ever-increasing share in their rapidly expanding markets, and so guarantee more work in our factories at home. By means of safeguarding we can make sure that our workers at home shall not be allowed to suffer owing to the free importation of goods from other countries where workers do not enjoy such a high standard of living.

"That is a work and wages policy, and I am convinced that it provides the only means by which we can cope with the problem of unemployment and rescue our country from the industrial depression into which it has fallen, very largely owing to the lack of confidence created by the mistaken policies of the Labour Party.

"The electors of West Fulham can give a great impetus to our cause by returning you to Parliament, and I am confident that they will do it.

"Yours sincerely,

"STANLEY BALDWIN."

LIBERAL VOTERS

In the absence of a Liberal candidate the division of Liberal opinion in the constituency continues to give piquancy to the combat. Mr. C. A. McCurdy spoke last night at a meeting in support of the Conservative, with Mr. G. A. Gale, who fought the seat as a Liberal at the General Election, in the chair. To-night other Liberals are to hold a meeting, for which Mr. Banfield's agent has accepted legal responsibility, to uphold the cause of free trade. The speakers will include Mr. Ramsay Muir and Mr. J. H. Greenwood, the former Liberal candidate in the East Fulham division.

Mr. Banfield yesterday received a letter, to which he attaches importance, from Mr. R. Wilson Black, superintendent of the Fulham Cross Christian Mission and the president of the Metropolitan Free Church Federation. Mr. Black states that he is opposed to the Socialism advocated by the Labour Party, but he is interested in international peace and disarmament, the provision of work for those who are really willing to work and are unable to find it, slum clearance, the extension of educational facilities, separation of the Established Church from State control, and popular control of the liquor traffic. He has watched for many years the work of both the candidates now seeking election, and recommends those who are desirous of helping to improve the condition of the people to vote for Mr. Banfield.

CHEAPER AND BETTER BEER

SIR EDGAR SANDERS'S VIEWS

Sir Edgar Sanders, formerly general manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Area, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing sitting at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday, under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree.

In his opinion, said the witness, there was no real drunkenness problem at present, due to the present high price of intoxicants; the curtailed selling hours; the reduced strength of the intoxicants; the depression of trade, particularly in the staple and heavy industries; and other attractions, particularly picture-houses and football matches. He considered that only a limited hardship arose from the present prices of spirits. In his opinion spirit-drinking was responsible for a great part of the drunkenness in the North of England and he could illustrate this cogently by his experience at Carlisle. In the present excessive price of beer he thought the working classes had a real grievance, and he thought taxation should be lightened to enable the price to be reduced by at least 1d. a pint. The present strength of intoxicants could not be materially increased so long as taxation was necessary on anything like its present basis. So far as beer was concerned the brewers gave the utmost value they could afford, and any reduced costs of manufacture and distribution were reflected in improved quality of beer, which improvement naturally took the form of higher gravity.

The present opening hours had met with "extraordinary acceptance" by the British public, but he would be in favour of seeing a uniform closing hour in all parts of London with, if thought necessary in certain areas, an extra time for service of intoxicants with food. The earlier closing hour had been a reform of the first magnitude for the whole country. The last hour in the evening was always the worst whatever the period of opening was, and to get the streets clear at least an hour earlier than used to be the case had been an enormous benefit. The health of the working classes must also have benefited through getting more sleep.

Over a long series of years it could be shown that periods of trade depression had coincided with reduced convictions for drunkenness. The brewing trade was the first to feel an improvement in trade and the last to feel a depression. At the same time, he felt that the habit of heavy drinking had been largely broken, and that, were trade to become normal now and the prices of intoxicants to revert to pre-War level, we should never see the number of convictions for drunkenness which took place immediately before the War, and this notwithstanding that the test of drunkenness got stiffer every year, and the man who would be arrested for being drunk and disorderly to-day would have been allowed to stagger home before the War.

All this was a great public improvement. Brewers and licensees were entitled to a great deal of the credit for it, as the former had impressed upon the latter, in season and out of season, that the drunkard was the greatest enemy of the trade, and that to serve a drunken man was unpardonable and led to instant dismissal or the termination of a lease.

CONTROL OF CLUBS

His view was that there were two major problems to be considered by the Commission—first to suggest a means by which the improvement of publichouses could proceed quicker and on a much more extensive scale, and, secondly, an adequate control of clubs. Advocating improved publichouses with plenty of room, he said that as an offset against the amenities provided for the public, a reduction should be made in the licence duty. He suggested that the licence duty should be based on the amount of intoxicants consumed.

The ease with which intoxicants could be obtained at registered clubs and the informal way in which new clubs could be registered were a blot on the licensing system of the country to-day. In his opinion the public were nearly unanimous in feeling, first, that the formation of the ordinary drinking club to-day was simply an evasion of the licensing laws, and, secondly, that in most cases the presence of such clubs was an unfair competition with licence-holders. With regard to clubs registered in the future, no registration should be allowed until sanctioned by the licensing justices, who should have regard to the *bona fides* of those forming the club, its purpose, and the structural condition of the premises. Inspection by the police of all clubs should be allowed. If hotels such as Claridge's, the Savoy, or the Carlton could be, and were, subject to police inspection without objection by the customers, surely a similar inspection of clubs should be allowed. The Carlisle area was too small to justify a conclusion from it as to whether State purchase should be adopted for the whole country. They were dealing with the social side of life, which should be as free from harassing regulations as circumstances permitted. It would be a calamity if the service degenerated into the "take it or leave it" attitude adopted by the Post Office, and the only way of remedying grievances were to be by questions in Parliament. Then there was the grave danger of the management becoming a political

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"ROBIN HOOD"

The principal item in the National programme this evening is a performance of *Robin Hood*, a drama in the form of a ballad. It is derived by Mr. E. A. Harding and Mr. Denis Arundell from the original Robin Hood legend, with music specially written by Mr. Denis Arundell. At 6.40 p.m. there will be broadcast from the London Regional station a variety entertainment, to which Mr. Edgar Fairchild, Mr. Robert Lindholm, Miss Elsie Carlisle, Mr. Bruce Belfrage, Mr. Andrew Churchman, and Mr. Harold French will contribute.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, May 1, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,544.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 10.45 : Children's Reading, by Mrs. O'Malley. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—The Cembalo Quartet : Philip Cathie (violin), Geraint Williams (violoncello), Horace Green (bass), and Phil Davis (cembalo). 1 :—Organ Recital. 2 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—For the Schools : Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 2.50 :—Technical Talk : Improvement in School-Receiving Sets. 3 :—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. 3.45 :—Gaby Valle (soprano) ; Silvio Sidell (baritone) ; Madelene Mooney Quintet.

5.15 :—Children : The Extraordinary Affair of Ernest the Policeman (S. G. Hulme-Beaman), arranged as a Dialogue Story, with music to suit the occasion by the Gershon Parkington Quintet. 6 :—Miss Irene Cooper-Willis reading from Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.35 : Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Edgar Fairchild and Robert Lindholm, the twin pianists, who will play throughout the programme ; Elsie Carlisle (syncopated numbers) ; Edith Clegg in a selection of poems and stories ; Vera Lennox and Harold French, accompanied by the Composer, in Anne and Henry. Episode No. 2. Lyrics and Music by Reed Wheildon ; In the Ravine, by Percival Wilde, with Bruce Belfrage and Andrew Churchman—a repeat performance ; Edith Penville (flautist) ; Gillie Potter, comedian. 7.8 :—See Midland Regional programme. 8.50 :—Regional News. 8.55 :—See Midland Regional programme. 9.40 : National programme. 10.15 :—Weather ; News. 10.30-11 :—Bridge Broadcast ; Contract Bridge, by Mrs. Stafford Northcote.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—Orchestra. 1 :—Niall Lyall (baritone) ; Amy James and Nora Feil (pianoforte) ; Winifred Wood (contralto). 1.30 :—See London Regional programme. 2.30-3 :—Organ Recital. 5.15 :—Children.—May Day, a Play by Alfred Butler ; Edith James, some songs and a piano ; Harold Mills (violin). 6 :—See London Regional programme. 6.15 : Weather ; News. 6.40 :—See London Regional programme. 8 :—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Eric Cross (tenor). 8.50 :—Midland News. 8.55 :—A Mad Mummer's Bright Dream, a May Day Revel, by Charles Brewer, with Leonard Henry, Topliss Green, Mary Wyndham, Donald Davies, Molly Hall, Vincent Curran, and The Midland Wireless Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. 9.40 :—National programme. 10.15 :—Weather ; News. 10.30-11 :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—See National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Record. 12.30-3 :—See Glasgow. 3.20-3.35 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Glasgow. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 : Scottish News Bulletin. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2.30-3 :—National programme. 3.30 :—Official Opening of the New Stranmillis Training College, Belfast. 4.30 :—Marjorie Brown (violoncello). 4.35 : Dance Music. 5 :—Scrap Book. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mrs. May Yelland : Abyssinia —2, Customs in the Law Courts. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—National programme. 2.30-12 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—National programme. 2.30-3 :—Orchestra. 5.15 : Children. 6 :—The Drowned Drama—Mr. Frank Tyler ; When Shakespeare played in the West. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. 4 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Gramophone Records. 7.10 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—French Language Lesson. 7.48 :—Poetry Recital. 8 :—Concert. 10.30 :—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—See Glasgow. 3.20-3.35 :—See Glasgow. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Glasgow. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—For the Schools—Mr. Robert McLeod : Music Making—II (Smoothing our Tunes (from Edinburgh). 3 :—Dance Music. 3.20 :—Miss I. D. Grant : Class Structure (1) (from Edinburgh). 4.35 : Music and Words. 5 :—Song Service, conducted by the Rev. J. A. C. Murray. 6 :—The Great John Fairbairn (violin). 6.15 :—Children. The Children's Hour for Farmers. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—National programme. 2.30 :—Children. National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—National programme. 4.40 :—Welsh Rugger Cardiff. 6.35 : National programme. 6.35 :—See Cardiff. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 6 :—See Manchester. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Manchester. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North Regional News. 9.25-12 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m., 6kw., 857kc.) :—News and Trio Music. 1.30 :—Elementary English Lesson. 2 :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Portuguese Health Report. 10.5 :—Orchestral Music. 11 :—News. 11.5 :—El Pati Blau, Drama (Act I) in two acts, in Catalan (Santiago Rusiñol) ; followed by Exhibition Notes.

BRESLAU (325m., 2.5kw.—5.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 6 :—Concert from the Hotel Monopol. 7.30 :—Female Impersonator Lesson. 8 :—A Ballad from the Opera House. Lumbjaus. 10 :—Time and News. 10.15 :—Ballroom Music from the Restaurant Rauka Ltra.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (1,635m., 24kw., 184kc.) 4.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 5.30 :—Literary Programme. 5.55 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Advanced Spanish Lesson. 7.5 :—Agricultural Talk. 7.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7.55 :—Weather for Farmers. 8 :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Ruy Blas (Mendelssohn-Bartholdy) ; Peer Gynt, Suite No. 1 (Grieg) ; Legend, Zoraburda (Svendsen) ; Scenes napolitaines (Massenet) ; Overture, Der neue Herr (Lortzing) ; Ballet Music from Rosamunde (Schubert) ; Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky (Juginsky) ; Selection for 'Cello and Orchestra—(a) Sarabande (Boccherini) ; (b) Musette (Offenbach) ; Waltz, Derfflingwalzer (Joh. Strauss) ; followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—4.30 :—Chamber Music Concert—Quartet in G minor, Op. 7 (Marx) ; Serenade for Violin, Viola, and 'Cello, Op. 24 (Jemnitz) ; Quartet (Janacek). 5.30 :—The Interview of the Week. 5.45 :—Natural Science Talk. 6.20 :—Concert. 7 :—Reading. 7.10 :—Choral Concert. 7.30 :—Talk. 7.50 :—Labour Market Report. 7.55 :—Talk on the following transmission : 8 :—Fidelio, opera in two acts (Beethoven), resayed from the Kroll-Oper, Platz der Republik. After the programme :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m., 1.5kw.—7 :—Talk in French. 7.20 :—Time and Weather. 7.30 :—Talk. 8 :—Modern Music and Literature. 8.30 :—Concert by the Italian Kursaal Orchestra. 10 :—News and Weather. 10.15 :—Orchestral Selections.

BRATISLAVA (272m., 12.5kw.—7.5 :—Orchestral Concert. 7.30 :—See Prague. 10.55 :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.) :—6.15 :—Talk. 7.25 :—Weather. 7.27 :—Humorous Programme in Dialect on Gramophone Records. 8 :—Weather. 8.2 :—Talk. 8.30 :—Variety Concert—Overture, Abu Hassan (Weber) ; Cuckoo, folk-song (arr. Richard Strauss) ; Spielmann und Mädchen (Rüdinger) ; Tanz und Gesang (Zander) ; Die lustigen Musikanten (Riccius) ; Berednamett (Haydn) ; Turkish Drinkfur Song (Mendelssohn) ; Petrified (Marschner) ; The Drunkard's Lot, a tragi-comic sketch (Prosor) ; Frühlingsluft, humour for Violin and Orchestra (Kaiser). During the Interval and after the Programme : Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,250m.), 40kw.—4.10 :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music. 4.59 :—Choral Selections. 7.10 :—Humorous Programme. 7.30 :—Hawaiian Music. 7.50 :—Dance Music. 8 :—Musical Saw Selections. 8.10 :—Dance Music. 8.45 :—Selections in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m., 15kw. and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (455m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.), 2.5kw.—5.30 :—Topical Talk. 6.15 :—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. 7.15 : Spanish Language Lesson. 7.40 :—Talk for Workers. 8 :—Orchestra. Concert—Overture, The Water Carrier (Cherubini) ; Ballet Music from Parsifal (Pogy) ; Schönbrunner Waltz (Lanner) ; Selections from Undine (Lortzing) ; Hungarian Fantasia for Flute (Andersen) ; Overture, Franz Schubert (Reznicek) ; Two Songs : (a) Nun sind die Tage der Rosen (Baumgartner) ; (b) Oede Nacht, du mein herzlos Kind (Alt) ; Selection from Madame Pompadour (Fall), followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert from the Café Richmond. 11.15 :—Gramophone Concert of Jazz Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.), 0.25kw. :—Weather and Time. 6.30 :—Talk. 6.40 :—See Königswusterhausen. 7.10 :—The Five Songs—a Voyage of Discovery into the Realm of the Popular Songs. 8 :—Talk. 8.30 :—Orchestral Concert—The German Symphony ; the Fourth Symphony—the Romantic (Bruckner). 10 :—Wireless Notes, Time, Weather, Press Review, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m., 3kw., 9 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Concert of Chamber Music—Quartet in G minor (Debussy) ; Sonata for 'Cello and Pianoforte (Porpora) ; Concerto for Two Violins and String Orchestra (Bach), followed by Radio Music. 11 : News Bulletin. 11 :—Chimes, Time Signal, Exchange Quotations and Guitar Recital : Minuet (Boccini) ; Turkish March (Rowan) ; Romance (Arambru) ; Andante and Romance (Fortea) ; Andante and Rondo (Monart) ; Theme and Variations (Hamuel) ; Interlude ; Literary Talk, followed by Song Recital ; Aria from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns) ; Aria from Don Giovanni (Mozart) ; Selections from El pafio moruno (de Falla) ; Tirana (Vin) ; Aria from The Barber of Seville (Rossini). 1 a.m. (Fri.) : Radio News, and Orchestral Dance Music from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m., 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert. 8 :—Report of the Geographical Society ; Announcements. 8.20 :—Talk on Art. 8.30 : Time Signal. 8.37 :—Literary Review. 8.45 :—Comedy Programme. 9.15 :—Concert. 11.30 :—News, followed by Concert.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.7kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.) KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.), 4.15 :—Talk. 6.45 :—Agricultural Talk. 7 :—Review of Economics. 7.30 :—Reading. 8 :—Orchestral Concert—Symphony in E major (Bruckner). 9.15 : Variety Programme. 10.20 :—News and Programme Announcements.

NAPLES—Call 2NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—8.20 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Press Review, and Harbour Notes. 9 :—Time Signal. 9.30 :—Programme from Rome. In the Interval, Sports Notes. 10.50 :—News.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (585m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.)—4.45 :—Service from the studio. 7.15 :—Weather and News. 7.30 :—German Language Lesson. 8 :—Time Signal. 8.2 :—Agricultural Talk. 8.30 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 9.35 :—Weather and News. 9.55 :—Topical Talk. 10.10 :—Recitations.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange : Market Prices. 3.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 3.45 :—Concert arranged by Radio Art et Presse. 4.35 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 4.30 :—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7.5 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Advanced Bookkeeping Lesson. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. 8 :—Novelties Programme. 8.30 :—Sports Review. 8.45 :—Songs—(a) Arietta (Rossi), (b) Sarpalie Ode (Brahms). (c) Two Oriental Songs (Glazounov). 9 :—Strauss Concert—Overture, Euryanthe (Weber) ; Symphony in A (Messager) ; Prelude pare un poema a la Alhambra (Rodrigo) ; Fantasie basque for Violin and Orchestra (Pierné) ; Selections from The Mastersingers (Wagner), in the interval, Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw., and CHRUDIM (1,571m., 7 :—Time. News, and Talk. 7.30 :—Programme in Commemoration of the Poet of May, Charles Hynek Macha, relayed from Petrin. 8.20 :—Talk. 8.50 :—Concert on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Dvorak's Death—String Quartet in C major ; Talk on Dvorak ; Quartet in A flat major. 10 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 10.15 :—Organ Recital. 10.55 :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 11 :—Time and News.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—8.15 :—Giornale radiato, Announcements, and Sports Notes. 8.30 :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. 9 :—Time Signal. 9.2 :—Relay of an Opera from the Royal Theatre or Concert in the Studio. After the programme, Topical Review and News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 35kw., BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m., SUNDSVALL (542m.) :—Gymnastic Lesson, relayed from Göteborg. 7.30 :—Political Review. 7.50 :—Music. 8.45 :—Talk. 9.40 :—Military Band Concert, relayed from Uppsala (453m.). 10.40 :—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m., 3kw., and FREIBURG (572m.), 4.15 :—Talk. 5.45 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.5 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Recitations. 8 :—The Ninth Symphony in D minor, Op. 125, with Final Chorus on Schiller's Ode to Joy. Principals for Full Orchestra, Male Voices and Four Part Choir (Beethoven). 9.30 :—A Gramophone Talk. 10.30 :—News. 10.45 :—Old Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 3kw., 7.15 :—News. 7.30 :—Music. 8 :—Exchange Quotations. 8.15 :—Transmission of Pictures. 8.45 :—Opera-conique Selections—Finale from the Second Act of The Gipsy Baron (Strauss) ; Selection from Le Chalet (Adam) ; Overture, Si j'etais roi (Adam) ; Selection from La Tosca (Puccini) ; Selection from Mireille (Gounod) ; Aria from Le roi d'Ys (Lalo). 9 :—Concert. 10.15 :—North African News. 10.30 :—Concert.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m., 7kw.—7.15 :—Concert—Overture, The Caliph of Bagdad (Boieldieu) ; Spring Song (Mendelssohn) ; Selection from La Bohème (Puccini) ; Tango delI' Ebrezza (Fanti) ; Waltz from The Count of Luxemburg (Lehár). 8 :—Report of the Geographical Society, Announcements and Sports Notes. 8.20 :—Talk on Music. 8.30 :—Time Signal. 8.32 :—Literary Review. 8.45 :—Comedy Programme. 9.15 :—Variety Concert. 11.30 :—News, followed by Concert.

VIENNA (516.2m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (345.9m.)—6 :—Talk. 6.30 :—First of May Programme. 7 :—Wireless Talk. 7.30 :—Introductory Talk to the 8 p.m. transmission. 7.55 :—Time and Weather. 8 :—Der Musikant—Opera.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association :—

HOME COUNTIES. — The Rickmansworth-Amersham road is being repaired in places, while on the London-Oxford road repairs are in progress near Wheatley railway bridge. Pipe laying is being carried out at Hinksey Hill and repairs between Hinksey and Lodge Hill on the Oxford-Newbury road. Care on the London-Hungerford road between Slough and Maidenhead and between Langley and Slough (widening), at Calcot (repairs half-width), and between Calcot Park and Theale, Newbury to Hungerford (reconstruction). The Bagshot-Guildford road is being widened at Seale-lane and between Worplesdon and Guildford. Care on the London-Portsmouth road for a quarter of a mile between Robin Hood Gate and Putney Vale and at Burpham (half-width repairs), also south of Horndean for 350 yards. On the London-Worthing road kerbing and widening is in progress at Capel, while High-street, Dorking (A.A. loopway signs), is being reconstructed. The Horsham-Cowfold-Henfield-Brighton road is being repaired at Cowfold and widened at Woodmancoate and between Dale Hill and Poynings cross-roads. Repairs between Harrietsham and Charing, while reconstruction work is being carried out between Newingreen and Cheriton.

EASTERN AREA.—Yarmouth-Cromer road is under repair between Smallburgh and North Walsham, while cable laying is being undertaken through Soham on the Newmarket-Ely road. Angel-street, Hadley, has been closed for repairs. On the Norwich-Lynn-Peterborough road A.A. loopway signs have been erected in Wisbech and between Guyhirne and Wryde owing to reconstruction. The Bury St. Edmunds-Cambridge road is being repaired at Kennett and between Newmarket and Bottisham.

MIDLAND AREA.—Repairs are in progress on the following roads :—Wellington-Whitchurch, at Peplow ; Worcester-Upton-on-Severn, at Hanley Castle ; Worcester-Hereford *via* Ledbury, between Barestree and Verzons ; Stratford Broadway, near Stratford ; Stonebridge-Brownhills, between Coleshill Fork and Bacons End ; Melton Mowbray-Uppingham, at Manton ; Dunchurch-Northampton, near Weedon ; Bromsgrove-Kidderminster, at Stone ; Birmingham-Ashby de la Zouche, between Drayton Turn and Fazeley.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—Pipe-laying on the Stamford-Spalding-Holbeach road between Weston and Whaplade. The Stamford-Doncaster road (Great North) is being widened at Balderton, North Muskham, and Cromwell. Wyberton Bridge is still closed, and traffic is being diverted *via* Kirton Holme. On the Nottingham-Derby road pipe-laying is in progress near Bramcote, while repairs are being undertaken at Spondon.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOREIGN BLENDED BUTTER

The Duke of Gloucester presided yesterday at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Reporting on the prevalence of animal disease in the country, the Veterinary Committee mentioned that swine fever was still being notified on an extensive scale, and in the last three weeks 239 outbreaks had occurred, as against 134 in the corresponding period of last year. Since the beginning of the current year the outbreaks were 768, compared with 391 in the corresponding period. Sheep scab showed some diminution, only nine outbreaks having been recorded in three weeks, and 230 since the beginning of the year, as against 277 in the first four months of 1929. Happily the country had been free from foot-and-mouth disease for nearly five months.

The Stock Prizes Committee reported that, in spite of a visit to the Minister of Health by a deputation, the Minister had declined to modify or withdraw the order prohibiting the exhibition of cattle from T.T. herds at shows where non-tested animals were shown. He was, however, prepared to give permission for the exhibition of tested animals where arrangements could be made to segregate them from the rest of the cattle. Replying to Sir Douglas Newton, Mr. Ronald Burke (the honorary director of the Show) said that there were very few cattle that would be prevented from attending the Royal Show as a result of the Minister's order. Several members deprecated the effect which the order was likely to produce on the minds of foreign visitors to the Royal Show.

The Council is to consider the question of providing separate accommodation for T.T. cattle at future shows after a conference with the breed societies and the show societies in the autumn.

The Dairy and Produce Committee of the Society is to give further consideration to the problem of preventing, by legislation, the masquerade of foreign blended butter as English butter. It was reported that the society had, with other bodies, waited upon the Minister of Agriculture and had been somewhat surprised to find that a Bill which had been regarded as an agreed Bill was now not agreed, and the Government would not afford facilities for its discussion. It was understood that the Minister was willing to help the agricultural community as far as possible, but had found himself limited by the practical difficulties. The Minister's expert advisers said that it was impossible to identify by chemical analysis butter as either home produced or foreign.

Three members of the Council were appointed to represent the society on a committee which, it is understood, is to be set up to consider and submit to the Minister any practical means which may be devised to prevent the improper sale of blended butter.

A letter from Western Australia, received by the Research Committee, gave evidence of the value of the work this Committee had done in developing the inoculation of lucerne. A method of preparing cultures for the inoculation of the seed with a view to ensuring its successful cropping in most circumstances had been brought to the notice of the Committee by the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and the Research Committee had made grants for experiments for extending that method. The system had now become commercialized, and it was stated that, as a result of the inoculation of the seed, farmers in Western Australia and in other parts of the Dominion, as well as in England, had been able to grow lucerne who had not previously succeeded with the crop.

Eighty new members of the society were elected.

MAY REVIEWS

THE BUDGET AND MORE TAXATION

The Budget, India, the Naval Conference, and Palestine are among the subjects most discussed in the month's reviews.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Sir E. Hilton Young, M.P., utters a grave warning over the "First Socialist Budget" ; it initiates a new period in the country's post-War finance—a period probably of definitely increasing expenditure and taxation ; but he suggests that the political retribution may be swift. Mrs. Hamilton, M.P., who writes on the political outlook, which, as a Labour member, she finds fair and interesting, calls the Budget original for its honesty and prophesies that "more will be done" before the Government goes out. Lord Sydenham considers the "tragedy" of Palestine—a tragedy because the Holy Land may be the scene of the forcible repression of a people believing in their inalienable rights. Rear-Admiral Dewar brings the Naval Conference to its end, tracing the course of its final weeks, and recognizing in the result economical gain, increased good will, the breaking of a vicious circle, and evidence that public opinion moves ahead of Governments on questions of disarmament. Mr. Richard Jebb issues a warning to the Conservative Party, and prophesies the same difficulty for Mr. Baldwin as Mr. Balfour experienced 20 years ago. Mr. Harold Cox has no belief in attempts to cement the Empire by trade restrictions.

NATIONAL REVIEW

"Who Plays for England?" asks a cricketer in the *National Review* ; but the question might be extended to other spheres ; Mr. Snowden, for instance, does not play for England, because "no enemy of this country could have devised a more devastating blow to the English people than he" by his Budget ; neither do the "anaemic" thinkers, who would let everybody do as he likes, creating "dry rot at home," and causing us to be "negotiated out of Egypt and about to be 'salted' out of India." Lord Lloyd follows with some pertinent questions about India. Mr. C. T. Edgar would like an expert committee of the Economic Advisory Council to examine the relation between social services and real wages ; Lord Hamilton of Dalzell writes confidently of the future of the "Tote".

THE ENGLISH REVIEW

In the *English Review* the Budget is regarded with grave misgivings by Mr. Collin Brooks ; Mr. Snowden has added to the burdens of industry and commerce and his hope that there will be no need of further taxation next year must surely be falsified. A "Member of Parliament" follows and takes up the cudgel for the direct taxpayers, who should organize themselves against the untaxed. The "Political Situation" is examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert Headlam ; why treat the Government with toleration ? he asks, and bids Conservatives not to be afraid of bringing down the Ministry if they can. The real charge against Mr. Snowden, in the editor's opinion, is not that his Budget is financially indefensible, but that it is morally and economically unjustifiable ; it is intolerable that £40,000,000 should be raised from some 50,000 people ; the democracy is being taught irresponsibility.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

The *Contemporary Review* begins with Vice-Admiral Drury-Lowe, who draws the moral of the Naval Conference ; if the Pact and the Covenant can truly be made the means of ensuring peace, the basis of drastic all-round reduction of armaments should follow. A friendly criticism of the Housing Bill comes from Mr. E. D. Simon, M.P., who welcomes especially the principle of differential rates. "British Industry and the Spirit of Defeat," by Sir Leo Chiozza-Money, tabulates the booms and slumps of half a century ; he believes that we are bearing the burden of 1930 more easily than our grandfathers bore that of 1830. "Greece at her Centenary," by Dr. W. Miller, is a record of progress and improvement. In "Why Bishops ?" Canon Lacey states the case for the indispensability of the episcopate.

FORTNIGHTLY

The next war is described in the *Fortnightly* with all the skill of a military stylist by Captain Liddell Hart, who unfolds what the new weapons will do ; he does not, however, say when it will be. Sir Leo Chiozza Money examines the meaning of British unemployment and summarizes rival policies to alleviate it, leaning himself towards the application of national funds for national works. "Augur" is satisfied with what the Naval Conference has done in respect of Anglo-American relations, but less pleased with the Continental results. M. Tardieu's career is sketched by Mr. John Bell, who regards him as "a bonny fighter," who will go down, if necessary, with flying colours.

In the *Empire Review* Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, M.P., considers the Egyptian negotiations, and fears that the extreme limit declared by Mr. Henderson in August to have been reached may yet be extended ; there are risks which must not be run for the semblance of a settlement. The West Indian sugar crisis is reviewed by Sir Edward Davson, but with no greater assurance of relief than anyone else ; Major Polson Newman suggests, for the good of Palestine, a careful inquiry into the machinery of policy there by a British, not an International, Commission ; and in a short article Sir Robert Hadfield puts the case for a Development Board for the whole Empire.

LITERARY

In the *Cornhill* Mr. Laurie Magnus considers, with many quotations, the "Testament of Beauty." Lieutenant-General Sir George MacMunn writes of "1857—Delhi after the Storming" ; it is an abridgment of a manuscript, never published before, by Captain F. C. Maisey, of the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, and Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, who wrote it for family reading. "Defeat : A Tale of East London," by Margaret Burne, is prefaced by a moving editorial appeal to readers not to regard it as fiction, but as a typical incident in the lives of the victims of bad housing ; it may serve, he says, "as a real challenge to be up and doing."

ROYAL HOSPITALS OF LONDON

THE SPITAL SERMON

In accordance with ancient custom the Spital Sermon was preached yesterday at Christ Church, Greyfriars, before the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen of the City, and the Governors of the five Royal Hospitals. The Bishop of Durham (Dr. Hensley Henson) was the preacher. The Spital Sermon is of great antiquity, dating back many centuries ; and it has been preached at Christ Church for over 130 years.

The BISHOP said that the Royal Hospitals were originally created by Royal gift and municipal bounty largely out of the property of the monasteries which were dissolved in that tremendous social and religious crisis of the sixteenth century which a modern historian described as "the revolution of the rich against the poor." However highly we might esteem the results of the Reformation, the first consequences were mischievous. So rapid and extreme a change in the ordering of society could not but involve suffering. The sudden dissolution of nearly 600 corporations threw out of employment many thousands of people and constituted an agrarian revolution of formidable character. England became full of beggars, driven to crime by want. Then, as now, the workless multitudes flocked to the towns and created a problem for the urban authorities. The Royal Hospitals were the surviving monuments of a remedial policy. Such fragments of the monastic estates as the King bestowed on the new institutions had been largely increased by the munificent gifts of the London citizens. But neither the original endowments nor the private bounty of the citizens could have produced the magnificent institutions which now existed had it not been for circumstances which had not perhaps been sufficiently considered. The great endowments which maintained the Royal Hospitals of London were mainly the creation of the City itself. What public policy and private munificence originated had waxed silently under the influence of London's ever-expanding greatness, until it had become a treasure vastly ampler than could ever have been dreamed of by the donors themselves. There was much food for thought in that silent accretion of corporate wealth through impersonal causes. It implied no private sacrifice, but it enabled large public service. It was the product of communal prosperity, and ministered to communal necessities. The Royal Hospitals were conspicuous creations of that solidarity of feeling and interest by which life in a great City mitigated the hardship of individual fortune, softened the harshness of social inequality, and opened the doors of opportunity to the indigent, the unfortunate, and the obscure.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

DESTROYER CONSTRUCTION

Launching dates have been fixed provisionally for the putting afloat of the first destroyers of the Beagle class. The eight vessels of this type were authorized in the 1928 programme, but were not laid down until 1929. They are similar in general design to the Acasta class of the previous year, with a displacement of 1,330 tons, geared turbines of 34,000 horse-power, a speed of 35 knots, and an armament of four 4.7in. guns, seven smaller guns, and eight torpedo tubes.

Two of the class were ordered from the Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne, the BOREAS and the BRAZEN, and were laid down last July. The BOREAS will be launched on June 11 and the BRAZEN on July 25.

ROYAL YACHT APPOINTMENTS

The Royal yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT is undergoing her usual spring overhaul in readiness for any service that may be required of her, and is expected to carry out trials next week. In accordance with custom, one additional lieutenant-commander and three sub-lieutenants have been selected for service in the yacht. Their appointments date from May 7. Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Agnew comes from the staff of the EXCELLENT, and in 1926-28 was gunnery officer of the DURBAN. During the late War, he was midshipman of the battleships GLORY and ROYAL OAK, and from September, 1917, sub-lieutenant of the destroyer SKILFUL. He qualified in gunnery in 1923-24. The sub-lieutenants appointed are H. A. V. Haggard, W. S. Handcock, and Roddie Casement. Sub-Lieutenant Haggard served from August, 1925, as naval cadet and midshipman of the REVENGE ; and from December, 1926, in the RENOWN. He was promoted in September, 1928, and has since been taking the courses for lieutenant. Sub-Lieutenant Handcock was first of his term in passing out of Dartmouth in December, 1925, and was awarded the Robert Roxburgh prize. He has served in the REVENGE and the RODNEY. Sub-Lieutenant Casement entered as a special entry cadet in the THUNDERER in 1925, and has served in the IRON DUKE and BENBOW.

RETURN OF THE CASTOR

The cruiser CASTOR, Captain W. F. Wake-Walker, O.B.E., which has been stationed at Hankow since last October, is ordered home. Her provisional programme provides that she will leave Hong-kong on May 27, and after the usual call at Singapore will visit Penang from June 5 to 8. She should arrive at Colombo on June 13, Aden on June 23, Suez and Port Said on June 30, Malta on July 7, and Devonport on July 16. The CASTOR is to reduce to reserve.

FISHERY PATROL FLOTILLA

The trawler BOYNE, Lieutenant-Commander S. A. Brooks (Local Fishery Officer, North Sea), which has been refitted at Sheerness, is ordered to leave there to-day for Lowestoft to resume fishery protection duties. The commanding officer of the DEE, Lieutenant-Commander W. V. H. Harris, M.V.O., D.S.C., has been carrying out the duties of Local Fishery Officer during her absence. The trawler SPEY, ship of the Local Fishery Officer for Scotland, is undergoing alterations at Sheerness until May 17. The sloop GODETIA, Commander W. R. Richardson, has left Sheerness for the northern fishery patrol, to relieve the HAREBELL, Captain M. L. Goldsmith, D.S.O., which is expected to return to Portland on May 8.

NEW WARRANT ENGINEERS

The following ratings will be promoted to acting warrant engineers, R.N., to date July 1, 1930, subject to their being physically fit and to their conduct and ability continuing to be satisfactory :—C. T. Gaughram, CANTERBURY ; C. Dodsworth, CAMPBELL ; S. E. Adams, CHRYSANTHEMUM ; R. W. Sherry, "L22" ; C. B. Clapson, CHAMPION ; H. Griffiths, FISGARD ; P. W. Hoad, WARSPITE ; E. H. H. Rampling, FOLKESTONE ; G. Murgatroyd, DESPATCH ; and S. C. Pyne, COURAGEOUS. They are to be sent to their depôts in time to take a divisional course in July.

CHINA STATION CRUISERS

H.M.S. BERWICK, Captain C. G. Brodie, was due to complete repairs at Devonport yesterday. The BERWICK, the second of the "county" class cruisers to return from a commission in China, was recommissioned on April 16 with a full Devonport crew for further service on that station, and is expected to leave on May 7. The first of the class, H.M.S. CUMBERLAND, arrived back at Hong-kong from England on April 17, and is going up to Shanghai to replace the CORNWALL, Captain A. N. Dowding. The latter ship has proceeded on a cruise to Japan, and arrived at Kobe on April 22. Of the other cruisers, the KENT, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, has been at Shanghai for the past month, and the SUFFOLK at Nanking. The SUFFOLK is due to leave the China Station on June 15 for recommissioning in England.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BASILISK, April 28.—Cyclamen left.

FROM LONDON TO CANBERRA

TALK BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE

NEW SERVICE OPENED

The Anglo-Australian wireless telephone service was officially opened at 8.30 a.m. yesterday by an exchange of greetings between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Scullin, the two Prime Ministers, the former speaking from the Cabinet room at 10, Downing-street, and the other 2,000 miles away at Canberra. In the room adjoining that from which Mr. MacDonald spoke a group of Press representatives, provided with earphones, heard quite clearly the conversation, which was also relayed from London by the British Broadcasting Corporation to listeners in this country.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Lees-Smith, sat beside Mr. MacDonald during the ceremony, and for some minutes before it he heard the Post Office engineers making the contact. Precisely at 8.30 a.m. a British postal official called out, "We are ready, Mr. Badenach," and Mr. Badenach, replying from Canberra, said, "All ready at Canberra, Mr. Mercer." The next moment came the announcement from the British end, "I have the honour to introduce the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald," followed by a similar reply from Canberra introducing Mr. Scullin.

After the opening exchange of greetings between the two Prime Ministers Mr. MacDonald said:—

"It is a tremendously great privilege to be the first to speak at the inauguration of the telephone service across the thousands of miles that separate us. I have been informed with great interest of the result of the experiments that have been carried on for many months past between the engineers of the British and Australian Post Offices and Amalgamated Wireless (Australia), Limited. They deserve our heartiest congratulations. It is a great tribute to their enterprise, their perseverance, and their ability. I am sure also that this achievement will be the means of knitting our two countries closer and closer together. We are now adding the beard and spoken word to our Commonwealth bonds, and you know there is nothing more attractive than the spoken word. These are days of the annihilation of both time and space, and I am now looking forward to the hour, not, I hope, very far distant, when we shall halve the physical distance between us by the establishment of a through service by air for passengers and mails. We also hope that before the end of the year this telephone service will be further extended so as to give communication *via* London between Australia on the one hand and the greater part of Europe and the whole of the North American Continent on the other. When this has been accomplished the telephone subscriber in Australia will have access to over 90 per cent. of the telephones of the world."

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

After a friendly reference to the Australian cricket team Mr. MacDonald spoke of the great pleasure that Mr. Scullin and he would have in renewing their old acquaintance when Mr. Scullin comes to England in September to attend the Imperial Conference. He added that he would like Mr. Scullin to know how very sympathetically we on this side of the world had been watching the difficulties of the present economic situation in Australia. "We appreciate to the full," he said, "that all your actions taken to deal with the situation will be dictated solely with a view to righting your present position, and we earnestly hope that your difficulties may soon be surmounted."

In a reference to the London Naval Conference, Mr. MacDonald said that disarmament was pre-eminently a cause for the British Empire to advance. The work done in London would have to be continued at Geneva as regards other forms of arms. He was glad to say they had had a large measure of success, and they had every hope that the differences between France and Italy would be resolved before long. The work must go on and on, Australia and Great Britain, and the other nations cooperating together. They were encouraged not only by the results achieved, but by the atmosphere of good will which prevailed in London. That spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation was the best augury for the future. In all that work the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations worked in the most complete harmony, and Mr. Fenton, the delegate from Australia, gave advice and cordial cooperation which were of the greatest service to the Conference.

MR. SCULLIN'S REPLY

Mr. SCULLIN, replying in a voice very little less distinct, said:—"Henceforth, though many thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, we shall from time to time be able to establish personal contact, and have friendly discussion on matters that concern the peoples of our two countries. We are especially pleased to-day because all our wireless plant for the Australian end of this international wireless telephone system was designed and manufactured in Australia. We appreciate your sympathetic understanding of Australia's present economic difficulties, and I am sure that you realise that, whatever action we find it necessary to take to correct our trade balance, it is our earnest desire that the greatest possible cooperation and reciprocity shall obtain in the relations between Great Britain and Australia."

Referring to disarmament, Mr. Scullin said that the Australians had followed with great interest the proceedings of the Naval Conference, and admired very much what had been done in the interest of world peace. They had great hopes that the result might be such an agreement on the subject of naval disarmament as would lead to the Continental Powers coming to a similar agreement at Geneva in regard to land and air armaments. It was a great relief to learn that substantial agreement had been arrived at.

Our Melbourne Correspondent telegraphs:—Mr. MacDonald's conversation with Mr. Scullin by telephone was heard very distinctly, but many persons were disappointed owing to their mistake in listening to 3LO, whereas 3AR broadcast. Fading after 6 o'clock prevented further private conversations. This was due partly to a disturbance in the Indian Ocean.

Immediately after the Prime Minister and Mr. Scullin had finished their conversation, Mr. Lloyd George was rung up at his London home by Mr. W. M. Hughes, formerly Prime Minister of Australia, who spoke from Canberra. When Mr. Lloyd George picked up the receiver on hearing the bell ring, and said "Who is it?" the reply came, "Hughes, of Australia. Can you hear me?" The line was clear, and the two ex-Prime Ministers had a 10 minutes' conversation.

Mr. Sydney Snow, acting chairman of the directors of the *Sun*, Sydney, spoke through from his house at Wahroonga, a suburb of Sydney, to a correspondent in *The Times* office. This was the first wireless telephone call from Sydney to London after the official opening of the service by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Scullin. Mr. Snow gave his correspondent particulars of a ferry collison near Sydney yesterday morning, and also, at his request, told him what crews won their heats in the public schools head-of-the-river races on the Parramatta yesterday.

From the London office of the Overseas Farmers' Cooperative Federations, Limited, Mr. Arthur E. Gough, the general manager, spoke to Mr. A. W. Wilson, one of the federation's Australian representatives in Melbourne.

THE NEW SERVICE

The service between England and Australia is available for both-way telephone conversations between the two countries. At the English end the transmitting station is at Rugby, and the receiving station at Baldock, Hertfordshire. The corresponding Australian stations are Pennant Hills for transmitting and La Perouse for receiving both in the neighbourhood of Sydney, New South Wales.

The two links are combined and controlled at the London Trunk Exchange and Sydney Telephone Exchange. Ready access is obtained from these points to the land line telephone systems of the two countries. The control arrangements include facilities for maintaining the volume of received speech at a constant level to meet variations due to changing conditions and for automatically connecting the subscribers to the transmitting or receiving links as the direction of speech demands.

The transmission path from one subscriber to another is as follows:—

London to Sydney.—Subscriber to London operator; London terminal position; 85 miles of land line to Rugby Transmitting Station; 11,000 miles radio to the Australian Receiving Station at La Perouse, Botany Bay, seven miles from Sydney; Sydney, terminal position, and thence to subscriber.

Sydney to London.—Subscriber to Sydney operator; Sydney terminal position; 14 miles of land line to the transmitting station at Pennant Hills, Sydney; 11,000 miles of radio link to Baldock Receiving Station; 30 miles of land line to London; London terminal position; London operator, and thence to subscriber.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL FOR 1929

The gold medal of the Royal Empire Society, for the best book published in 1929 on any subject dealing with economics, history, politics, or science within the Empire, has been awarded to Professor Chester W. New, of McMaster University, Toronto, for his work entitled "Lord Durham: a Biography." This work was the final selection of a special committee which considered about 20 publications. The committee included Mr. Amery, Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P., Professor A. P. Newton, Rhodes Professor of Imperial History in the University of London, and Dr. G. H. Rendall.

Previous awards, in each case for a book published in the preceding year, were as follows:—1926, Lord Lugard, for his book, "The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa"; 1927, Lord Zetland, for his work, "The Heart of Aryavarta"; 1928, Professor J. Macmillan Brown, Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, whose publication was "Peoples and Problems of the Pacific"; and 1929, Sir Hesketh Bell, for his book, "Foreign Systems of Colonial Administration in the Far East."

A BISHOP'S COLLAPSE

The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Donaldson) collapsed in a faint yesterday on the steps of a Newcastle church institute as he was about to enter the building for the opening of the Newcastle Diocesan Conference. He was taken to Benwell Tower, the home of the Bishop of Newcastle (Dr. Bilbrough), who stated that Dr. Donaldson had suffered from food poisoning over-night. The Bishop of Salisbury was reported last night to be progressing satisfactorily.

Bachelors are Different

PLAYER'S BACHELOR

Finest Virginia

CORK TIPPED CIGARETTES

10 for 6D. 20 for 1/-

B824

OLD BRITISH SHIPS

SALES TO FOREIGN FLAGS

COMPARISON WITH PRE-WAR YEARS

The Chamber of Shipping, in view of the public attention recently given to the sale of second-hand ships abroad, has issued a statement on the subject. The suggestion to restrict the sale of second-hand ships seems, the Chamber suggests, to raise the whole question of whether it is desirable that this country should depart from the principle that it should preserve an open market both for freights and ships, both new and old. It recalls that the Board of Trade Committee on Shipping and Shipbuilding after the War, under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred Booth, in its report of 1918, regarded the transfer of vessels from the British register to foreign flags as an important feature of our maritime development and an index of the relative efficiency of the British merchant fleet as compared with other countries.

The Committee considered it most important that the conditions underlying this process (freedom from Government restriction on sales) should be restored as soon as possible after the War. This advice was followed, and it does not appear that sales abroad in recent years have been abnormal.

The following figures of shipping sold, both for use and break up, show that sales in recent years to foreign countries have been normal or rather less than pre-War.

The appended table of figures, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels on the United Kingdom Register which were transferred to foreign countries in the years 1912 to 1929:—

VESSELS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM REGISTER (INCLUDING ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS) WHICH WERE SOLD TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Years	Sailing		Steam & Motor		Total	
	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons
1912 ..	130	53,484	393	364,735	523	418,219
1913 ..	57	37,809	376	450,431	433	488,240
1915 ..	27	35,536	71	121,161	98	156,697
1916 ..	14	3,002	36	13,828	50	16,929
1917 ..	11	7,391	38	21,022	49	28,413
1918 ..	33	1,024	31	18,367	64	19,391
1919 ..	65	5,886*	421	639,075	486	645,964
1920 ..	55	17,715	*255	429,240	310	446,955
1921 ..	36	21,663	290	504,549	326	526,211
1922 ..	42	22,507	318	509,026	360	531,533
1923†	27	19,601	301	469,560	328	489,191
1924†	40	15,047	302	423,548	342	438,595
1925†	6	2,567	294	336,992	300	339,559
1926†	22	4,567	251	367,366	273	371,933
1927†	15	8,772	267	516,773	282	525,545
1928†	25	6,883	212	361,935	237	368,818
1929†	22	7,347	218	417,117	240	424,464

* Including vessels returned by the Shipping Controller. † Vessels registered in the Irish Free State are excluded.

Expressed as percentage of the total tonnage on the Register the sales to foreigners have been as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1912	3.5	1927	4.4
1913	4.0	1928	3.0
1926	3.1	1929	3.4

DETAILS FOR 1929

The Board of Trade returns of vessels sold to foreigners include vessels sold to foreign shipbreakers. For the year 1929 the following tables, prepared from the record of ship sales in *Fairplay*, show British vessels sold to various foreign countries during 1929. The tables show also the total amount received from sales from each foreign country and the average price per gross ton. The tonnages in this table are gross while those in the preceding table were net. The tables include 171 ships of more than half a million gross tons, of which 12 were sold to foreign shipbreakers, and the price realized was over three million pounds. The first table given above shows that 218 steam and motor ships were sold in 1929 to foreigners. The total gross tonnage of these vessels was 687,063.

BRITISH VESSELS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS IN 1929 (Not for breaking up)

Sold to	No.	Gr. Tons	Price per gr. ton
			£ s.
Italy	17	72,003	330,000 4 11
Sweden	11	31,471	197,350 6 5
Germany	17	72,351	429,850 5 19
Norway	10	27,811	228,807 8 4
Greece	29	111,174	580,000 5 4
Japan	7	34,346	154,245 4 9
Spain	12	37,291	291,000 7 16
Russia	4	14,375	54,000 3 15
Denmark	5	14,118	110,000 7 15
Belgium	5	9,377	67,850 7 4
France	8	29,490	225,500 7 13
Latvia	6	18,350	68,250 3 14
Holland	4	14,929	109,000 7 6
U.S.A.	3	9,017	61,250 6 15
Portugal	2	3,807	11,850 3 2
Turkey	1	1,500	15,250 10 3
Brazil	1	1,371	13,000 9 9
Argentine	1	3,009	15,000 3 15
Poland	1	2,088	26,000 12 9
Egypt	1	4,537	2,700 0 12
Rumania	1	4,201	27,750 6 12
Chile	1	1,138	12,500 10 19
Other foreign ..	2	4,273	11,350 2 13
	140	522,777	3,070,432 5 17

BRITISH VESSELS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS IN 1929 (For breaking up)

Sold to	No.	Gr. Tons	Price per gr. ton
			£ s.
Italy	6	45,864	105,650 2 6
Holland	5	10,011	22,000 2 4
Denmark	1	21,170	14,000 0 13
Poland	1	6,540	19,500 2 19
Norway	1	7,381	17,000 2 6
	12	90,975	172,150 1 17

AVERAGE AGE

The date of the building of the 218 steam and motor vessels shown in the first table above as sold to foreign countries during 1929 was as follows:—

Built in 1925 to 1929	18
„ „ 1920 to 1924	29
„ „ 1915 to 1919	31
„ „ 1910 to 1914	29
„ „ 1905 to 1909	49
„ „ 1900 to 1904	30
Prior to 1900	32
	218

It is pointed out that the fact that the sale of second-hand ships abroad was a normal feature of maritime enterprise was emphasized in the following paragraph taken from the Report of the Board of Trade Committee on Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries after the War, 1918:—

372.—Sales of Vessels to Foreign Flags.—The transfer of vessels from the British Register to Foreign Flags formed an important feature of our maritime development before the War, and was incidentally an index of the relative efficiency of the British Merchant Fleet as compared with the fleets of other countries. We consider it most important that the conditions underlying this process should be restored as soon as possible after the War. If, owing to irksome restrictions of one kind or another, British shipowners showed signs of wishing to sell their ships in order to go out of the business, it is difficult to see how such a process could be averted, and not merely postponed, except by the removal of the restrictions. We believe that, when the bulk of the privately owned British tonnage on direct Government service has been returned to the owners, it will be desirable to relax considerably the stringency of the licensing system, imposed by the British Ships Transfer Restriction Acts, with a view to the establishment of free licensing as soon as possible.

GRADE A MILK

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCERS

A decision to form a national association of grade A milk producers was made at a conference of representatives from 18 counties, held at the offices of the National Farmers' Union, Bedford-square, London, yesterday. It was convened at the instance of the Yorkshire, Leicestershire, and Lancashire Grade A Milk Producers' Associations, the object being to create a greater organization to resist any attempts to alter the present designations of graded milks that might be to the disadvantage of members.

The resolution to form a national organization was carried unanimously. The chairman, Mr. Howard Coltman, of Leicestershire, with Mr. J. Baum, Hertfordshire, Colonel Cohen, Sussex, Mr. J. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire, and Mrs. Hollas, Lancashire, were appointed a subcommittee to place the case of grade A milk producers before the Ministry of Health in opposition to any proposals for the alteration of designations of graded milks. If the Ministry of Health insists on a change in the designation, the sub-committee was instructed to state that the grade A producers were prepared to accept a reduction in the bacterial standard to that of the certified producers of milk.

OFFICER FOUND SHOT

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Wallace Stratton, mess secretary at the officers' quarters, Royal Air Force, Halton Camp, Bucks, was found dead with a revolver shot through the head at Halton House, the officers' quarters, last night. Colonel Stratton was formerly a quartermaster in the Dragoons, and was about 60 years of age.

THE NEED OF MORE ROAD SPACE

LOCAL AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED

Attention was drawn yesterday at the annual general meeting of the Roads Improvement Association, held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, to the urgent need for greater road space to accommodate the increasing vehicular traffic of the country.

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, who presided, said that the report of the association revealed a year of admirable work. He regretted to see, however, that, in spite of the intensive work of the "Safety First" Association, the number of road accidents in 1929 showed an increase over the number in 1928. Actually 6,016 people were killed, and over 170,000 injured. These appalling figures were unquestionably chiefly due to the lack of sufficient road space.

Mr. REES JEFFREYS moved the adoption of the annual report. He said that the pressing problem of the immediate present was how to get some of the unemployed to work on the roads. The Ministry of Transport had sanctioned a huge programme of work and were prepared to find from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the cost, but the work did not get going. There was £40,000,000 worth of work that could be started now, taking a large number of men off the unemployed list. It was not started. The reason was that the highway authorities and the Government were not pulling together. The Government sought to work through local authorities and had not been able to induce the highway authorities generally to accelerate appreciably their road programmes. The local government machinery croaked and groaned and laboured, but it did not deliver the goods. The heroic policy would be for the Government to take control of the main roads of the country into their own hands. They were already paying considerably more than half the cost of maintaining and improving the main and secondary roads. It was only a step farther for them to do, as the Governments of France, Belgium, and other continental countries had already done, and institute a national road department. There was much to be said for such a policy. There was much to be said against it. The practical objection was that it would mean such a revolution that it could not be brought into operation this year, and it was this year that they wanted to see 50,000 more men employed upon the roads and an expenditure of between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000 on new road and bridge construction over and above normal works of maintenance and local improvements.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

A second policy was that the Ministry of Transport should obtain Parliamentary powers to act in default. If any county council or other highway authority was unwilling or unable to proceed with work which was of national importance, the Ministry should step in and do the work itself. The powers conferred under section 10 of the Highways Amendment Act should be amended and extended to give the Ministry of Transport power to appoint some other person or authority to do the work, and charge the defaulting authority with its proper share of the cost.

A third course would be for the Government to say to local authorities that, as they were not getting on fast enough, the Government proposed to use the powers Parliament had given for the building and maintaining of new roads, and to take further powers to deal with five problems the local authorities were themselves unable to solve. These problems were the provision of sufficient road space for the increasing traffic, the checking of ribbon development which was spoiling the country, the provision of parkways and open spaces to conserve the amenities of the arterial roads, planning sites for satellite cities, and the creation of fresh rateable values. The local authorities must recognize that the more the Government spent on new roads the less there would be for the existing roads. These various policies, Mr. Rees Jeffreys added, the association proposed to discuss with the All-Parties Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons, which had already done useful work.

Mr. W. HAIGH seconded the resolution, and MAJOR ELLIOT, M.P., chairman of the All-Parties Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons, said that the suggestions put forward were of the utmost interest and would demand the closest attention of the members of the committee, and of Parliament and the Government. The report was adopted.

EASTER BANQUET IN THE CITY

LORD MAYOR'S GUESTS

Last night the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave the customary Easter banquet at the Mansion House in honour of the Diplomatic Corps and the Governors of the Royal Hospitals—Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell and Bethlem.

The LORD MAYOR, in submitting the toast of "The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers," said that they devoted their great energies and accomplishments to the furtherance of the peace and happiness of the world. The citizens of London valued the friendly spirit which had characterized the meetings of the Naval Conference, and wished to pay full and generous tribute to the silent, persistent, and constant efforts of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in the maintenance of friendly relations among the nations of the world. The debt due to them could never be told or adequately acknowledged.

The BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR, in reply, said that it was a pleasure for the foreign representatives accredited to the Court of St. James's to find themselves at the hospitable board of the Lord Mayor of a City whose expansion was of paramount importance and a great lever in the economic development of the world. The political institutions and the commercial and industrial organization of the City could be traced back to remote times. It had always been a paragon not only of the soundest moral and social traditions, but of international achievements. The spirit of friendship and loyalty maintained so continuously by all who contributed to the greatness of the City truly represented one of the most important assets in our modern economic life. In our days, when the lives of all countries were so closely interlinked, all were in a position to admire the great traditions of the City which were at the base of its marvellous prosperity. The great community of the City of London, so generous in all its charitable works, contributed to the promotion of the great ideal of peace and the encouragement of the best international relations.

The toast of "The Royal Hospitals" was given by the BISHOP of DURHAM.

LORD WAKEFIELD (president of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospital), in reply, said that the Royal Hospitals had to minister to the needs of the people of to-day upon a steadily increasing scale. They were building for the future and helping to perpetuate one invaluable aspect of the generous pioneering energy of the past—to hand on the hospitals equipped with even greater power for good.

LORD BLANESBURGH proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The LORD MAYOR, in reply, referred to the presence of the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and gave him a warm welcome to the City of London.

Among those present were:—

The Brazilian, Belgian, Japanese, Portuguese, Argentine, American, Polish, and Soviet Ambassadors, the Austrian, Danish, Greek, Chilean, Netherland, Estonian, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Hungarian, and Latvian Ministers, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Stanmore, Lord Biddell, Lord Marshall, Lord Selby, Lord Elibank, Sir Louis Newton, Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Lord Cecil Douglas, Sir William Portal, the Master of Sempill, Sir William Pryke, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Trevor Dawson, Sir Adrian Pollock, Sir Ernest Wild, Sir Charles Batho, Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, Sir William Baddeley, Florence Lady Baddeley, Sir Reginald Blair, Mr. Antony Pickford, Sir Osborn Rolmden, Miss Berri Howater, Mr. M. B. Davie, Sir Henry Dickens, Sir Arthur Roberts, Sir Percy Vincent, Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Mr. J. L. Wonsfold, Sir George Duckworth, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Sir William Soulsby, Mr. H. D. Truscott, and Mr. Sydney Perks.

GIFTS FOR NEW CHURCHES

In response to an appeal by the Bishop of Newcastle for funds for new churches and extensions "to prevent paganism in St. Aidan's land," Lord Joicey and the Duke of Northumberland have promised £5,000 each, Earl Grey £500 a year for six years, Sir Charles Parsons £1,000, and Mr. John E. Cowen £1,000. It is hoped to raise £313,000. The Duke of Northumberland stated at a meeting in Newcastle yesterday that the total needs of the diocese were nine new churches, 11 vicarages, 17 parish halls, and nine schools to be enlarged and reconstructed.

Mr. Norman Bower, of Albert Court, Westminster, has been chosen as prospective Conservative candidate for West Bermondsey. Mr. Bower is 23 years of age. The seat is represented by Dr. A. Salter (Lab.), who at the last election had a majority of 8,366.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

LORD H. SCOTT'S SURVEY

HOPE OF IMPERIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Herbert Scott, the president, was in the chair.

In the annual report reference was made to the formation of a Civil Aviation Section, which, it was stated, had concerned itself with propaganda for the use of air mails by business houses; had been in communication with Chambers of Commerce in India with a view to stirring up the Indian Government to complete the link on the route to Australia between Karachi and Rangoon, *viz* Delhi and Calcutta; had brought the advantages of air survey to the attention of the Government and the public; and had been in touch with the Association of Municipal Corporations with a view to promoting legislation to confer compulsory powers upon local authorities for the acquisition of land for aerodromes. The section had also been in touch with British Chambers abroad, with a view to securing early information as to possible openings either for machines or survey work, and as to marketing conditions generally.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

LORD HERBERT SCOTT, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said the problem facing industry was an excess of supply over demand; it was a world phenomenon. It had been described as over-production, but he preferred to call it under-consumption. It was noticeable not only in the case of manufactured goods, but also in the case of primary products. Unabsorbed stocks of tin, copper, wool, wheat, rubber, oil, coffee, sugar, and tea hung over the market and tended to depress prices to unremunerative levels. In this connexion he was bound to point out that retail prices had not fallen in relation to the pre-War index figure to the same extent as wholesale prices. Taking 100 as the pre-War index figure, wholesale prices were 124.5 and retail 157. There was no justification for this difference, and the unduly high retail prices checked consumption.

Excessive tariffs were, however, one of the principal causes of the economic sickness from which the world was suffering. Behind these tariff barriers industries had been built up which could never hope to have survived under conditions of free and open competition. The ratio of wages paid by those industries to the cost of their product was far lower than in the countries which had natural advantages for economic production. In this way, while the world's productive capacity had been increased by the addition of many uneconomic units, the purchasing power of masses of potential consumers had been reduced. If at the same time they considered that the natural producers had been artificially deprived of many of their markets and so had had their costs of production forced up through being unable to work to full capacity, the causes of the malady of under-consumption from which the world was suffering stood out clearly.

So far as this country was concerned, we appeared to have got our heads firmly buried in the sand, and refused either to see or to hear disagreeable facts. He proposed to point out one or two unpalatable facts. The surplus of births over deaths amounted annually to about 250,000; the number who emigrated amounted to about 150,000. We had, therefore, to reckon with an annual increase of population of 100,000. We were, at the present moment, employing more people, including women, than in 1914, and yet we had an unemployed population of 1,660,300 persons. He did not see, under present conditions, any likelihood of this country being able to extend its trade to such an extent that it would be able to absorb not only those who were at present unemployed, but those who, year by year, reached working age.

"DOCTRINAIRE VIEWS"

Far from seeing any such prospect, he reminded them that Australia, which for many years past had been our second largest export market, taking last year £54,230,544 worth of goods, had found it necessary to curtail heavily her imports; that India, our largest customer, which last year took £78,230,835 worth of goods had been allowed to drift into a state of grave disorder, and that in other quarters of the globe British prestige and British interests, which were synonymous with the weekly wages of the British working man, had been sacrificed to doctrinaire views which had little relation to the realities of life.

He was not a pessimist. The facts that emigration had fallen to about 37 per cent. of the pre-War figure, that our population was annually increasing, whilst our foreign markets at present showed no signs of expansion but were diminishing, must be faced.

We had a right to demand of our statesmen something more constructive in the way of an economic policy than robbing the till to maintain an ever-growing population of unemployed. That was a policy which must, within a measurable space of time, lead to bankruptcy and disaster. Already we had a density of population of 468 persons to the square mile, as compared with 187 in France, 348 in Germany, and 35 in the United States, to mention the three leading commercial nations, and those countries were able to feed their own populations, and were not dependent, as we were, upon exports to pay for their food, nor, to the same extent, for their raw material.

It was essential that we should get back at least to pre-War emigration figures and that we should, at the same time, find fresh outlets for our manufactured goods. There were no foreign countries which were willing or able to take our surplus population. On the other hand, there were vast areas within the British Empire which the Dominions were anxious to fill, provided a market could be assured for the produce which those new settlers would grow. At the present moment, it was idle to talk of taking all our foodstuffs and raw materials from the Dominions, as their populations were not sufficiently great to enable us to pay for such imports with manufactured goods. We had, then, an ever-growing surplus population in these islands, the maintenance of which, in idleness, was a dead weight on British industry, and we were anxious to find abroad fresh consumers of our manufactured goods. On the other hand, we had the Dominions anxious to obtain more population from this country, provided this country would buy the primary produce which that fresh population would grow.

He was not blind to the difficulties, but if the immense sum of approximately £400,000,000 which had been paid out in benefits under the unemployment insurance scheme since November, 1920, had been made available for a scheme of Empire migration on a large scale, he thought that the problem would not have proved insoluble. It was still not too late. Expenditure on unemployment, at the rate of well over £40,000,000 a year, was still going on, altogether apart from a similar sum in respect of Poor Law relief, and it would be sound business to capitalize now our probable expenditure over the next 10 years, if by so doing we could remove the incubus of unemployment in this country and at the same time create new markets overseas for our manufactured goods.

CONGRESS OF EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Referring to the twelfth congress of Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire which will be opened by the Prince of Wales on Monday, May 26, and will be in session at Guildhall throughout that week, he said he was very hopeful that the discussions which would then take place between business men from all parts of the Empire would pave the way for trade agreements between the Governments in this country and in the Dominions.

SIR ALEXANDER GIBB, chairman of the Council, in seconding, mentioned that apart from the direct membership of the Chamber of close on 9,000, 53 independent associations, with an approximate membership of 50,000, were affiliated with it and had a representative on its council.

Lord Herbert Scott was unanimously re-elected president of the Chamber.

Mr. S. H. COTTON said negotiations for the acquisition of a site for a building suitable to the Chamber were far advanced, and with the balance which they had this year been able to add to the new premises account, that fund now stood at approximately £32,000. That was, of course, nothing like the full amount which they would want, but it was a nucleus.

The Rev. Harry Hand, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, North Shields, who was fined 20s. at Newcastle yesterday for driving a motor-car to the public danger, was alleged to have knocked down a lamp-post on his way to morning service.

The Spirit for the Spurt!

No dearer than ordinary petrol

but what a marvellous advance!

McC. 423

Summer is here!

Brighton is now enjoying real summer weather—glorious sunshine tempered by cooling sea breezes.

What finer tonic could one prescribe than basking on the beach or on the grassy slopes of the South Downs? Book your rooms now at The Royal Albion, the hotel which occupies the finest position on the sea front and is unequalled for comfort, service, and cuisine.

Write to the Manager for details:—

Telephone: BRIGHTON 3103 *Telegrams:* BRILLIANCY, BRIGHTON

ROYAL ALBION HOTEL BRIGHTON

ONLY ONE HOUR FROM LONDON

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

S/S STATENDAM 30,000 TONS

Holland's Largest Luxury Liner

Next Sailings:- MAY 10TH JUNE 7TH JULY 5TH

ALL CABINS IN BOTH VESSELS FITTED WITH HOT & COLD WATER AND BEDSTEADS SWIMMING POOL AND GYMNASIUM

S/S ROTTERDAM 24,170 TONS

Newly Reconstructed

Next Sailings:- MAY 17TH JUNE 14TH JULY 12TH

Apply HOLLAND AMERICA LINE 19, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1. OR LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For your friend abroad!

The Times Weekly Edition ILLUSTRATED

Every Thursday—Price 4d.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Extension of Premises
OPENED APRIL 30 by His Excellency The French Ambassador
The Directors invite Inspection of A SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF FINE LACE AND HAND EMBROIDERY
Actual Workers will be on view May 1-2-3-5 and 7.
ALSO NEW SEASON'S CREATIONS OF MODEL GOWNS ROBES de SPORT LINGERIE de LUXE LAYETTES & BABY WEAR TABLE & HOUSE LINEN IN THE MAGNIFICENT NEW SALONS AT
51-52 NEW BOND ST LONDON W.1

Two Great Cars
The All-British Standard 'NINE' TEIGNMOUTH SALOON £215

AND THE 2 LITRE 6 CYL ENVOY SALOON £340

and the Greatest Distributor
The CarMart Ltd
The Car Mart Ltd.—Distributors for London and the Home Counties, or one of their many Authorized Agents—will be pleased to demonstrate these productions.
46-50, Park Lane, W.1. Grosvenor 3311.
297/299, Euston Road, N.W.1. Museum 2000.
Wholesale Depot: Balderton Street, Oxford Street, W.1. Mayfair 7280.

Crowded Out!
£24,000 stands between 'MOORFIELDS'
and the extension of its Out-Patients' Department
The help is sought of all who, because of the gift of sight, have found the world beautiful
Moorfields Eye Hospital — City Road London, E.C.1
MOORFIELDS
The Largest Eye Hospital in the World
♡ 451

COPIES OF MOST OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS
appearing on the picture page may be obtained in various sizes
Price List on application to
PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES DEPARTMENT
The Times
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4

Letters to the Editor

IN OTHER WORDS —

A REVENUE CIRCULAR EXPLAINED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. W. T. Rainbow in your issue of to-day's date calls attention to a circular headed:—"A Memorandum as to the Deduction of Income-Tax for the year 1930-1931." The real meaning of the complicated wording of the final paragraph of the memorandum would appear to be as follows:—

Any dividends that have been paid after April 5 with income-tax deducted at the old rate—namely, 4s. in the pound—will be regarded as having borne tax at 4s. 6d. in the pound. It must not be forgotten that, irrespective of the date on which the Budget statement is made, such resolutions affecting the raising of the standard rate of income-tax take effect as from the commencement of the financial year, namely, April 6.

To illustrate this the following example may be given:—On April 8 A receives a dividend on Ordinary shares amounting to £100, less tax at 4s. in the pound, which equals £80 net. This £80 will be deemed to be the net of a gross dividend less tax at 4s. 6d., that is to say, a gross dividend of £103 4s. 6d., less tax £23 4s. 6d. In any surtax returns the gross amount, which presumably few taxpayers will be able to compute, will have to be returned. Similarly in any claims for repayment of tax, tax will be refunded as if the deduction had been at the rate of 4s. 6d.

There may not be a large number of companies who have paid dividends after April 5 with tax deducted at 4s., and one wonders whether it is really worth the Inland Revenue's while setting into motion all this complicated machinery, but surely if they do set it in motion they should make their demands at least intelligible to the taxpayers who have to pay the money.

Yours truly,
DECIES, Director.
Income Taxpayers' Society, Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1, April 29.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN OUR TIME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—What an admirable letter is that of Sir Ernest Benn, published in *The Times* of to-day, a voice crying in the wilderness of politics! It is the House of Commons and the Government of the day which are responsible for the reckless public expenditure begun during the War and continued unabated ever since. The Conservative Party, when in office, made no attempt to stem the tide of extravagance. If they had preached and practised economy they might have remained in power for 20 years. They said they did not know how to economize, and appointed a Committee to tell them how to do it, and then declined to accept the Committee's advice. They maintained the Departments created for the War, and added at least one new one. The last act of their administration was to give the vote to an immense horde of "flappers" who cut them out of office. The Liberal Party, in spite of its political traditions of retrenchment, is just as eager to spend public money if only the opportunity is given. The Socialists declare frankly and all the time that their policy is to tax those who can pay and give the proceeds to their supporters in the form of doles, free education, pensions, family allowances, *et cetera*.

The plague of public extravagance has become a mania with politicians, and Sir Ernest Benn would indeed be an optimist if he believed that any political party will accept his excellent advice to "hoist the flag of economy." A good deal more than hoisting his flag is wanted, but politicians seem to shy at the gesture, counting it unpopular.

You, Sir, are the only authority which still keeps this all-important question before the nation, and reminds us of the facts and their bearing upon the lives and happiness of all classes of the community. Until the leaders of the Conservative Party proclaim themselves determined economists, and prove their conviction by their speeches and votes in the Commons, they cannot expect the enthusiastic support of their followers.

Your obedient servant,
FRANK SWETTENHAM.
London, April 26.

THE TEACHER'S CALLING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think that most of us who are engaged in the work of training candidates for the teaching profession would support the statement of the Duchess of Atholl that there are now in the training colleges "students who in normal times would have been refused." For, in view of the result expected from the proposed raising of the school age, many have been admitted who in times of lessened demand would have been refused admission on the grounds of their slender qualifications."

The urgency of the present situation suggests to me that appeals drawn up by members of the Board of Education should be sent to heads of public schools, secondary schools, and university colleges, calling on these authorities to press the needs and character of elementary school teaching on all young persons who are seeking work connected with education. In the past teachers in the elementary school have been drawn too exclusively from certain ranks of the community—the artisan, the lower middle-class, and the families of teachers, for example. It is a very good thing that the teachers should in a large measure belong to the social class which they seek to educate, for they have by reason of their own birth a first-hand knowledge of its conditions; but the profession suffers if it is limited too exclusively to certain classes only, and the professional and so-called upper classes, who have hitherto neglected this career, would do well to consider it as one for their own children.

The uninformed criticism too often levelled against teachers, and the complaints frequently heard of the work of the elementary school, all point to a widespread ignorance of this institution. In urging the claim of this work on parents and guardians, its drawbacks should be described. These—which most teachers must face sooner or later in their career—include frequent loneliness (especially for women); discomforts in the school buildings, the best of which are still lacking in the conditions which make for personal comfort; the restrictions, necessary sometimes, but too often irritating, which arise out of the claims of inspectors, managers, and other authorities, whose syllabuses and regulations tend more and more to circumscribe the freedom of the teacher; the indifference of the parents; and the great problems presented by individual children. These matters should be set forth fairly to those aspiring to enter the profession, and far from alienating candidates, it should encourage them to persevere, because difficult and arduous callings attract the finest type of aspirant. For the teacher's calling is a noble one, fit to be set side by side with the callings of the Church or of medicine; its work is to care for the bodies and souls of the children of the country. When the nature and the needs of the elementary school are recognized fully, there will be no fear but that candidates will enter it from all ranks of the community—from the peer's son to the ploughman's.

Yours faithfully,
A TRAINING COLLEGE LECTURER.
April 25.

CRICKETERS ALL

"A SUBTLE PROPAGANDIST"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is an appealing ingenuousness about Sir James Barrie's dinner invitation to the Brigadier that is most disarming. That is, at first reading. But it behoves us Australians to be wary at this time and to scrutinize closely anything that relates to cricket. A second reading somehow brought to my mind the stage *ingenue* and I began to associate her deadly demureness with the charming innocence of Sir James's invocation of the guest. Suddenly my worst suspicions were aroused. There was more than met the eye in Sir James Barrie's sympathetic leaning towards Australians in having, batting or fielding, to remember all the clauses in their touring contract; also well simulated was his solicitude for the very young Master McCabe and the not-quite-so young Mr. Jackson and Mr. Bradman in their dismay at playing forward to the ball that dismissed them. But was it genuine? One can but shake one's head over such guile and murmur, "Ah! here indeed is a subtle propagandist!" And all under the guise of a hospitable impulse towards the Brigadier.

We all know that no game has any terrors for youth. While they confidently step out and hit, they could walk half-way down the pitch and greet with a cheer Sir James's slow-motion left-hand googly. And if it got by they could, on his own showing, step back and have another couple of cracks at it before it reached the wicket. He wants that ball to curl up like a serpent in the minds of our imaginative youngsters and to poison and generally disturb their whole cricketing metabolism. If Sir James Barrie publicly asks anyone to sup with him I now have little doubt it will be to convince Mr. Bradman that he has a hole in his bat. In Australia we do our barracking orally, from the seats round the oval. As to the famous English batsman, who had hit only three fourers from five balls, "Come on, old man, make it snappy; you're disappointing us!" It is quite obvious that Mr. Kelly will have to draft yet another clause for the young Australians' contract. It is not water-tight, for the Australian Board of Control could not foresee this kind of thing. The clause might read:—

> Whereas it has come to our notice that subtle propaganda calculated to induce nervous anxiety is being issued to undermine the match temperament know ye by these presents that no invitations direct or indirect to yourselves or others to accept hospitality may be read by any member of the team.

It would seem that the Australian High Commissioner was "getting hot" when at the reception at Australia House he warned our cricketers to beware of hospitality.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE McKAY.
Langham Hotel, April 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir James Barrie makes use of your columns to invite the Brigadier to a *tête à tête* dinner. Is this fair? Is this playing the game? We should all like to ask the Brigadier to dinner.

As a humble member of the Royal Literary Fund team, may I suggest that Sir James Barrie, who is to preside on his seventieth birthday at the one hundred and fortieth birthday dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, should invite the Brigadier to dine with us all on that occasion at King Edward VII. Rooms. Then all who attend the dinner would have an opportunity at least of seeing one who has written himself so wise, so dauntless, and so human.

Yours truly,
JAMES H. BLACKWOOD.
37, Paternoster-row, E.C., April 30.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter on Glastonbury Abbey which you kindly published from me has caused me to be inundated with most kind letters. It is impossible for me to answer them all. May I through your columns acknowledge them? And, particularly, may I give an answer to the constantly repeated request that I should start a fund to buy the car park back? I have not approached the proprietor, but I have heard three statements attributed to him, two on quite good authority. These statements, in my judgment, make any such idea hopeless. The terms suggested would, to my mind, make it absolutely wrong to attempt it. It is better that one place suffer than that an impetus be given to acquiring land close to sacred or venerable sites, which a big deal might do. Fortunately, we can be spared all the horror of the car park at Tintern nakedly and aggressively staring at the west end, ruining Tintern's glorious setting, and perpetually destroying its associations. The Trustees of Glastonbury can raise, and are raising, the western wall, and, apart from noise and smell obtruding, we can shut the horrid thing out.

The regret remains that the Trustees did not acquire this property to investigate its secrets first, and put what was not sacred or venerable to dignified and well-controlled uses. It is nonsense for the car park proprietor to speak of a market in the Abbey walls. Stabling there may well have been near the gateway. But until it be definitely disproved, I shall believe Mr. Bligh Bond's statement that St. Dunstan's Chapel was continued under the present dividing wall into the east end of the new car park. That delightful gentleman Mr. Bligh Bond is an eminent antiquary and architect, an artist to his finger-tips. Your obedient servant,
LIONEL S. LEWIS.
The Vicarage, Glastonbury.

THE COAST AT WINCHELSEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Winchelsea village lies at the base of a bay, the horns of which are at Fairlight in the west and Dungeness in the east. This section of our coastline has been the subject of profound geological changes during the historic period, and these changes are still in progress. At the Roman invasion the bay had no existence, and the whole of the vast promontory of Dungeness has been created since that time, from the up-Channel drift of shingle. Fairlight then extended farther out to sea and its eastern shores were protected by huge deposits of shingle, which also extended along the present base of the bay. It was from these deposits, supplemented by the continuous drift from down-Channel, that the promontory of Dungeness was built up. The ocean currents became progressively modified in the process, the Fairlight and Pett Level shingle was gradually denuded, and in comparatively recent years there has been a great accretion of shingle at Rye harbour. I ought to add that in the thirteenth century the historic island of Old Winchelsea, off the present coastline, was completely swept away by violent storms.

Some time since the shore at Hastings had become so depleted as to necessitate the erection of a comprehensive system of groynes. By this means the easterly drift of shingle was arrested, and the source of supplies to replace the rapidly depleting shores of Fairlight and Pett Level was cut off. At Winchelsea village they are now faced with the fact that nothing short of the erection of an effective system of artificial shore defences can prevent the ultimate destruction of the village and the invasion and destruction of the Pett Level. Meanwhile the bloated carcass of Dungeness, in ribald mockery, is continuing to gorge itself with the ruins of these early shore lines and with that of the western section of the promontory itself. Yours faithfully,
Berkhamsted. C. J. GILBERT.

FRENCH STATE RAILWAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I regret infinitely that my letter addressed to you on the subject of State railways should have caused M. Dautry to be *un peu fâché*, but am gratified to learn that the Ouest Etat did not lose a life in 1929. May one ask M. Dautry to supplement his information by publishing a comparative statement of the numbers of accidents on each of the great French railways over a period of, say, five years? This might (or might not) prove to the English mind that a State-owned railway is equal in efficiency to one privately managed, for that, in essence, was the point of my letter.

But M. Dautry must not imagine that jocular stories about State railways can be related only about his particular line. Some years ago there was a long-distance train that ran from Melbourne (Australia). Through the error of a signalman it was switched on to a disused branch that straggled into an uninhabited part of the bush, where it remained for many hours, being unable to push itself back for lack of coal.

When I go to France in August next I shall, however, travel by the Ouest Etat, having, like most Englishmen, a sense of justice, and at the same time, willing to take a sporting chance. Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH GEE.
Steep Hill Cottage, Loosley-row, Princes Risborough, April 29.

RESPONSIBILITY IN WAR

MORAL COURAGE OF COMMANDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Much has been written about the picture of the War as portrayed in war novels and other writings. The character and behaviour of British officers and men have been described in language capable of application either to exceptional cases or in general, according to the intention of the author or the choice of the reader. One outstanding and almost universal characteristic has, however, received less attention than it deserves—namely, the readiness to take responsibility which was over and over again exercised by commanders of every grade, from company commanders to commander-in-chief.

The Home Secretary has been commended for his moral courage in deciding the fate of one man: guilty or innocent of a crime—murder; but in war all commanders habitually, and sometimes at very short notice, issue orders which they know full well will result in the sacrifice of many valuable lives. The higher the command the larger are the numbers affected, and the heavier the strain in coming to a decision. But the point is that the exercise of this duty falls to the lot of every commander in war—even an N.C.O. temporarily in charge of a platoon—and that it necessitates moral qualities of a high order common to, and continually exhibited by, all officers. This virtue—using the word in its broadest sense—is seldom remembered by those who write, or read, descriptions of their behaviour interpreted by some to be disparaging.

Numberless examples could be cited, from that of a young Sapper officer deciding, during a retreat, just before he thought that his charge cables could be out by the enemy, to blow up a bridge over which British troops were still falling back, to the case of a high commander giving the order to abandon a salient position because its value in the general plan of operations was, in his opinion, less than that of the thousands of lives which would be sacrificed by holding it. The severest test of all comes when a decision is taken to disobey orders in circumstances demanding promptitude. Even among soldiers, it is only they who have had to face and have taken this greatest of responsibilities who can fully understand its gravity. Such incidents may find their place in war novels of the future and may re-establish the British officer's reputation in the minds of those who judge it, incorrectly, from what they have recently been reading.

One more point:—The Home Secretary is entitled to credit for his moral courage, but the one life sacrificed in that case was that of a criminal of little value to the community. At the same time, we must remember that those involved in the War decisions were the cream of the nation, and a high commander was not only fully conscious of this, but his imagination could picture the thousands of relatives and dependents equally concerned in the decision he was about to make and which might be a sentence of death for their indubitably innocent menfolk.

Faithfully yours,
ALEX. H. GORDON.
Stratton Croft, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, April 28.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, if you please, tell the readers of *The Times* that I have promised to preside at a festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney? The dinner is to be held on June 26, at Grocers' Hall, and I shall be grateful if you will allow me to invite your countless readers to make the event a great success.

The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, needs a sum of £50,000 a year for the relief of its 900 beneficiaries. The assured income is only £11,000, leaving nearly £40,000 to be raised year by year from voluntary sources. I am quite sure that the work done by this great hospital is too well known for me to occupy space by giving more details. There can be few good causes that are worthier than the relief of these pain-stricken invalids; their physical lot is indeed sad, but when it is accompanied by want and loss of independence it is the more pathetic and makes a still stronger appeal to those who are in a position to help.

I most earnestly ask that this year's festival dinner shall be made a record success. By the practical sympathy and generous support of *The Times* readers we can make the occasion an event which will help in raising that yearly sum which is imperatively necessary if the beneficent work of the institution is to be carried out as fully in the future as it has been in the past. Any donations sent to me at the address given below will be gratefully and promptly acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,
BRENTFORD.
70, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent (the Rev. Neil C. Smith) has asked how we would show that the admission of women to holy orders can definitely be supported on the ground of Divine authority. We would emphasise the importance of the fact that nowhere in the New Testament is the ordination of women definitely forbidden on the grounds of principle. St. Paul in Corinthians I., ch. xiv., v. 34, 35, is endeavouring to stamp out a particular abuse; the author of Timothy I., ch. ii., v. 11, is concerned solely at this point with matters of ecclesiastical legislation. St. Paul does, on the other hand, tell women elsewhere (Cor. I., xi., 5) what they are to do when praying or preaching in public—thus implying approval of the fact that they are in the habit of so doing.

It is not, however, on isolated texts that we would base our claim that there is a spiritual authority for the admission of women to holy orders. Christ, instead of substituting one legal system for another and setting up a new structure of rules and taboos, laid down general principles and left it to His followers to discover their full implication—a process which is bound to be gradual. As an instance of this, we would call attention to the fact that Our Lord did not give specific teaching about slavery, but He did preach that every human being had the same essential value in the sight of God and that love and mercy were to be the guiding principles of our relations with our fellows. St. Paul, speaking as a Jewish Christian of the first century, wrote "Slaves, obey your masters," but, looking forward to a Church brought nearer to the mind of his Lord, he proclaimed that in matters spiritual "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free; there is neither male nor female; ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

So with the question of the ministry of women, the evidence rests not on scattered quotations but on the fact that Our Lord revealed His truth to both sexes without discrimination. To take but a few instances: it was to the woman of Samaria that one of the profoundest truths was entrusted; after the Resurrection, women were privileged to be the first to receive manifestation of the Risen Lord. His preaching was delivered almost exclusively to crowds of men and women and the subjects of His parables are drawn as often from the every day activities of women as from those of men.

It is surely one of the essential features of Christ's teaching that for no branch of life does He give detailed instructions. Having laid down the fundamental principle, He says to us as He said to the people of old, "How is it that you cannot decipher the meaning of the era?—Why do you not yourselves discern what is right?" (Luke XII., v. 56, 57, tr. Moffatt.)

We are yours truly,
A GROUP OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

Points from Letters

THE INDIAN POLICE

Now that events in India are so much in the public eye I should like to draw attention to the behaviour of the Indian police force. Boycotted in their private life, sometimes deprived of the services of very necessary servants, expected to maintain order in all circumstances, and the general target for bricks, bottles, stones, and all other missiles, their discipline and loyalty have been extraordinary. It takes a lot of self-control to act as cock-shy for any and every rapscallion and "budmash" without retaliating, and both officers and men deserve not only our admiration but the gratitude of the general public and of the Government that they serve.—Mr. F. BION.

PARLIAMENT AND ECONOMY

The powerful letters of Sir Charles Harris and Sir Ernest Benn are bringing the drab question of economy a little into the limelight. Before, however, the step which led to the correspondence is quite lost sight of in the discussion of principles (or, shall I say, generalities) to which it is tending, may I remind your readers that it started in a definite suggestion in a leading article in *The Times* for a strong Estimates Committee, followed up by a letter from me enforcing that suggestion, based on my 10 years' experience of the present Estimates Committee, as the only way in which the House and the nation can get a clear idea, in good time, of what political proposals submitted to it mean in the way of ultimate cost, and be helped to control its expenditure?—SIR PHILIP PILDITCH, M.P., House of Commons.

LIVING ON CAPITAL

Surely the effect of the proposals set out in Lord Inchcape's letter would not concern the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the additional cash in the hands of the various banks would be utilized by them for investment, and therefore produce the income quixotically declined by Lord Inchcape's friend in order to save himself the trouble of making an income-tax return. It follows therefore that what the State loses on the swings, it recovers on the roundabouts, as in due course income-tax will be duly paid by the banks on an unquestionably larger income than would otherwise accrue through a private investor.—Mr. C. B. HENNING, 5, South-street, Finsbury, E.C.2.

IMPORTATION OF PARROTS

If the importing of parrots is dangerous to the interests of public health on and after May 20, surely there can be no reason for not anticipating the danger. Surely the taxpayer would be willing to defray the expenses involved in subsidizing parrot-traffickers during the next three weeks and making rid of the birds and in notifying the Customs officers, whom the most embittered Government would scarcely charge with negligence or inefficiency.—M. COPE.

"MILITARISM"

Might not a good deal of bitterness in the recent controversy over the Cadet Force have been avoided if we had all realized the poverty of the English tongue? The word militarism has been forced to play a dual role. The War Office is a military department and therefore its activities can be covered by the word militarism. The Cadet Force as receiving recognition and a grant from the War Office must have been recognised as an asset to militarism in this limited sense. Some years ago a word was coined to express the antithesis to pacifist, and it seems a most suitable and expressive word—"bellifist." Could not this word be brought into general use and so allow "militarist" to have a well-earned rest from half the functions it now tries to perform? Even those who can class the cadets as a militarist organization could hardly allude to them as bellifist.—Mr. HUGH JOHNSTON, 31, Fitzroy-road, N.W.1.

COUNTRY INNS

Your correspondent Mrs. Hayward can rest assured that I too have had the happy experience of coming across country inns where the innkeeper was both obliging and businesslike. Only on Monday afternoon I chanced on an inn in the New Forest where the ample tea provided left nothing whatever to be desired. But there is, alas! an obverse to this picture. A gentleman writes to me from Surrey to state that three times in the course of a year he has been refused tea at country inns. His experience is, I fear, not as uncommon as one would like to think.—Mr. ERNEST LESSER.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

I gather from your issue of the 21st that Mr. Gedye learns for the first time that the exports of safeguarded goods (the whole of them, not, as he says, "certain selected trades") have risen since safeguarding was introduced. In that case it was a little rash of him to write as he did that "safeguarding does not really touch the needs of the moment, which are to increase and develop our export trade." He pleads that safeguarding is not accepted by all three parties, and advocates, therefore, that in spite of the proof of its efficacy, we should throw up our hands and discard it—an odd creed which does not appeal to me at least. I would not for a moment deprecate the negotiation of trade agreements, which are not precluded by safeguarding, but I do strongly object to being asked to throw overboard a policy which has proved itself because there are still some people like Mr. Gedye who are only just learning its results, or others so obstinate, that, having learned, they still bleat the shibboleths of the middle of the last century.—Mr. H. LESLIE BOYCE, M.P., House of Commons.

REYNOLDS'S FADING COLOURS

The following remarks in the diary of a visitor to Eton College, in September, 1840, show that even then Reynolds's colours were fading:—"The walls of the drawing-rooms in the Provost's Lodge are covered with a most interesting collection of portraits of old Etonians; some of them taken when very young, and some of them by the most distinguished artists of that period. Among them are Lord Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Hallam. There is also one of Charles James Fox, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, but of which the colours are so faded that there is no trace of a living man."—DR. GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

As one who has for 35 years walked from Charing Cross Station to his business, I say without fear of contradiction that the removal of the station to the other side of the river will be nothing short of an infernal nuisance to thousands.—Mr. H. L. DINWIDDY, Hollybrake, Chislehurst, Kent.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SALE

As a countrywoman may I say a word to our town visitors, and warn them of what their mistaken generosity is doing to rural children? A few years ago it was the pleasure of our boys and girls to gather cowslips and primroses for the gathering's sake, and give them to their friends or to any known flower-lover. Now all that natural spirit is going, and in its place is a rivalry to be the first and foremost on the highway to offer wild flowers for sale to passing motorists. Instead of the happy, leisurely gathering has come a hot and hurried scamper. The first mistake was with the motorists and visitors who pressed payment where no payment was expected. I know of a most independent farm labourer who last week was really hurt because money was thrust upon him for having civilly answered a question where cowslips grew. He and his kind are hurt now; but, if such things go on, they, like the children, will grow to expect payment, and lose all natural instinct for giving pleasure and helping for helping's sake.—W. M. E. FOWLER.

SNOW AT WHITSUN

In 1891 Whit Sunday fell on May 17. On the previous day I travelled from Sheffield into Leicestershire. It began to snow about 5 p.m. and when, two hours later, I had to change at Grantham the storm was furious and the flakes so thick you could not see above 100 yards. The snow continued falling until noon on Whit Sunday, and for a time 3in. or 4in. of snow lay on the country roads. The second half of that day was dull, but fair. In the night the snow melted, and Whit Monday was fine and bright, but very cool.—Mr. ALFRED FENTON, The Moorlands, Preston, Paignton.

JUDGE JEFFREYS AT LYME REGIS

The story of "udge Jeffreys and the plea for Christopher Battiscombe appeared in the first volume of Ralph's "History of England," which was published in 1744—considerably earlier than Locke's pamphlet. It is also given, on the authority of Ralph, in Dalrymple's "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," which appeared in 1771. Serjeant Woolrych, in his "Memoirs of Lord Jeffreys," gives the reference to Ralph, without expressing his opinion on the authenticity of the story. He also prints a poem "on a lady who came to beg Mr. Battiscombe's life," in which the following pleasant description of Jeffreys occurs:—

> "By every hapless virgin cursed,
> Wintershiests not more unkind;
> Deaf as the rugged northern wind:
> By some Welsh wolf in murder nursed."

The source of this effort is not given.—Mr. P. L. BUSHE-FOX, 97, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.10.

MUSIC FROM THE MAINS
PHILIPS

Plug in . . . press the switch . . . Europe at your command. That sounds too simple to be true . . . but Philips the manufacturers of All-Electric radio have always worked for two great ideals, simplicity and efficiency. Their world famous 3-valve all-electric receiver is the practical result. But to appreciate fully the performance of this receiver, it should be used in conjunction with the specially designed Philips Loudspeaker. For perfect Regional reception there is the 2-valve all-electric receiver type 2515 which is at its best when combined with loudspeaker type 2016.

So go to your nearest radio dealer and hear one, or send us a postcard and we will arrange for him to come and demonstrate one in your home. Then if you like it, keep it, if you don't . . . but you will.

For Summer Radio, Philips all-electric receivers.

ALL ELECTRIC RECEIVERS WITH LOUD SPEAKERS FOR A.C. MAINS.
Receiver Type 2515, Loudspeaker Type 2016 £15:0:0
Receiver Type 2514, Loudspeaker Type 2007 £28:5:0
Receiver Type 2511, Loudspeaker Type 2013 £52:4:0
FOR D.C. MAINS.
Receiver Type 2524, Loudspeaker Type 2007 £28:5:0
or on convenient easy payments terms.

PHILIPS ALL-ELECTRIC RADIO
Made by the manufacturers of the famous Philips Argenta electric lamps, commercial and industrial fittings, and neon signs
PHILIPS LAMPS LTD., Philips House, 145 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
SC.1

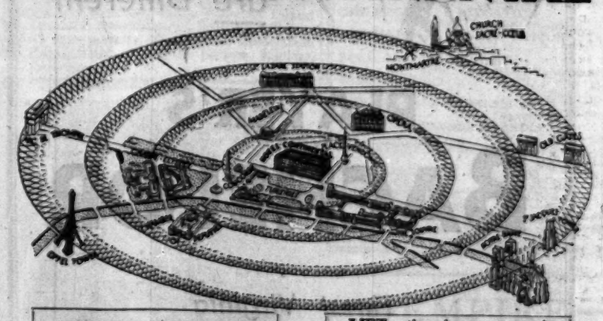
GARAGE
AT YOUR FRONT GATE

★ No need to walk round to the garage—whenever you want your car ring Mayfair 4412 and by the time you're ready a brand new BUICK awaits you at the front gate. Godfrey Davis has a fleet of Buicks—saloons and roadsters—ready tuned up to go. Collection and delivery are free—you pay nothing for your garage.

★ You pay only for the miles you drive—you only pay for your car while you are actually driving it—petrol and oil are included; you pay nothing for repairs, replacements, and you are never worried by depreciation. You drive yourself or, if you prefer it, take a smart uniformed chauffeur. All the joys of ownership with none of its cares.

GO IT IN A BUICK

GODFREY DAVIS,
26 Bruton St., Berkeley Square, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 4412.
CVS 23

YOU WILL SEE
PARIS
at its best from your window at the
HOTEL CONTINENTAL

FOR shopping and sight-seeing the Hotel Continental is perfectly situated. The Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix are at its doors. The Louvre, the Opera, and the Place de la Concorde are but a few minutes' walk away.
YET, though so central, the atmosphere of this traditionally famous hotel is one of restfulness and comfort. Here, in luxury of appointments and perfect service, there is welcome relief for the traveller from the tension of busy days.
Under same Management
HOTEL CONTINENTAL, CANNES.
HOTEL LION D'OR, RHEIMS.
E. VELAINE, *Managing Director.*

SLUM CLEARANCE

GOVERNMENT BILL WELCOMED

NORTH-WEST CONFERENCE SUGGESTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, APRIL 30

The Government's new Housing (No. 2) Bill, generally known as the Slum Clearance Bill, came under review and criticism here this morning, at the first of this season's series of regional housing and town planning conferences to be held by the National Housing and Town Planning Council. Ten other such conferences are to be held during May, June, and July, at Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Nottingham, Bath, Exeter, London, Norwich, Cardiff, and Conway.

To-day's conference, for Lancashire and Cheshire mainly, was attended by representatives of 23 boroughs, of 35 urban and seven rural district councils, as well as of societies of architects, building trades associations representing both employers and operatives, and cotton trade unions.

ALDERMAN MITCHELL, chairman of the Manchester Corporation Housing Committee, who presided, said that in the new Government Bill the country had an opportunity such as had never before been provided for dealing with the gravest outstanding unsolved problem affecting the well-being of the people. While the local authorities must not slacken their normal housing work, it was time that the slum aspect of it should be grappled with. One of the most essential points was that the financial assistance to be given to local authorities should be such as would enable them to send the people they displaced from the slums to live in the new houses to be provided for them.

The new Bill said "You shall," not "You may," to the local authorities, and he was afraid there were still some authorities who would not do their duty unless they were under compulsion of this sort, enforceable by penalties. Three methods of approach to slum clearance were provided :—

(1) A process of entire clearance of the land in areas defined on a map, the steps to be taken being specified in the Bill. In some places this method would be very generally used.

(2) The method of "improvement areas," in which some houses would be taken and other buildings left. This was a very useful method, giving fluidity of action and opportunity. There was power under the Bill to prevent houses left in an improvement area from becoming more and more overcrowded.

(3) The treatment of individual houses that were little plague spots situated in areas that could not be called slums. The Bill would enable authorities to condemn such a building and prevent its being used as a dwelling.

THE STATE GRANTS

In regard to the financing of the slum clearance and new housing work under the Bill, Mr. Mitchell said he welcomed the idea that the contribution from the State was to be per head of the persons cleared out of slum conditions, instead of a subsidy on new houses built. The grant was to enable the people displaced to pay the rent of their new dwellings, and it was to amount to 45s. a person cleared, with a higher sum in rural districts, and 70s. a head in greatly congested districts where tenements of more than three storeys were to be erected on land the cost of which had exceeded £4,000 an acre. The period of these grants was to be 40 years and, in addition to this money, the local authorities would still have the £3 15s. a house built.

The new Bill was excellent up to this point, but he regretted that apparently the assistance per person was to be given for new houses built, and as he desired this Bill to become what it was capable of becoming, one of the best instruments for real social progress, he hoped there would be a provision enabling the authorities to rehouse any family anywhere in existing houses so that a dispersion of the slum dwellers as a class might be effected. Blocks of houses with definitely lower rents for ex-slum dwellers would be a mistake. At once such people would be labelled. He suggested the authorities should have power to put the cleared people anywhere, should receive the grant per head in respect of all persons displaced, and should be enabled to pool the grant per head in the first years of operating the scheme. There would probably be overspending, but this should be allowed on the full understanding that the authorities could recoup themselves in later years when the incidence of the family's need became not so great.

The chairman added that the Minister of Health was in sympathetic agreement with the points of view he had expressed and had said that he would consider favourably amendments on those lines.

LIVERPOOL DOCK AREAS

ALDERMAN WILSON (Liverpool) said he did not like the limitation of 70s. per head to schemes where the land cost over £4,000 an acre. He had in mind the 11,000 families in single rooms and cellar dwellings in the dock areas of Liverpool.

ALDERMAN J. F. STEELE (Bolton), chairman of the Manchester and District Regional Town-Planning Committee, said there was a case for modifying the figures, and it would help the London County Council and other authorities where the slum problem was very acute. Too much must not be expected from the Bill. It was impossible to solve the slum problem in one year or two years. He wanted a means of stopping the development of new slum areas while the existing ones were being cleared. People's filthy habits were not to be eradicated by a removal, and he hoped local authorities would train the people who would now come under their direct control as tenants in decency and cleanliness, so as to save the property they were to live in. He suggested the need for putting house-building, rebuilding, reconditioning and slum clearance, in every area under the control of one and the same committee.

SATELLITE CENTRES

COUNCILLOR A. E. SIMS (Manchester) said the Bill was incomplete because it did not provide the outline of the town-planning which was a necessary complement to it. In view of the cost of transport they ought to use land in the centre of cities for satellite communities, &c.

The CHAIRMAN replied that Mr. Greenwood had announced the intention to introduce a separate Bill giving powers to townships built-up areas.

Mr. HUTCHINSON (Oldham) complained of the injustice of the failure to compensate owners whose property was taken.

The CHAIRMAN replied that there was no justice in compensation for the demolition of buildings and for slum abolition without compensation. The land remained for the owner to use as he liked with.

Mr. THOMAS W. P. JACKSON (Manchester) questioned the financial adequacy of the grant-in-aid of cottage-flat houses to displaced slum dwellers, and urged the practical difficulty of finding suitable sites and of checking the ability of applicants to pay any particular rent.

Mr. ROBERT J. WITCOCKSON (Farnworth) said the Bill was not going to help his town or other industrial authorities because of the financial inadequacy of the grant.

Mr. GODFREY (Hyde) said the Bill would fail to achieve its financial objects.

Mr. COOPER (Preston) wanted to know if the Bill would do anything to break up the solidarity of the officials at Whitehall in regard to matters in connection with slum areas.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Colne) thought the power of the Bill as to getting rid of the moral evil effects of slums, particularly upon children, outweighed any financial burden it might place on the community.

The following resolution was adopted :—

That the Councils of local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire cordially endorse the action of the Minister of Health in introducing to Parliament the Housing (No. 2) Bill, and welcome the priority of consideration which it is proposed to be taken of the Bill available for slum clearance purposes in the Act of 1930 is permitted to operate as existing schemes owned by the local authority in such of the Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire as may desire, subject to another Act being passed to enable the authority to carry out its housing scheme should be empowered to borrow money by means of a scheme to extend where necessary the amount of the Government grant for a limited period of years and that such extended expenditure over such period should be a charge in subsequent years.

The conference passed a resolution in favour of extending the scope of the Town Planning Act so as to apply to all land whether built upon or not, being of opinion that the efficient planning of congested areas, the zoning of industrial areas, and the preservation of the countryside are seriously hampered without such extension.

The L.N.E.R. announces a special half-day excursion from Kings Cross at 10.40 a.m. on Sunday to Spalding, Sleaford and Boston, over the Lincolnshire bulb fields. Other fast trains may be seen. The fares are 4s. and 6s.

A "FLUID FLYWHEEL"

SIMPLER AND SAFER DRIVING

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

Last September the Daimler Company asked me to inspect, test, and report upon a special form of power transmission for motor-vehicles which is now to be placed on the market, and is known as the "Fluid Flywheel." The invention is ingenious in its simplicity, and, while undoubtedly adding to the safety of driving, provides a motorist with a new sensation and fascination.

With the Fluid Flywheel it is possible to start the car from rest and to drive on the level, with or without traffic checks, also against ordinary loads, without using the clutch pedal or the gear lever, and to bring the car to rest with the engine still running. It is impossible to stall or stop the engine, however severe the load. A car fitted with this device can be driven in the same way as one without it. Both hands are free in traffic for the steering wheel, the horn, and signalling, while two pedals only need be worked, and normal practice with the right foot is followed. The saving in fatigue in not having to use the left foot or the clutch pedal is pleasant. The long familiar cry of "five miles an hour on top speed" is not only true in this case, but is far surpassed, since the car can be kept moving absolutely evenly and sweetly at any speed, even one mile an hour, down to the zero mark.

CONSTRUCTION

The flywheel consists of two main parts made of aluminium, one of which forms the driving member and the other the drive member. Both are cup-like in section and are divided into a large number of cells by radial webs. A small gap separates the driven member from the driving member so that the latter may freely rotate. The driving member is cylindrical, so that the driven member is enclosed within it and the whole compartment is filled with oil. In passing the power from the engine to the transmission the oil starts on a circulatory motion between the cups of the driving and driven members. In passing from the webs of the driving to those of the driven member the oil is retarded in velocity and, therefore, releases kinetic energy which sets the driven member in motion. At ordinary speeds the oil needs but little retardation to develop the required driving torque, hence the lag or slip between the driving and driven members is of little account. On the other hand, the slip can become complete at full torque and enable the engine to develop full power in gear without the car moving. From this flywheel casing a short shaft connects with an ordinary small inverted faced cone clutch just in front of the gear-box. This clutch is only used for gear changing. The advantages are, in my opinion, that no complication is introduced, no wear takes place, and, therefore, no adjustment is necessary and no additional weight is involved ; only a little extra space is required and then only for the small friction clutch, and so smooth is the drive that there should be less wear throughout.

TESTS

My first test was with a two-ton Double-Six "30" Daimler saloon fitted with the Fluid Flywheel. I drove it before examining any parts of the device, seeing any drawings, or looking under the floorboards, in fact, without knowing anything about the invention ; this was because I was asked to get an entirely fresh impression as a driver. I started the car from rest, with the top gear and the clutch pedal engaged, by merely releasing the brake and pressing the accelerator pedal. This I did a number of times during the trial, including on up-gradients, and with the car running backwards. The top gear was, I understand, 4.57 to 1. There was no snatch or fierceness, even with the throttle immediately opened and held open. The drive was taken up smoothly, with reasonable acceleration, and without undue slip or noise of engine racing. I placed one of the front wheels, almost at right angles, against a high and steep kerb, with the top gear and clutch pedal engaged and the car stationary. I then opened the throttle fully. The engine ran up to about 500 r.p.m. and remained at that, the car not moving. I tried the saloon at 60 or so on top, and nearly 50 on third, and the behaviour was quite normal, as was also early gear changing. I also held the car stationary with the hand brake, with the top gear and clutch pedal engaged, and opened the throttle fully. Directly the brake was released the engine raced, but the car started smoothly.

Afterwards I inspected drawings and the parts, took the car out again in the traffic in Coventry, and looked under the floorboards. As I wished to verify some further points, a 25 h.p. 6-cylinder Daimler enclosed drive limousine was sent up to London a day or two later for a second test. This car had a back axle ratio of 5.14 to 1. I particularly wanted to observe the acceleration powers of a 6-cylinder car in London traffic, especially from rest after halts, and the question of heat in the engine and flywheel casing. I drove for an hour without touching clutch pedal or gear lever, with top engaged and with only two voluntary halts. The engine was never stopped, except by mistake for a few seconds after a traffic halt, when the hand-throttle setting was too far back. The acceleration and crawling powers of the limousine well satisfied me. There was no sign of steaming of the cooling water—and the day was warm—while the test provided the maximum amount of engine slipping likely to be met with in the ordinary way.

Yesterday I took out a Double-Six "30" saloon with a 5 to 1 top gear for three-quarters of an hour and without the engine being stopped or the speed lever or clutch pedal being touched except for one reverse. Eventually I drove using the gears both up and down as with an ordinary car, and the action was perfectly normal with a delightful change of speed. In all three trials the engine kept perfectly cool, as did also the friction clutch. The Fluid Flywheel casing naturally gets hot, but so long as there is good scuttle ventilation this should be of little account.

The Daimler Company are now prepared to fit the device for £50 extra to the Double-Six "30" model. It is to be hoped that they will develop its application to the 6-cylinder models and those of the smaller horse powers. I should like to see it applied to commercial vehicles as well as to cars.

BISHOP BURY ON RUSSIA

NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMERCIAL TREATY

BISHOP BURY, in a luncheon-hour address at the Church of St. Anne, Gresham-street, E.C., yesterday, said that the religious outlook in Russia was more serious than it had ever been. He felt strongly that the withdrawal of our diplomatic representatives was a real disaster. Had there been a British representative in Moscow last year the change in the Constitution, which removed the clause giving complete freedom for religious propaganda in Russia, would not have taken place.

He had no confidence in the working of the new commercial treaty with Russia. If Russia had really meant business in the sense in which the word was understood in the City of London she would have had something to say about the factories, workshops, and stores she has stolen from us or appropriated. Nothing had been said about the restoration of property or payments of debts. He did not see why the Russian trading centre in London should be immune. It ought to conform to the rules which other traders had to observe.

CINEMA OWNERS FINED

At Sheffield yesterday, the Chantry Picture House, Ltd., were fined £15 for having contravened the Cinematograph Act by permitting smoking in the operating room of the cinema. W. EDWARD PILLEY, the manager, and CECIL TAYLOR, assistant film operator, appeared on summonses charging aiding and abetting ; the case against Pilley being dismissed, and Taylor being fined £5. The prosecution alleged that on the evening of Sunday, March 16, a police sergeant saw Taylor smoking a cigarette in the winding room, and pass from there, with a lighted cigarette, to the operating room where films were stored. Taylor said that he extinguished the cigarette before going to the operating box and that it was dead when the sergeant saw him.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The following accused persons who at the London Sessions yesterday *Acquitted* and were discharged :—

HOWLAND FRANK BRACKENBURY BERKELEY, 29, clerk, of Bromley, charged with being drunk while in charge of a motor-car in the Mall.

HENRY WILLIAM PALMER, 39, plasterer, and ALFRED EDGAR PALMER, 17, printer, committed from Old-street Police Court on a charge of receiving a quantity of silk and satin and stealing two chairs.

MARTIN KROHL, 30, labourer, charged with burglary at Mazenod-road, West Hampstead.

THE PAISLEY CINEMA DISASTER

MANAGER ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER

The trial was continued in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, yesterday, before the Lord Justice Clerk (Lord Alness), of Charles Dorward, the manager of the Glen Cinema, Paisley, where 70 children lost their lives on December 31 last in a fire.

Dorward is charged with culpable homicide (manslaughter). The indictment sets forth that he failed in his duty to see that the exits were in proper order by permitting to be kept padlocked an iron trellis gate before one of the two exits. It is alleged that this caused the crushing and consequent suffocation of the children.

The Lord Advocate (Mr. Craigie Aitchison, K.C.) and Mr. John Cameron appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Macgregor Mitchell and Mr. J. L. Clyde for the defence.

The first witness yesterday was the operator at the cinema, a young man named Alexander Rosie, of Port Dundas, Glasgow. He said his duty was to operate the machine and not to look after the audience or exits. He did not know whether or not the iron gate was open on the day of the disaster. The audience that day was composed entirely of children, and he had helped in getting them into their seats. When the performance began the body of the hall was full, though not packed.

After the first reel had been run it was removed by a member of the staff named McVay to the rewinding room. McVay returned in five minutes and said that part of the film was on fire. Black smoke started to come into the operating box and the vestibule and round the door of the auditorium. The witness heard children screaming and groped his way through the smoke along the passage. There were children there very excited, and he took some out by the side entrance.

Replying to the Lord Advocate, the witness said that he did not smoke in the operating box on that day. The fire did not originate there.

In re-examination, he said that there was only one key to the iron gate, and that was normally in the possession of Dorward. In November last, when Dorward was temporarily not employed at the cinema, the key was in his (Rosie's) possession.

James McVay, a slightly built lad of 15, said that he was employed at the Glen Cinema first as a page-boy and then as assistant to the operator. It was part of his work to take films which had been shown from the operating box to the rewinding room. On the day of the disaster he took the first film to the rewinding room, where he put it in a metal box. There was an accumulator there and he placed the box against it. Immediately he put the box by the accumulator smoke came from it. He at once took the box from the rewinding room to the passage and then went to tell the operator and the manager. When he returned the smoke was very dense. The manager opened a side door and kicked the box from the passage on to some waste ground outside.

THE LOCKED GATE

James Glen, an attendant at the cinema, said that when he first saw the smoke he was "packing" the children into their seats. He immediately rushed out of the main entrance and round to the iron gate at the back. There a policeman struck the padlock with his baton.

The Lord Advocate.—Why did you run round to the back ?

Glen.—Because the iron gate there was locked, and I wanted to get it open.

How did you know it was locked ?—It was always locked. Any time I went there the lock was on.

Did that apply only to *matinées* ?—Yes.

Glen added that several men, by violent tugging, succeeded in opening the iron gate. He went back to the cinema, where the children were being passed out. He was overcome by the scenes and the smoke and had to leave.

Anna Graham McFarlane, the cashier at the cinema, in cross-examination, said that between 500 and 600 children attended the cinema on the day of the disaster. McVay threw the film box in the passage close to her. It was not smoking much then, and if he had thrown it out of the side door or the front door, nothing would have happened. Mr. Dorward was trying to pacify the children, she added, but a boy shouted "Fire," and then the children simply would not go out by the front entrance. If the boy had not shouted "Fire" it would have been all right.

George Wilson, deputy firemaster at Paisley, described the scene at the cinema. There were dense volumes of smoke, he said, but no fire, and there was not much smoke in the auditorium. There were a lot of children there standing closely packed together. They were uninjured, and in five minutes had been placed in safety. When he went to the passage and steps leading to the back exit, however, he found a solid mass of children. From the top to the bottom of the steps, and along the passage, they were packed and jammed with legs and arms intertwined, piled up in a great heap and crushing and suffocating one another. They had to pull them asunder and pass the bodies out.

John Byrne, a fireman, said that he inspected the cinema on the morning before the disaster and everything was in order. He tested the inner doors, but did not know whether the trellis gate was "openable."

James Graham, the proprietor of the cinema, said that he appointed Dorward manager in 1928, and paid him £4 a week. On two occasions he had found the trellis gate shut during *matinées*. He reprimanded Dorward, who said that they were "slipping in at the back." He replied that he didn't care if the whole of Paisley slipped in ; the gates must be kept open. On December 31 he had an urgent telephone message from Dorward, who said that something terrible had happened and that a lot of children had been injured. He asked Dorward if the gates were open, and Dorward replied, "Yes." He said to him, "Do you say that on your soul and conscience ?" and again Dorward said "Yes."

Cross-examined, Graham said that there were not enough exits at the cinema, the lay-out of which was not like the usual cinema. When he took over the hall he was promised a new entrance. He would never have taken it over if that had not been promised. Since the fire he had been told by the authorities that he must construct two new entrances, two stone staircases to the balcony, and a new rewinding room and operating box.

Detective-inspector Malcolm Galbraith said that when Dorward was arrested and charged he said, "This is a grave charge. The gate was not locked. I opened it myself." After a pause he added, "At a quarter-past 1, shortly before the show was due to commence, I went down and pushed the gate open."

Evidence was given by five children, survivors of the disaster, and the trial was adjourned till this morning.

STREET FIGHT AT NORTH SHIELDS

COLOURED SEAMEN CHARGED WITH WOUNDING

Arising out of the disorder at New Quay, North Shields, on Tuesday, when a fight took place between white and coloured seamen outside a local shipping office, three coloured men were brought before the North Shields magistrates yesterday. The remaining 14 men who were taken into custody merely for their own safety had been liberated during the night.

NINIAT MOHAMED, 29, of Chapter-row, South Shields, was charged with assaulting Police-constable Simpson in the execution of his duty; MOHAMED SAID, 30, of the Queen's Hotel, South Shields, was charged with unlawfully wounding Charles Galacher with a razor; and YUSSIF MOHAMED, 29, of East Holborn, South Shields, was charged with unlawfully wounding Hugh McMillan by cutting him with a razor. Mr. J. M. Smith, instructed by the Western Islamic Association, defended all three.

Evidence was given only in the first case.

Police-constable Simpson said that while he was attempting to restore order on New Quay, Niniat Mohamed ran at him with an open razor in his right hand. "As he approached me," said Simpson, "I just had time to draw my baton and hit him. The razor dropped to the ground and he ran. I pursued him and captured him."

The defendants were remanded in custody for seven days.

There were further exciting incidents yesterday on New Quay, where Tuesday's riot took place. A crowd of white unemployed seamen, numbering several hundreds, assembled on the quay in front of the shipping office awaiting its opening, but although strict attention prevailed everything was orderly until a batch of about 20 Arabs and Somalis, who had crossed the river from South Shields, were seen emerging from the busy landing. The whole crowd of whites, who had been lined along the quay front, at once made a rush for the coloured men. The latter, however, had been stopped in time by the river police and were with some difficulty shepherded back on board the ferry and made to return to South Shields.

ELECTRICITY FOR SCOTLAND

STARTING OF FIRST "GRID"

EDINBURGH EXTENSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, APRIL 30

An important stage in electrical progress in Scotland was reached in Edinburgh to-day, when the great scheme of the Central Scotland Electricity Board, which is destined to link up electric power from Land's End to John o' Groats by a network of lines, was put into operation, while the £800,000 plant extension at Portobello electric power station was formally opened. The extension of the Portobello station was opened by Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, ex-Minister of Transport, and the first of the great schemes for the unification of electric power on a national basis was inaugurated by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, who closed a large oil break switch, and thus energized the transmission lines from the Portobello station and started up the Central Scottish "grid."

LORD PROVOST WHITSON, who presided at a civic luncheon, said that electricity had revolutionized, and would still further revolutionize, the industry of the country. In some ways electricity was the greatest socializing medium of our time, for when the Central Electricity Board had linked up the whole country from John o' Groats to Land's End, and power was distributed to all parts of the country, a great uplift in the social condition of the people would have been effected. It was not merely in the factories and workshops that the advantages were to be felt. The homes of the people living in villages and in small cottages and lonely farms were to be benefited. When electric light and power were added to the joys of wireless a great blessing would have been conferred upon the people.

GREAT NATIONAL SCHEME

Mr. MORRISON said that the electrical development which they had inaugurated that day was part of a great national scheme which was fundamentally reorganizing the technique of the generating side of the electricity supply industry. The old conditions involved a tragic and needless waste of valuable plant over the greater part of the 24 hours of the day. It was the purpose of the incomplete legislation of 1919 and 1922 and of the more satisfactory Act of 1926, to link up all the great power stations of Great Britain by means of interconnecting cables, thus constituting what had come to be known as the "national grid." Most of the lines were of necessity overhead, but great pains had been taken to make them inoffensive aesthetically.

He had to thank local authorities and landowners in Scotland for their cooperation in this matter. Side by side with this development of unnecessary and uneconomic stations would be closed down. The completion of the work under the Act of 1926 would still occupy some time. There were economies to be effected in distribution, and in this age of large scale operations he believed that in due time the establishment of bigger distributing units would be found advantageous. It was believed that the average electrical consumption per head would advance from 176 units to 500 units in 10 or 12 years. It was therefore the more necessary that the public demand for the use of electricity for all purposes should grow with much greater rapidity than even the present remarkable figures indicated.

Electrical power was of such vast importance to the nation that they could not allow the industry to be carried on haphazard or recklessly for individual gain and profit. This miraculous force, which could be used for such diverse and beneficial purposes, must in the end be organized for the nation by the nation in the interests of all classes of the population and all types of industry and transport. (Cheers.)

COLONEL ASHLEY, speaking at Portobello, said that Scotland had the proud privilege of being the pioneer in having the first scheme to be adopted and completed under the Electricity Act of 1926. It was a great achievement that in three years from the appointment of the Central Electricity Board, Sir Andrew Duncan and his colleagues had been able to bring into operation the scheme for Central Scotland, covering 5,000 square miles, with 10 selected stations, interconnected by 250 miles of main transmission lines.

There were three outstanding features in this scheme. This was the first time that lines in this country were operated at a pressure of 132,000 volts, and with success. Scotland, with a true regard for economy, had managed to avoid the expense of underground cables, which form so distinctive a feature of the London area. Also the possibility of taking lines across huge spans had been proved : there were spans of over 3,000ft. carried by towers nearly as high as St. Paul's Cathedral. As far as he could see, the working of the 1926 Act would bring about all the economies which were claimed for it during its passage through Parliament.

RAID ON EAST END POST OFFICE

SENTENCE FOR ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

Sentence of 12 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on HARRY PAYNE, 23, bricklayer, who pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment charging him with being armed with a dummy revolver, assaulting Miss May Anderson with intent to rob her, and with common assault.

Mr. Forster Boulton prosecuted for the Post Office; Mr. T. R. C. Goff appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. FORSTER BOULTON said Miss Anderson was an assistant in a sub-post office in Burdett-road, Mile End. On the afternoon of April 19 the prisoner entered the office and went up to the counter, behind which Miss Anderson was seated with a pile of paid certificates beside her. The prisoner presented a pistol at her and said, "Hand them over." Miss Anderson did not do anything, but looked straight at him. He repeated, "Hand them over," and jumped over the counter. Miss Anderson pushed the certificates into a drawer and shut it. She screamed, and at that moment the postmistress came in. Then the prisoner attempted to retreat and climbed back over the counter. Miss Anderson seized him, but he got away. Mrs. Keane, a friend of Miss Anderson's, who was in the office at the time, on hearing what happened, closed the door. The prisoner rushed to the door and Miss Anderson caught hold of him. Mrs. Keane tried to shut the door to prevent the prisoner getting out. The prisoner succeeded in forcing it open and got out, followed by Mrs. Keane. He jumped on a bicycle. Mrs. Keane called out, "Stop him, stop him." A man kicked the wheel of the bicycle and the prisoner was knocked off. He wheeled round and presented the pistol at the man's head. Another man jumped on the prisoner's back and Mrs. Keane took the revolver out of his hand.

Detective-sergeant Shellard produced the revolver and said there was a small hole at the top of the barrel through which a flash might escape.

On the suggestion of the RECORDER the weapon was fired in Court. There was a flash and a loud report.

Mr. GOFF, on behalf of the prisoner, said he was a young man of good character, but had been out of employment for four months. He committed the crime in a moment of impulsiveness and stupidity.

The RECORDER, after passing sentence on the prisoner, ordered a reward of £5 to be paid out of the public funds to Miss Anderson and to Mrs. Keane—for their courageous conduct in bringing the man to justice.

YOUNG POLICEMAN COMMENDED

Mr. BASIL WATSON, sitting at the North London Police Court on Monday, commended Police-constable Alfred Harris, 110 N, who has less than 12 months' service, for his conduct in arresting two alleged motor-car thieves. Before the Court were GEORGE BLAIR, 17, of Playford-road, Finsbury Park, and ARTHUR BLAKE, 17, of Woodlea-road, Stoke Newington, both described as shop assistants, who were accused of breaking and entering a garage at Bouverie-road, Stoke Newington, and stealing a motor-car, the property of Edwin Angell, commercial traveller, of Lordship-park, N. Harris gave evidence of capturing the two youths in the act of removing the car from the garage early on Sunday morning. Blair alleged that it was his father's car, but the witness took both the prisoners to the police-station, where each was found to have a dummy pistol in his possession.

THE SALE ROOM

ELIZABETHAN SALT CELLAR

Christie's sale of Old English silver plate, the property of Sir George J. Thursby, and from various other sources, produced a total of between £5,000 and £6,000.

The outstanding lot, the property of a gentleman, was an Elizabethan salt cellar and cover, 6¼in. high, 1586, 11oz. 7dwt., which, sold "all at," started at £500, and fell to Messrs. Crichton, with Mr. S. J. Phillips as the underbidder, at £1,600, which works out at about £140 an ounce. The salt is of bell-shape, and is engraved with the arms of Chorley of Chorley, Co. Lancs, quartering those of Walton, Co. Lancs. Mr. W. C. Ayshford Sanford's Elizabethan candelabrum of rock crystal and silver, 9½in. high, *circa* 1560-90, illustrated in Sir C. J. Jackson's "History of English Plate," and described as a "fine example of English work of the Elizabethan period," fell at £310 (White).

Among the more interesting of the other articles, a Charles II. tankard, engraved with the arms of the Winship family, and "The gift of ye owners of ye shipp St. Peters, Oct. 19, 1685. To T.P.," 7¼in. high, 1684, 33oz., realized at 200s. an ounce—£301 10s. ; another tankard and cover, surmounted by a lion thumb-piece, 6¾in. high, 1681, 25oz. 7dwt., 160s.—£202 16s. (both bought by Messrs. Crichton) ; a George I. plain octagonal coffee-pot, 1718, 25½oz., at 60s.—£76 10s. (Grace) ; a Commonwealth goblet with V-shaped bowl, 6¼in. high, 1650, 10oz. 1dwt., at 255s.—£128 2s. 9d. (S. H. Harris) ; a William III. tankard, 7in. high, by Hugh Roberts, 1700, 24oz. 7dwt., at 105s.—£127 16s. 9d. (Vander) ; a George I. cupping bowl, by J. Clare, 1719, 4oz. 3dwt., at 310s.—£64 6s. 6d. (Comyns) ; a Queen Anne gold cup, engraved with a jockey and racehorse and inscribed, "Saltby Plate," 4¼in. high, by B. Pyne, 1710, 12oz. 18dwt.—£660 (Propert) ; a silver-gilt toilet service, engraved with the Royal Arms, by John Harris and Henry Chawner, 1789, 148½oz., in mahogany case with silver-gilt plaques engraved with the Royal Arms, 1821—£530 (Crichton) (this service was presented by King Edward VII. to Prince Palfy of Hungary) ; and a William and Mary plain tankard, 6¼in. high, 1693, 21oz. 3dwt., at 100s.—£105 15s. (Crichton).

MODERN FIRST EDITIONS

The sale of books on Tuesday and yesterday at Sotheby's totalled £2,576. Among the principal lots R. L. Stevenson, "New Arabian Nights," two volumes, Vol. 1 second issue, original cloth, 1882, brought £42 (Spencer) ; and "A Child's Garden of Verses," original cloth, 1885, £34 (Donald) ; R. Kipling, "The Jungle Book," illustrated, original cloth, 1894, £33 (Clark) ; Sir J. M. Barrie, "Auld Licht Idylls," original buckram, 1888, £20 10s. (Dunn) ; M. Cervantes, "Don Quixote," translated by Thomas Shelton, the Ashendene Press edition, 1927-28, £52 (Dolbey) ; Pierre De Ronsard, "Les Œuvres," Paris, chez Nicolas Buon, 1609, £40 (Clifton) ; and J. Parkinson, "Paradisi in Sole Pa adisus Terrestris," 1629, £30 (Quaritch).

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

To-day the Duke of Connaught celebrates his 80th birthday, and a striking full-page photograph of him appears in *The Times Weekly Edition*. Other illustrations in the issue, published to-day, are of the King presenting the Cup to Parker after the English Cup Final at Wembley ; the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Windsor on his return from his African journey ; and a delightful scene of a Worcestershire orchard full of plum blossom. From the Empire come a selection of illustrations of Gandhi's campaign in India ; New Zealand's welcome to Lord Bledisloe, the new Governor-General ; and a page of pictures from readers abroad.

In addition to special sections devoted to A Letter from London, books, the sport of the week, and finance, a bridge article, a crossword puzzle, and chess problems appear each week.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are :—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d. ; six months, 11s. ; 12 months, 22s. Other countries :—Three months, 6s. 3d. ; six months, 12s. 6d. ; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

THE PRINCE TO PRESIDE AT MEETING

The Prince of Wales has promised to take the chair at the next annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen, which will be held at the Church House, Westminster, on May 14. The work he will there commend to the continued generosity of the public has a world-wide range, with 110 branches in the principal ports in England and abroad.

The aim of the society is to promote the general welfare of seamen of every rank and class, but in its existence of three-quarters of a century it has laboured principally among the men of the deep-water mercantile marine. Most of these men, having gone to sea at an early age, must thereafter spend virtually all their lives away from home. In the performance of some of the Empire's most important work they are thus to a large extent deprived of the ministrations of religion and home influences. The Missions to Seamen exist to make good these wants so far as may be possible.

The society's institutes offer the sailor a welcome and congenial recreation in his spare hours ashore. To each institute a small church is attached, and the chaplains, who are usually ordained clergymen of the Church of England, make it their object to befriend sailors of whatever creed. Outdoor recreation is provided on an extensive scale. Cricket and football matches are arranged, for instance—and particularly football, which the sailor will play anywhere, in any climate. At Buenos Aires alone the society's chaplains organized 585 football matches in one year. The society also owns a number of mission boats—mostly motor-launches—for visiting ships in port and carrying the seamen to and from the institutes. On these and numerous other ministrations the society spends annually some £140,000, about half of which is raised in the ports to build and maintain the material equipment of each institute, the balance being contributed from headquarters and devoted principally to the support of the society's living agents, including the chaplains.

Though the society's work is steadily extending, there are still many foreign ports in which little or nothing has yet been done for the welfare of visiting British seamen. In some of these a beginning has just been made or is contemplated in the immediate future. Two years ago the Government of the Sudan recognized the value of the society's work by building an institute at its own expense at Port Sudan and promising part of the cost of maintenance, on condition that the society took charge of the institute and sent out a chaplain—a condition which has been fulfilled. The Government of the Gold Coast has now promised a contribution towards the cost of an institute at Takoradi, the new port which was opened last year, and here again the society has assumed responsibility for the upkeep of the building.

A SPECIAL APPEAL

At the meeting on May 14 a special appeal will be made for £3,000 to finance three new developments for which the need is considered urgent—the provision of seamen's institutes at Halifax (Nova Scotia), Yokohama, and Beira, in Portuguese East Africa. New institutes are also needed in the district of London known as Custom House—which is in the neighbourhood of Victoria, Albert, and King George V. docks—and at Southampton, and abroad at Rangoon, Vancouver, and Lourenço Marquez. The Portuguese Government has provided a good site for the new building at Lourenço Marquez, and the foundation-stones were laid jointly by Lord Athlone (who is the president of the society) and the Portuguese Governor-General a few months ago.

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS

The following resolution was passed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of England and Wales at their meeting on Tuesday, at Archbishop's House, Westminster :—"We cannot contemplate relinquishing any of the rights possessed by the managers of the non-provided schools regarding the appointment and dismissal of teachers except as part of a satisfactory permanent national settlement."

News in Brief

Ashdown Forest (Sussex) Conservators have issued a warning that picnic parties who light fires or use stoves in the forest will be prosecuted.

Mr. F. C. Davis, headmaster of Colchester Art School, has been appointed headmaster of Chiswick Polytechnic School of Art.

Newly laid out flower-beds on the cliffs at Leigh-on-Sea have been wantonly and extensively damaged. Whole beds of bulb plants have been cut down.

Charles Henry Marks, aged 35, of Fairies-row, Woodford Green, Essex, while working at a house in Acton yesterday, fell from a scaffolding and was killed.

Frederick Poole, of Cornwall-grove, Chiswick, a tramcar conductor, fell from a moving London United tramcar in Uxbridge-road, Shepherd's Bush, yesterday, and was killed.

A report prepared for the Empire Marketing Board by Professor A. J. Sargent, on British Industries and Empire markets, has been published by the Stationery Office, price 1s.

For shooting pheasants out of season, Albert Hopkins and Ernest Scotchings were each sentenced at Leighton Buzzard yesterday to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Hopkins was also fined £2 for selling game without a licence.

A well-dressed man was found unconscious yesterday under a pile of telegraph poles on waste land near Meadow-lane, Eton, and is now in Slough Infirmary. The police have not yet discovered who he is. In his pockets was a good sum of money.

Because his horse shied at a dog, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Forman, a partner in the printing firm of Messrs. Thomas Forman and Sons, was thrown while riding in Wollaton Park, near Nottingham, yesterday, and suffered a compound fracture of the skull.

A man who entered the sub-post office at Burnside, Green Lanes, Chadwell Heath, Essex, yesterday and asked the woman assistant for a postal order, suddenly snatched a book of stamps worth £10 and ran outside. A waiting motor-cyclist drove away with him on the pillion.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has endorsed the selection by the Marylebone Trades and Labour Council of Dr. E. A. Whitfield as prospective Parliamentary Labour candidate for the St. Marylebone Division. Dr. Whitfield, who once was the leader of a London orchestra, is blind.

Alexander Dudley Likeman, a solicitor's clerk, of Bishopsgate, E.C., until recently employed by Messrs. Baileys, Shaw, and Gillett, Berners-street, W., pleaded "Guilty" at Bow-street Police Court yesterday to a summons charging him with the fraudulent conversion of £180, and was committed for trial. Bail was allowed.

The Secretary for Mines announces that Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines, whom he appointed to inquire into the explosion at Wath Main Colliery, Yorkshire, on February 24, will open his inquiry at the Town Hall, Wath-on-Dearne, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, May 22, and not on Tuesday, May 20, as previously announced.

It was intimated in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday, that the Duke of Leinster had abandoned the divorce action raised by him in 1926 against the Duchess and not proceeded with. At the last sitting of the Court counsel stated that when the action had been got out of the way another would be brought by the Duke.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

Applications are invited for the post of Physiological Botanist at a Sugar Research Station which has been established at Mauritius. (p. 3)

The Kipling Society desire to have as guests at the fourth annual luncheon on June 11, those men who were contemporaries of Mr. Rudyard Kipling at Westward Ho. (p. 1)

A Royal Army Service Corps "At Home" and dinner will be held in London on June 13. (p. 1)

An advertiser who

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Oxford Street), London
SOME of the goods exhibited every day by an art collecting the reader will find in the rooms of the House of Business upon the various floors of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"WHAT DO YOU READ?"

By COLLIN BROOKES.

Some time ago we heard of the head of a big business who, when asking on new employees, always started by asking: "What do you read?"

It is an unconventional question but it comes nearer the root of the matter than some of the questions about knowledge and experience and time spent in previous posts. For there is practically no job which a man cannot do the better for reading the appropriate book or journal or paper, and if a man has means to excel in his job he usually reads about it.

Sometimes, when we see the junior clerk and the dressmaker's apprentice sunk deep in novels (the opium of the West) or gazing vacantly from the window as they travel up to town, we feel like telling them that golden minutes are flying and that in every newspaper, in dozens of periodicals, there is information which will help them to do their day's work better and prepare them for promotion.

It is not necessary that the reading should be technical. A few weeks ago one of London's most successful dressmakers said how she made and kept herself a good designer by reading the newspapers carefully and keeping in touch with all that was happening in the world. The lawyer's clerk can study law in the law reports as profitably as in the law books. The bank clerk can learn as much from a Budget speech or prospectus as he can from a history of currency. A great editor was once asked about the best way to success in journalism and said: "Read the whole of the Times every day."

The salesman who does not read about the goods he sells, the fashions, the markets, the competition, the competition, is pretty certain to find the voyage of his life bound in shallows and in miseries.

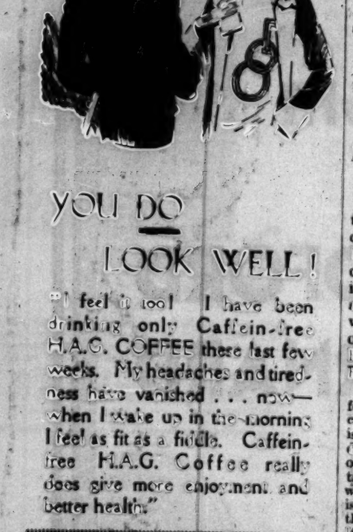
The technical journals of the world are packed full of information, of sound judgment, of inspiration, are so wide in their outlook, and at the same time so well written and well produced, that the man who ignores them is wilfully shutting his eyes to the light, wilfully refusing the help of a wise friend towards prosperity.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

YOU DO LOOK WELL!

"I feel it too! I have been drinking only Caffein-free H.A.G. COFFEE these last few weeks. My headaches and tiredness have vanished . . . now—when I wake up in the morning I feel as fit as a fiddle. Caffein-free H.A.G. Coffee really does give more enjoyment and better health."

SEND 1/4. FOR A LIBERAL SAMPLE TO
H.A.G. COFFEE
40, Theobald's Rd., London, W.C.1.
Name.....
Address.....T.4



The next production by the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art will be *The Light Comedian*, by Mr. Hartman Ould, which will be produced at the R.A.D.A. Theatre on Sunday week, with a cast including Miss Violet Farebrother, Miss Marjery Clark, Miss Ursula Jeans, Mr. Aubrey Dexter, Mr. Reginald Gardiner, and Mr. Antony Ireland.

Entertainments

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"PARSIFAL"

Amfortas	HERBERT JANSSEN
Titurel	PHILIP BERTRAM
Gurnemanz	IVAR ANDRESEN
Parsifal	LAURITZ MELCHIOR
Klingsor	EDUARD HABICH
Kundry	FRIDA LEIDER
Erster Ritter	EDWARD LEES
Zweiter Ritter	VIKTOR MADIN
Erster Knappe	FRANCES FROST
Zweiter Knappe	GLADYS PALMER
Dritter Knappe	HEINRICH TESSMER
Vierter Knappe	FREDERICK DAVIES
Blumenmädchen:	NORA GRUHN, NORA SARDNI, MARI ELWYN, MABEL RITCHIE, WINIFRED KENNARD, DOROTHY MILNES.
Conductor	ROBERT HEGER.

The much talked of "atmosphere" of *Parsifal* is not to be secured by the printing of "no applause" notices in the programme and the adoption of a becomingly reverential mien by performers and audience. It depends on concentration of mind, and if the "no applause" order helps to induce that, by all means enforce it. Last night late-comers groping for their seats with the aid of electric torches during the prelude prevented concentration; possibly they even disturbed the players. The instruments playing the initial "Spear" motive were not as one; the playing was desultory.

The first scenes of *Parsifal* are purposely uneventful; Amfortas passes across the stage; Kundry comes with her balsam; their characters are hinted at. Gurnemanz enlightens the Squires with explanations which may easily become tedious. Only perfection in morticing the details together can save it. In this performance too much was left to the commanding voice of Herr Andresen, a Gurnemanz whose consistently fine singing was to culminate much later in the old man's ardent apostrophe to the redeeming Spear. He alone in the first act carried conviction. The Grail scene, most of all, wanted concentration. The relations of tone between the several choirs and the orchestra were without balance, and there was at least one serious mistake in the wind parts. One wondered how much time Herr Heger had been given to bring the whole *ensemble* together; however much, it certainly was not sufficient. The scene suffered, too, from unimaginative lighting, a hard white light on the altar, no darkening before the act of consecration, and a red light (the electric coil clearly visible) within the Grail itself at the supreme moment. Only the singing by Herr Janssen, of Amfortas's impassioned prayer, relieved the scene from banality.

In the second act, when Mme. Leider as Kundry and Herr Melchior as Parsifal had charge of the action, things went better. The orchestra achieved a delicacy in accompanying the former in her "Herzeleide" song which had been absent up to that point. Herr Melchior's cry of realization "Amfortas!" was the first of his several eloquent vocal points. The Flower Maidens' choruses, save for a certain amount of shrillness in the tone, went well. Herr Habich gave the monologues of Klingsor with vigorous declamation, but what was he really made to do with the Spear where Wagner had directed that it should be hurled at Parsifal? He appeared to run away with it into the doorway, and the next moment Parsifal had it in his hand; a typical piece of Covent Garden magic! Again, the third act, with the stage in twilight and a glaring light on the backcloth, did not exactly suggest that serenity attributed to the "Charfreitagszauber," though we were given some of the best of the orchestra's playing here to atone for the carelessness of stage effect. The whole production wants tuning up. The fact is that Covent Garden is too much obsessed with the idea that competent singers can make an opera to be able to give *Parsifal* as it ought to be given.

LEITH HILL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

NEW WORKS BY DR. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

To mark its twenty-first birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first competition festival held at Dorking in 1905, Dr. Vaughan Williams, who has directed it since its inception through the whole of its career, has written three choral works and dedicated them to the different choirs which compete on three of the four days of the Leith Hill Festival. They are "The Hundredth Psalm," "Three Choral Hymns," and "Benedicite."

The Hundredth Psalm received its first performance on Tuesday by the combined village choirs, who competed at the opening day. It is quite short, and is written in a broad and direct style, with a tramping bass in the orchestra. Two middle sections provide a contrast of speed and rhythm, the second of which, to the words "For the Lord is gracious," is set to a pastoral measure, in which the strings provide a fine descant to the voices. It is, of course, admirably suited to festival purposes, but is not strongly characteristic of the composer except in a few turns of phrase. The choirs sang it with confidence and enthusiasm under the composer's guidance.

They also sang the final chorus from the *St. Matthew Passion* and a number of madrigals with the inspired enthusiasm that only these festival performances seem able to engender. The former was by way of preparation for a complete performance of the *Passion* at the next festival. The latter included Campion's original setting of "Never weather-beaten sail." It was illuminating to observe how unemotional this early music sounded compared with Parry's better-known setting; in the comparison is 300 years of history in a nutshell.

As usual at these festivals the choir, as well as the audience, was considered in the programme of the concert. Instrumental music in the shape of the Fifth Symphony and vocal solos, sung by Miss Mabel Ritchie, were given for their benefit by way of illumination and contrast to the choral music, and Mr. Plunket Greene, in presenting the awards, drew from his store of wisdom and told the singers how to sing.

TORQUAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL

A MUNICIPAL VENTURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TORQUAY, APRIL 30

Torquay Musical Festival, which opened this evening with a concert, is a municipal venture that has aroused much interest in Devon, and the hope among the organizers that it may prove to be the first step towards the foundation of a centre not only for music, but for other fine arts in the West of England. Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Landon Ronald, and Sir Henry Wood will conduct at the concerts, and the soloists include Mme. Evelyn Scotney, Miss Irene Scharrer, Miss Astra Desmond, Miss May Blyth, Miss Constance Willis, Mr. Parry Jones, and Mr. Bernard Ross. The municipal orchestra, under the direction of Mr. E. W. Goss, F.R.C.O., the corporation musical director, who initiated and organized the scheme, has been augmented to 40 performers.

The soloists at the opening concert were Mme. Scotney and Signor Antonio Brosa. Dr. Harold Rhodes, a former Torquay resident, conducted his own composition, "Dartmoor Rhapsody—Tor and Cleave," which was given its first performance by the Torquay municipal orchestra some years ago.

At to-morrow's concert Sir Henry Wood will conduct, and the soloist will be Miss Irene Scharrer.

THE THEATRES

A GERMAN "HAMLET"

Mr. Paul Robeson, the negro actor, will be seen at the Savoy Theatre as Othello on Monday, May 19. To British audiences he is best known as the singer of "Ole Man River" in the production of *Show Boat* at Drury Lane and for his remarkable performance in the name part of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *The Emperor Jones* when it was produced at the Ambassadors Theatre in 1925. Mr. Maurice Browne will direct the production of the play, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike will be the Emilia, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft, Mr. Maurice Browne, and Mr. Max Montesole, Desdemona, Iago, and Cassio respectively. Mr. James Pryde will design the settings and costumes. There will be seven scenes, and the costumes—in the designing of which Mr. Pryde will have the help of Mr. George Sheringham—will number 40.

Although it was originally intended that *Othello* should be produced at the Globe Theatre, a play by Shakespeare will still be seen there, for Mr. Charles B. Cochran, in association with Mr. Maurice Browne, has arranged for Mr. Alexander Moissi to appear at the Globe on May 26 in *Hamlet*, which is to be produced in German with a German cast. Mr. Moissi is considered to be a leading actor in Germany, but has never acted in London.

After the successful production of *Magda*, in German, at the Arts Theatre, arrangements have been made between Lady Wyndham and Mr. J. T. Grein to present the play in English at the New Theatre on Monday week. Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies will repeat in English the part she has already played in German. Others of the German-speaking cast who will appear in the English version are Mr. Guy Pelham Boulton, Miss Joan Clement Scott, Miss Ann Stephenson, and Miss Mary Pilgrim. Newcomers to the cast will be Mr. George Merritt, Miss Clare Harris, Mr. Eric Portman, Mr. Earle Grey, and Mr. Alexander Sarner. Magda, once a favourite part of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, was last played in English by Miss Gladys Cooper at the Playhouse. As at present arranged, the play will be put on for a limited run of two weeks, but it is hoped that it may be transferred afterwards to another theatre. In fact, Mr. Grein and Lady Wyndham contemplate an extended season in which Miss Ffrangçon-Davies will be seen in Ibsen and Sudermann plays. *A Doll's House* will certainly be revived during the season, as well as *The Master Builder*.

Two other Ibsen plays—*Ghosts* and *Hedda Gabler*—are also to be produced in London next week. The former play will be given at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday, with a cast that includes Miss Sybil Thorndike, Mr. Alfred Clark, Miss Mary Grew, Mr. Stanley Howlett, and Mr. Hubert Langley. It will be produced by Mr. Malcolm Morley, who directed the Everyman Theatre Guild's performance of the play when it was presented at Hampstead recently. *Hedda Gabler* will be produced by the 1930 Players at the Century Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday, May 7 and 8.

THE FAMOUS PLAYERS GUILD

The Famous Players Guild, which was formed recently with the object of attempting to stabilize the theatre by a virtual return to the actor-manager system, will begin its activities next month. The guild is a combination of well-known actors and actresses, of whom each will be placed in a theatre where he or she will be more or less actor or actress-manager. They will appear, each in his or her own chosen theatre, in a series of plays in which they themselves will act the leading parts. The players in the guild so far include Mr. Owen Nares, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, Miss Marion Lorne (with whom will be associated Mr. Walter Hackett, the dramatist), and Mr. Henry Ainley. The first two to be presented will be Mr. Owen Nares and Miss Marion Lorne. Mr. Nares will appear in a new play called *Women*, which will be given a preliminary run at Brighton on May 19, coming to London in the following week. In this play Mr. Nares will play the part of a successful novelist, whose books are all about women. He makes a real woman the heroine of each book, and in the play he meets them all. The play is by Edith and Edward Ellis, and is to be produced by Mr. Reginald Denham. The second play to be given by the guild will be by Mr. Walter Hackett, entitled *The Way to Treat a Woman*, and will be presented in London during the same week as *Women*, with Miss Marion Lorne in the principal part.

On Tuesday Pirandello's *Naked* will be staged at the Festival Theatre, Cambridge. Other plays to be given during the Easter Term are Tchehov's *The Cherry Orchard*, Wycherley's *The Gentleman Dancing Master*, Martinez Sierra's *The Kingdom of God*; Ibsen's *Rosmersholm*, and *The Unknown Warrior*, by Raynal. For the production of *The Kingdom of God* Mr. Aumer Hall hopes to secure the services of Miss Gillian Scaife in her original part in England of Sister Gracia. Other members of the company will be Mr. Robert Donat, Mr. Frederick Piper, Mr. Roy Malcolm, Miss Ella Voysey, Miss Catherine Ferraz, and Miss Winifred Thompson.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Heads Up*, Palace.
SUNDAY.—Green Room Rag, Queen's.
MONDAY.—*The Glen is Mine*, Everyman.
TUESDAY.—*Naked*, Festival Theatre, Cambridge.
WEDNESDAY.—*Ghosts*, Arts; *Our Ostriches*, Royalty; *Hedda Gabler*, Century.
MAY 8.—*The Dishonoured Lady*, Playhouse.
MAY 11.—*The Light Comedian*, R.A.D.A.
MAY 12.—*Magda*, New.
MAY 13.—*The Beggar's Opera*, Lyric, Hammersmith.
MAY 15.—*The Ugly Duchess*, Arts.
MAY 19.—*Othello*, Savoy; Command Performance of *Hamlet*, Haymarket.
MAY 26.—*Hamlet*, Globe.

LONDON MONUMENTS

BUILDINGS RECOMMENDED FOR PRESERVATION

The fifth and final report which the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments has prepared on the monuments of the County of London is published by the Stationery Office (Cmd. 3550; price 6d.).

The report deals with the eastern division of the county area, which contains 244 monuments in 12 boroughs. Attention is drawn to the following monuments as especially worthy of preservation:—

ECCLESIASTICAL:—
Bermondsey: Parish Church of St. Mary Rotherhithe, begun in 1714, a good example of brick building.
Greenwich: Parish Church of St. Alfege, built 1711-14 and an important Renaissance building; Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, a late seventeenth-century church; Parish Church of St. Luke Charlton, an early seventeenth-century church with fine monuments.
Lewisham: Boone's Chapel, the chapel of an almshouse founded *c.* 1680-83.
Southwark: Cathedral Church of St. Saviour, the church of an Augustinian Priory, dating mainly from the thirteenth century with interesting monuments.
Stepney: Parish Church of St. Dunstan, dating from the thirteenth century.
SECULAR:—
Greenwich: Royal Hospital, dating from 1602, with an early sixteenth-century undercroft. A fine example of English Renaissance with painted ceilings by Thornhill; the Queen's House, Palladian building, begun from the designs of Inigo Jones about 1618 and containing fine modelled and painted plaster ceilings; the Royal Observatory, a work of Sir Christopher Wren, built in 1675-6; Charlton House, a fine Jacobean mansion begun about 1607, and containing a fine series of fireplaces; Morden College, a large almshouse, built in 1695-1702, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren; Manor House, Croom's Hill, a good example of a house of the end of the seventeenth century; and the Presbytery, Croom's Hill, an interesting brick building of *c.* 1680.
Hackney: St. John's Institute, a house of the first half of the sixteenth century, with a considerable amount of panelling; Brooke House, the much altered remains of a large double courtyard house of late sixteenth-century date.
Lewisham: Colfe's Almshouses, a range of brick almshouses, built in 1664-6; the Vicarage, Lewisham, a good example of a house built *c.* 1602-3.

An illustrated volume containing a full inventory of the monuments will be issued as a separate non-Parliamentary publication.

BOXING

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Metropolitan Police Boxing Championships were decided at the Stadium Club yesterday, when the results were:—

HEAVY-WEIGHTS.—P.-c. Jackson ("S" Division) (holder) beat P.-c. J. Titmus ("A" Division) on points.
LIGHT-WEIGHTS.—P.-c. J. Mellish ("R" Division) w.o. P.-c. T. Dicks ("H" Division) retired.
WELTER-WEIGHTS.—P.-c. H. Bone ("H" Division) beat P.-c. J. Sainter ("P" Division) on points.
MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.—P.-c. E. Egan ("R" Division) (holder) beat P. C. Barnes ("A" Division) on points.
LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHTS.—P.-c. G. Carmichael ("T" Division) beat P.-c. G. Allan ("R" Division) (holder) on points.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The programme of to-day's recitals by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park is:—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—"The Lasses of Scotland," "London-derry Air," "An Eriskay Love Lilt," "Melody in F" (Rubinstein), and "Parted" (Tosti).
8 to 8.25 p.m.—"Serenade" (Schubert), "The Ash Grove," "Largo" (Handel), "When Other Lips," and "Love's Old Sweet Song."

To-morrow's recitals will again be at 4 and 8 p.m.

AN INSTITUTE OF GROCERS

PRINCE GEORGE ON THE TRADE UNIVERSITY

Prince George attended the "Coming of Age" dinner of the Institute of Certificated Grocers at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Lord Leverhulme, the president, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast of "The Institute," PRINCE GEORGE expressed the pleasure it gave him to associate himself with the twenty-first anniversary of the inception of the society, which was undertaking much important work for the benefit of the grocery trade and for the benefit of the public. He proceeded:—

I am told that the chief aims of your institution are to increase the prestige of the grocery trade by ensuring an adequate supply of business men, and to inspire these men to have a pride in their calling, and a desire to raise their status in public life. But perhaps the reason, more than any other, why your institution appeals to me is that it fosters a spirit of ambition, without which we, as a nation, could not keep pace with the rate of progress that is being made throughout the commercial world to-day. (Cheers.)

This is the age of business combines, and the small, individual store of yesterday has grown into the large, departmental, and chain store of to-day. We have many evidences of this in London and in the provinces. These are the outward, and visible, expressions of individual effort and ambition. Your first chairman, Mr. John Williams, was a typical example of this. By persistent work he built up a successful group of branch shops in and around Manchester, and his name is still a household word in those parts of England. Such a development as this could not have occurred without the energy, knowledge, and will to succeed, of the man at the helm, or without the assistance of well-trained subordinates, anxious to profit by the experience gained in carrying out his ideas.

In the grocery trade there is, and ever must be, a need for such men, who, starting at the bottom rung of the commercial ladder, possibly as apprentices, rise in due course to a position of responsibility, management, and direction. To promote such a business as a big chain store is, surely, a goal worthy of the ambition of any man, and realizes the endeavour of most people to be one day his own master. I hope that many of you here to-night are on the road to this achievement.

A HOME FOR THE INSTITUTE

There are numerous other ways in which your Institute is doing good work, and is benefiting the public as well as yourselves. I understand that you were of much assistance to the Empire Marketing Board, by educating the distributors of groceries throughout the United Kingdom to appreciate the quality of products from our Oversea Possessions and to teach them the importance of "Selling Imperially." Your work has also been recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture, who have repeated the award of a scholarship tour again this year, and the fact that you have been called the "University of Trade" is a proof that you have been well and wisely governed for 21 years. (Cheers.) But the individual who comes of age looks forward to being a householder and having a home suitable for his requirements. This ambition of your Institution is shortly to be realized, when the term "institute" will imply a habitation as well as a name. I am sure this must be a sense of great satisfaction to all those who have been responsible for the scheme, and I must congratulate them on carrying it through.

PRINCE GEORGE coupled with the toast the name of Lord Leverhulme.

LORD LEVERHULME, in reply, said that this year over 2,000 candidates had sat for the examination of the Institute, while the initial membership of 250 had increased to 3,350. This year they were going to open a new building at 80, Doughty-street, W.C., free of debt. (Cheers.) The Institute was giving a valuable and practical education to an important section of the community. With the lapse of the apprenticeship system young boys entering the grocery business picked up its practical details—in the majority of cases—as best they could. He believed that the classes and examinations of the Institute had not merely replaced that system, but had gone further, and provided the trade with something better. (Cheers.)

LORD HAILSHAM, who proposed the toast of "Education," announced a gift of 100 guineas by the directors of Bovril, Limited, to the building and endowment fund launched in connexion with the acquisition of headquarters for the institute.

PRINCE GEORGE, on behalf of the council of the institute, presented Mr. C. L. T. Beeching, its secretary, with a silver tea service as a token of appreciation of his work for the organization since its inception.

ARTS THEATRE

"JITTA'S ATONEMENT"

By SIEGFRIED TREBITSCH. Translated by BERNARD SHAW

Bruno Haldenstedt	RALPH TRUMAN
Jitta Lenkheim	VIOLET VANBRUGH
Professor Alfred Lenkheim	J. LESLIE FRITH
Dr. Fessler	ANTHONY IRELAND
Agnes Haldenstedt	FLORENCE HARWOOD
Edith Haldenstedt	PRUDENCE VANBRUGH

"Herr Trebitsch," said Mr. Shaw when he had finished translating his translator's play, *Frau Gitta's Sühne*, "has a certain melancholic delicacy which escapes my comparatively barbarous and hilarious occidental touch." There is nothing conspicuously hilarious about the first act, in which a good professor of Vienna and Jetta, meeting romantically in a flat of which neither his wife nor her husband knows, exchange sonorous platitudes on death and life and love until the professor falls dead. The hilarity comes in later, when the romantic dramatist is thoroughly in the grip of his anti-romantic translator.

The original play appears to have been "written under the tyranny of a romantic audience," and we can imagine such an audience moved by the agonies and despair of the women whose lives have been touched by the scandal of the professor's death. The suspicions and surmises of Agnes when she learns that some other woman has been making her marriage a mockery, the self-reproaches of Jitta, who knows herself to be that woman, the repercussion of the disaster upon her sensitive daughter, so much of the outline of the original play remains visible almost to the end. Mr. Shaw, "by a few slight touches," has spared our tears. A touch or two from the familiar can of caustic solution, and Jitta's misery becomes nothing more than the tawdry self-indulgence of a woman who likes to revel in the limelight, Agnes is easily consoled, the schoolgirlish romanticism of the daughter is soon cured, and the grievances of Jitta's husband, which once threatened to be formidable, come only to this, that his wife has failed to take him in, as he has several times taken her in. A fragment of sparkling farce brings the romantic piece to a thoroughly untheatrical ending.

Mr. Shaw works chiefly through the second professor's high spirits, to which Mr. Leslie Frith does full justice, but they not only have the effect of making the play into a travesty of what it must have been, but of making the task of Miss Violet Vanbrugh, as Jitta, quite impossible. Miss Prudence Vanbrugh has a somewhat easier part, and plays it well, and Miss Florence Harwood is developing an acute study of the professor's widow when she is swept aside by the dramatist, or, more probably, by the translator.

FILM OF "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 30

The film version of the novel "All Quiet on the Western Front" was shown here for the first time last night. It only occasionally equals the power of the novel, but its chief faults—inordinate length and unnecessary repetitions—are in the main the result of a conscientious effort not to omit any essential. As a film of war it is unsurpassed, unless by some of the early scenes in *Ten Days that Shook the World* and *The End of St. Petersburg*. It loses something of the individual characterization in the novel, but the "human" theme is well sustained by Mr. Louis Wolheim in the part of Kacynski.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 10

COMEDY THEATRE

"THE SILENT WITNESS"

BY JACK DE LEON AND JACK CELESTIN

Burglar	DANIEL ROE
Anthony Howard	ROBERT HARRIS
Doreen Smith	MARGERY BINNER
Talbot Fallowes	WALLACE GEOFFREY
Mary Howard	MARIE LOHR
Austin Howard	MALCOLM KEEN
Inspector Robbins	H. ST. BARRE-WEST
Sir John Lawson, K.C.	LAWRENCE ANDERSON
Mr. Justice Bond	WALTER SCHOFIELD
Arthur Strong Drinton, K.C.	VICTOR LEWISOHN
Henry Hammer	HAROLD SCOTT
Augustus Percy Carlton	H. SAXON-SNELL
Colonel Grayson	ALLAN THOMAS
Chief-Inspector Phillips	LEONARD DAINTON

A realistic murder precedes a realistic trial, and yet once again art holds up the mirror to nature. The advance in realism which each such play makes is again made. The strangling of Doreen Smith is uncommonly natural, the witnesses as convincingly obtuse as accords with the need for comic relief, and the judge most realistically inhuman. So when the judge insists that there shall be no laughter, the laughter of the audience seems contempt of court, although a moment later—for this is the drawback to realism—one finds oneself wondering whether any prosecuting counsel would so far break with custom as to be so violent and severe. Trials are always fascinating on the stage, and, as always, one experiences the familiar mixture of sensations—curiosity, excitement, and slight boredom.

But all this realism, here the product of considerable skill both of authors and actors, is only, as might be expected, an embellishment to one of those dramatic situations which are so rarely provided by life. The mere construction of the play implies an entirely artificial sensation. For we have seen the murder and know nearly all the truth. We know that the father is allowing himself to be tried in order to conceal his son's crime. Such nobility is essentially of the stage, and therefore we do not question its plausibility as we might that of details in the trial. Again, what we do not know, which provides the *dénouement*, that too is essentially a surprise of the stage and sends us home comforted to know that virtue has been rewarded and vice unmasked. It would seem that realism has to be taken with a good many pinches of sugar. Perhaps without these it would seem intolerably dull, and certainly it would not be so soothing.

But there was quite enough realism in the play for the actors to concentrate almost entirely on this and to display in their imitations all the skill which has now become customary. Mr. Malcolm Keen as the prisoner in the dock and Mr. Robert Harris as the son whom he is shielding, were not only lifelike, but rather more subtly convincing.

CONCERTS, &c.

ÆOLIAN HALL. TO-NIGHT, 8.45.
SAMUEL DUSHKIN.
Violin and Piano Sonatas.
BEVERIDGE WEBSTER.
Bechstein Piano. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.). 3s.
THE MITCHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

ÆOLIAN HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.15.
GUELDA WALLER
and In OLD SONG PICTURES.
VERA MACONOCHIE.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., and 3s.
Imperial Concert Agency, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, LONDON INSTITUTION (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).
FINSBURY-CIRCUS, E.C.2.
PUBLIC LECTURE,
TO-DAY, at 5.30 p.m.
"THE HISTORY of CHINGIZ KHAN in the LIGHT of RECENT RESEARCHES."
by
PROFESSOR PAUL PELLIOT,
of the University of Paris.
No Tickets are required.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.
THE 119TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 19, GREAT PETER-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, on
Thursday, May 15th, 1930, at half-past 2 o'clock.
The Chair will be taken by the
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
(President of the Society).
Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin, C.M.G., and Mr. R. G. Mayor, C.B., will also speak.
R. HOLLAND, Secretary.
National Society's Office, 19, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES MAY MEETING.
CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.
THURSDAY, 8th MAY, 1930, at 3 p.m.
Chairman:
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD CUSHENDUN, P.C.
Speakers:
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD DARYNGTON, P.C.
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP TAYLOR SMITH, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
REV. J. D. JONES, D.D., C.H.
BARNARDO MUSICAL BOYS.
Handbells. Fairy Bells. Chimes.
Xylophones. Brass Band, &c.
CHOIR OF 100 BOYS AND GIRLS.
For Tickets (free) apply to the General Secretary, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days, Adults, 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY.
SUMMER EXHIBITION
Opens Monday, May 5th, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket 5s.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART.
Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington.
CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.
Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted.
Admission free.

EXHIBITION of Pictures by LEGER, METZINGER, SEVERINI, VUILLIER, and "Paintings in Space" by KOTCHAE. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-square.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. DRAWINGS by MASTERS of the XVIth-XIXth Centuries.
2. MAUDE PARKER, R.W.A. Water-colours of LONDON, PARIS, and RIVIERA.
3. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS.
148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
GROUP EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS.
CONNARD, GERNEZ, WM. NICHOLSON, PEPLOE.
April 23rd to May 17th. 10-6. Sats., 10-3.

WALLIS & SON,
Paintings by
MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c.
The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

RALPH PEACOCK. Exhibition of Profile Portraits and Children's Pictures at Barbizon House, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
Exhibition of Paintings.
RENOIR, HENRI-ROUSSEAU, MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, BRAQUE, UTRILLO.
Contemporary English Paintings are also on view.
73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES,
43-44, Duke-street, St. James's.
Exhibition of Paintings by Allan Strawbridge. 10-6. Including Saturdays.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd.
Paintings by MODERN FRENCH MASTERS.
Cezanne, Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, Matisse, &c.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

SAVILE GALLERY, Ltd. EXHIBITIONS of OLD MASTER DRAWINGS.—29, Bruton-street, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

ABDY & CO., Ltd.
PAINTINGS BY MACLET.
10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1. Admission free.
11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.

JEWELLERY by RAYMOND TEMPLIER.
30th April-17th May.

CURTIS MOFFAT, LTD., 4, Fitzroy-square, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

DOGS AND CATS.
By NINA SCOTT-LANGLEY.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY.—DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS and LITHOGRAPHS.
STELLA STEYN.
32A, George-st., Hanover-sq., W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-5.

BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY,
Second Exhibition of Empire Pictures.
New Burlington Galleries, Burlington-gardens, W.
Now open. 10-5. Admission 1s.

PAINTINGS BY
IVON HITCHENS and DAVID JONES.
April 28th until May 23rd. Admission Free.
HEAL'S MANSARD ANNEXE,
196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by
MORLAND LEWIS, H. E. du PLESSIS.
COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA. COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
†*DIE MEISTERSINGER.*
To-night, at 7.
Lotte Lehmann, Gladys Parr; Rudolf Bockelmann, Philip Bertram, Bandrich Cooper, Frederick Davies, Osman Davis, Howard Fry, Eduard Habich, Otto Helgers, Viktor Madin, Ina-Ille Nash, Herbert Simmonds, Heinrich Tessmer, Richard Watson, Frederick Woodhouse, Frita Wolff.
Conductor—ROBERT HEGER.
*DIE WALKURE. To-morrow, at 5.15.
(second performance, first cycle.)
Evelyn Arden, Gladys Cole, May Keene, Lotte Lehmann, Frida Leider, Margaret McArthur, Maria Olczewska, Gladys Palmer, Thea Phillips, Anna Tibell, Josephine Weyr; Ivar Andresen, Laurits Melchior, Friedrich Schorr.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.

*SIEGFRIED	Monday, May 5, at 5.15.
*DIE FLEDERMAUS	Tuesday, May 6, at 8.15.
*DIE MEISTERSINGER	Wednesday, May 7, at 7.
*PARSIFAL	Thursday, May 8, at 5.30.

*: PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 25s., 6d.; Circle, 25s. and 21s.; Balcony, 21s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 15s.
†: PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 25s.; Circle, 21s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1. Amphitheatre, 13s.
The Gallery is RESERVED at 5s. 9d. for all these performances except May 1st, 6th, and 7th, when it is UNRESERVED at 3s. 6d.
Box-office open 10 to 6. Telephone, Temple Bar 7961.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"*INSULT.*"
"CERTAINLY A PLAY TO SEE."—*Referee.*

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30
"*THE MULBERRY BUSH.*"
By Edward Knoblock.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"*A SONG OF SIXPENCE.*"
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 9.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE
MARK STONE, DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS B

Imperial and Foreign News

THE COLONIAL SERVICES

REPORT OF FISHER COMMITTEE

The Stationery Office published last night the Report [Cmd. 3554. Price 1s.] of a committee appointed a year ago by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the approval of the Prime Minister, to examine the system of appointment in the Colonies and in the Colonial Office. The Chairman of the Committee was Sir Warren Fisher, and the members included a member of Parliament representing each party and representatives of the Civil Service Commission, the Colonial Office, the universities, the public schools, and the Colonial Services. The Report outlines in some detail the present system of appointment to the various branches of the Colonial Services and the present terms and conditions of appointment. There is also a chapter on the system of appointment in the Colonial Office itself, including a passage on the inter-relations between the Colonial Office and the Oversea Administrations. The last part of the Report is devoted to the question of the advisability of creating a unified Colonial Service, and the Committee has been at pains to examine in detail the evidence which has been accumulated in favour of such a substantial change in the alignment of the Colonial Services.

It is noteworthy that a passage in the Report is devoted to a recommendation that Colonial Governors should normally be appointed from the ranks of the Colonial Services.

The Report opens with an introductory chapter designed to give a correct impression of the great and rapidly growing importance of the 50 or more territories with which the Colonial Office is concerned. These territories cover an area of about 2,000,000 square miles—nearly twice the size of British India; they contain a population of nearly 50,000,000—nearly twice the population of the Oversea Dominions; they include Colonies and States of every size and economic importance in every quarter of the globe, and they show a striking variety of conditions of life and material equipment. Their development has been on a remarkable scale, particularly in recent years. The oversea trade of the Dependencies has trebled in the last 20 years, the sum of the Colonial Governments' revenues has increased from £10,500,000 in 1900 to £25,000,000 in 1913 and £72,000,000 in 1927.

Along with the economic development there has been evolved a new sense of responsibility for the welfare and education of the native peoples in the Tropical Territories and Protectorates of the Crown. In 20 years the expenditure of Colonial Governments on educational services has increased from £500,000 to £4,000,000 a year.

This development has left its mark on the recruitment of European staff in this country for Colonial service, which, in quantity and quality, has greatly increased and improved in recent years. The rapidly changing situation oversea has also required many developments in the organization of the Colonial Office itself, particularly in the direction of the appointment of whole-time specialist advisers to the Secretary of State in the various sciences and the creation of machinery for continual committee and conference work.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT

The Committee describes the methods which have been adopted by the Colonial Office to secure the recruitment of the quantity, quality, and variety of the European supervisory staff which is now required to man the Colonial public services. It advises that no change shall be made in the system of appointment to Eastern cadetships in Ceylon, Malaya, and Hong-kong by means of the open competitive examination in which those appointments are associated with the Home and Indian Civil Services; nor does it advise any change in the system of appointment of engineers and certain other technical *personnel*, at present carried out by the Crown Agents for the Colonies as part of their duties as Agents in this country for the several Colonial Governments; the report recognizes that the recruitment of qualified technical officers is peculiarly open to competition from private employment, and it contains proposals designed to promote the success of the Crown Agents' efforts to attract suitable applicants.

The Committee has concentrated its attention on the system of appointment by selection through the Private Secretary (Appointments) at the Colonial Office, by means of which appointments are made to the administrative, medical, educational, police, forestry, agricultural, legal, and many other important branches. The Committee states that there is abundant proof that the standard of selected candidates for these appointments has in recent years steadily improved, and that the work of the Appointments Staff is held in the highest esteem by the Colonial Governments. The Committee nevertheless recommends that in work of such extreme importance the methods now in use need to be reinforced to remove certain possible grounds of criticism, especially the ground that it is a system of patronage. The Committee's proposal is that the Appointments Staff at the Colonial Office shall cease to be in the position of Private Secretaries to the Secretary of State, that they be incorporated in the Colonial Office as a permanent part of a *personnel* division of that Office, and that their selection shall be submitted to a Colonial Service Board, to be set up as a standing independent board, whose duty it will be to carry out the final selection and to submit the name to the Secretary of State for appointment. The board should have also the oversight of the machinery of recruitment and should have the power to suggest changes of method to the Secretary of State. According to the Committee's proposal, the board would consist of a chairman and two other persons, all of whom should be nominated by the Civil Service Commission, and one of whom should have had recent experience of service in the Colonies.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES

The Committee draws attention to an impression which exists, and which is in need of correction, that for Colonial appointments in which a university standard of education is needed, candidates are mainly sought from Oxford or Cambridge. The Committee analyses the appointments made in the last few years, which leads it to the conclusion that no real grounds exist for the suggestion that the older universities have anything like a monopoly of Colonial appointments. The Committee, however, advises that every effort should be made to increase the scale of recruitment in the newer universities.

In the selection of candidates for certain Colonial appointments, mainly of a rather special character—*e.g.*, posts and telegraphs, certain Customs, military, and educational *personnel*—the Colonial Office is assisted by the advice and recommendations of other Government Departments at home, and the Committee proposes that no change of method is called for in this respect.

Although each Dependency maintains its own separate and individual Service, and candidates selected for appointment in any particular Colony are, with very few exceptions, under no liability to transfer to another Colony, yet many of the higher appointments throughout the Colonies are filled by the transfer of officers already in the service of the Crown in another Colony. The Committee makes certain recommendations designed to improve the existing machinery for transfer so as to give every encouragement to the early and rapid promotion of the best men in the Colonial Services.

IMPROVED FACILITIES

With regard to the terms and conditions of service in the Colonies, the Committee attaches importance to the provision of generous leave and passage conditions, and especially to the grant of free passages to an officer and his family. It warmly supports also the improvement which has recently taken place in the provision of facilities for study leave.

The appointment of the permanent Administrative Staff in the Colonial Office itself is carried out by means of the open competitive examination common to such appointments in all Departments of the Home Civil Service, but appointment to the Colonial Office now involves a liability to undertake periods of service oversea. The Committee considered a suggestion that this system of appointment should be changed, and that the staff should in future be selected wholly or partly from the officials in the Colonial Services, but its conclusion is that no change is desirable, and that the present practice of temporarily attaching oversea officers for duty in the Colonial Office should be extended, and that the policy of giving the Colonial Office staff opportunities of personal experience oversea should be developed.

The Report concludes with a strong recommendation in favour of the unification of the Colonial Services as a measure of "rationalization." The Committee traces from Mr. Chamberlain's régime at the end of the last century an increasing tendency to lean towards unification as an ideal organization in place of the great number of separate independent services, some small, some large, some well paid, others poorly paid, which is the basis of the present arrangement. Unification would, in the Committee's opinion, carry with it the advantages of a wider recognition of the principle of inter-Colonial movement of officers, particularly in the professional and technical branches of the Service, the increased prospects of a career in the public service of the Crown oversea, and the consequent great addition to the prestige of the Service. The Committee states it to be an issue of the very first importance from the point of view of Colonial development, and advises that its proposals should be discussed at the coming Colonial Office Conference of Governors in June, recognizing it to be essential that the support of the oversea Governors should be obtained if the project is to be launched under conditions favourable to its success.

CONTINENTAL VIEWS OF SECURITY

DISCUSSION AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, APRIL 30

The Arbitration and Security Committee of the League of Nations began this morning its discussion of the draft general convention based on the model treaty for strengthening the means of preventing war. No time was lost in drawing attention once more to the many problems raised by the meaning given on the Continent to the word "security."

The French delegate, M. Massigli, opened the debate by pointing to the grave consequences associated with the framing of a convention to be applicable in all circumstances and in all cases. New responsibilities would be given to the League Council, notably in a case where one or more parties to a dispute refused to apply the measures prescribed, or infringed those measures. The Council should only prescribe such measures as it was in a position to supervise and enforce and the infringement of which would have such a definite character that no doubt could exist as to the responsibility.

Lord Cecil said that the convention was a very simple matter. It was impossible to give powers to a great international body like the Council and then say that no attention would be paid to their use. In all League discussions it was essential to proceed on the assumption that the Council was not going to be an unreasonable body; if one did not believe that when the Council acted unanimously it acted reasonably there would not be much use in going on with the League at all—at any rate with regard to the problems now before them.

Lord Cecil then presented various observations of the British Government on the proposed convention, but pointed out that his Government had been unable to make a complete study of the question owing to the demands of the Naval Conference. The modifications proposed by the British Government would take into account new obligations under the Kellogg Pact, and would include a new Article (2a), to read:—

"The high contracting parties undertake, in the event of a threat of hostilities between them, to accept and apply such precautionary measures as the Council, acting in exercise of the powers of the League under the first paragraph of Article 11 of the Covenant, may recommend with a view to preventing an outbreak of hostilities."

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN MALTA

CLERICAL ACTIVITY

MALTA, April 30.—Evidence is not wanting that many individual clergymen in Malta are trying to dissuade their people from voting for the Constitutional Party. During Lent they carried on propaganda from the pulpit against the Constitutionals.

On Maundy Thursday it is the custom in Malta for families, groups from various organizations, members of sporting and political clubs, to visit the seven altars of Repose. This year, on Maundy Thursday, Constitutional supporters were shocked by an order from the Curia announcing that members of Constitutional and Labour clubs throughout the island, proceeding in bodies to perform this devotion, should be refused permission to enter churches. This order, which was communicated to the clubs through the Police, applied only to supporters of the Government, and not to Nationalists. It was further ordered that Constitutional and Labour clubs, and the printing offices of their newspapers, as well as the houses of Ministers, should be refused the customary Easter blessing.

The official organ of the Curia, in commenting on this, has revealed the fact, hitherto unknown, that Archbishop Caruana, Bishop of Malta, had refused to bless Lady Strickland's College of St. Edward, of which he and Cardinal Bourne are trustees. His Grace also refused to bless the foundation-stone of the new hospital and the opening of the new Duke of York Road.—*Reuter.*

THE CANADIAN BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 30

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, announced that the Budget would be brought down to-morrow, but that the debate on it would not be proceeded with until the Bills for the transference of natural resources in the Western Provinces had been disposed of.

Yesterday's debate on Alberta produced a resurgence in a mild form of the old dispute over the educational rights of the Roman Catholic minority, but there was a general disposition to discourage religious rancour.

Yesterday evening the Ontario Divorce Bill was allowed to make further progress. Its final reading will be taken on Friday.

MR. FRANCIS LORANG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 30

Mr. Francis Lorang, whose extradition on a charge of embezzlement has been applied for by the British Government, has put in a statement to the French judicial authorities in which he asserts that he disbursed sums on behalf of the Blue Bird Petroleum Company in excess of the sum which he is alleged to have misappropriated. On this ground Mr. Lorang claims that his case should be the subject of a civil action to determine responsibility for the keeping of accounts, not a criminal action for embezzlement. The French Government has asked the British Government for additional information about the case, and no further action will be taken pending the reception of this information.

Traffic on the French State railway was delayed yesterday when a locomotive and two mail vans were derailed outside the Gare Saint-Lazare in PARIS. As far out as Mantes trains were kept waiting while the line was cleared.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

MR. SCULLIN'S PROCEDURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 30

Mr. Scullin, questioned to-day in the House of Representatives on the Governor-Generalship, declined to make any definite statement.

Mr. Gullett, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, asked if there was any justification for a departure from the traditional custom without consulting the people. Mr. Scullin replied that the traditional procedure was unchanged and that no amount of propaganda would force the Government to depart from it.

Mr. Gullett.—The Governor-Generalship was not mentioned in your policy speech last election.

Mr. Scullin.—I did not refer to any prospect of an appointment because it would have been most improper to bring the question into public controversy, particularly at election time.

AUSTRALIAN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION

FEDERAL COURT TO BE SET UP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 30

The Federal Government has decided to institute a Federal Bankruptcy Court which will assume the jurisdiction now vested in the State Courts. The change is being made following recent heavy demands on the time of the State Courts, particularly in New South Wales.

Referring in the House of Representatives to-day to the decision to appoint Mr. Justice Lukin, of the Arbitration Court, as the first Judge of the new Court, Mr. Brennan, the Attorney-General, said that this did not mean that the Government contemplated, as had been alleged, reducing the Arbitration Court to one Judge assisted by commissioners for the various industries. It is recalled that the Trades Union Congress demanded Mr. Justice Lukin's withdrawal from the Court during the timber strike last year, also that Mr. Justice Lukin recently hinted at a reconsideration of the basic wage.

QUEENSLAND STATE MINE INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, APRIL 30

Mr. Campbell, formerly Mr. Justice Campbell, of Sydney, sitting as a Royal Commission, opened an inquiry to-day into the management of the Chillagoe silver-lead mines [partly owned by the State], the acquisition of certain leases there by Mr. Frederick Reid, and their subsequent sale to the Queensland Government.

Counsel for the Crown made an exhaustive statement lasting the whole day. The principal allegation is that Mr. McCormack, then a Minister in Mr. Theodore's Government, held a half-interest with Mr. Reid in Mungana Mines, Limited, which sold the leases to the Government in March, 1921, for £40,000. Mr. McCormack is now living in Sydney and was not present at the inquiry, but is represented by counsel.

AUSTRALIAN WINE BOUNTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 30

Mr. Forde, Acting Minister of Customs, in moving the second reading of the Wine Export Bounty Bill in the House of Representatives to-day, said that since the announcement of the proposal to increase the bounty to 1s. 9d. a gallon, British buyers had telegraphed to their Australian customers demanding a rearrangement of prices. "They are impudent enough to expect that the increase is going into their pockets." The Overseas Marketing Board would maintain a proper balance between the exporter and the buyer abroad.

COPYRIGHT IN BROADCAST NEWS

GERMAN COURT'S DECISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 30

The right of broadcasting bodies to claim copyright in the news they distribute has been denied by the Reich Supreme Court, which upheld a decision in this sense by two lower Courts.

German broadcasting stations generally announce that "the reproduction of the news in printed form is forbidden," or, more recently, "we should like to draw attention to the fact that reproduction of the news is not permitted." In November, 1928, however, an Oebisfelde newspaper publisher heard from the Stuttgart station that the Graf Zeppelin had landed in America, and issued a special edition with the news. The German Broadcasting Company brought a test action to protect its rights.

The German Broadcasting Company's news bulletin this evening was preceded by a broadcast statement in which it was announced that, as from to-morrow, listeners' licences will be modified to make it clear that reproduction of broadcast news in writing or print is a breach of the terms of the licence.

REICHSBANK COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 30

The independence of the Reichsbank having been restored by the Young Plan and the Bill adapting the Reichsbank Law to the new régime having been passed, the seven foreign members of the General Council of the bank who were appointed under the Dawes Plan attended to-day's meeting for the last time. Dr. Luther, who attended the council meeting for the first time in his capacity as President of the Reichsbank, made a formal speech to the retiring members. The British member has been Sir Charles Addis, and there were also American, French, Italian, Belgian, Swiss and Dutch representatives.

"RED" BOTANICAL EXPEDITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 30

The Soviet Government has decided to send "botanical expeditions" to Arabia and South Africa. They will leave as soon as possible and travel as members of the Lenin Agricultural Institute. According to the Soviet Press the expedition will bring back "seeds and other materials useful for Soviet industry and discover plants which can be used for producing new forms of food, fodder, and timber if cultivated within the Soviet Union."

A special party will leave the main expedition in South Africa to make extensive investigations in the Yemen and all the members will reunite in the Yemen or South Africa "unless they experience difficulties with visas similar to those which thwarted the scientific work of the Red botanists in India a few years ago."

ITALIAN NAVAL POWER

22 NEW SUBMARINES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 30

Italy is hastening to apply that liberty of action which she brought away from the Naval Conference. After listening this morning to a report of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Sirianni, the Cabinet decided to lay down within the coming year the following war vessels—one 10,000 ton cruiser, two flotilla leaders, each of 5,100 tons, four destroyers of 1,240 tons each, and 22 submarines. Four of these submarines are to be of the "Balilla" type of 1,390 tons, six are to be of 810 tons, and 12 of 610 tons. In all, further provision is made for 42,900 tons of new naval construction to be added to the Italian fleet.

It will be noticed that Italy is apparently concentrating mainly upon small vessels, and in particular is reducing the large numerical superiority of France in submarines. This concentration upon small units is seized upon by some of the commentators, who hasten to point out that such vessels are obviously only intended for defensive purposes. At the same time the value of this criticism is somewhat discounted by simultaneous assurances that the technical ability of Italy can give to these vessels a peculiar efficiency, even when it is measured against larger units of foreign Powers. Further satisfaction is derived from the thought that the equipment and the activity of the Italian naval dockyards will enable the new units to be rapidly constructed.

There is in general a tendency to disclaim any intention on Italy's part to start an armaments race with other nations. The new naval programme, it is maintained, is not directed against any other country, but is meant merely to place the Italian Navy on a proper footing and to preserve a proper balance to international forces. This programme, it is insisted, is based upon the principle of relativity, which, it may be recalled, was the "precise formula" of the Italian delegation in London.

At the same time it cannot be denied that the new naval units are to some extent a consequence of the turn taken by the discussions in London, and in particular of the attitude of France. Some people openly maintain that this naval programme is Italy's reply to the policy of those who would relegate her to the "lowest class of world Powers" and of those who had stated that if parity with France had been conceded to Italy she would not be able to afford to build up to it. One writer even hints that the intention is to fill up those gaps, particularly in the submarine class, which were the source of the Italian Navy's inferiority to the navy of the "strongest European Power." This policy of building up to the French level had, one gathers, only been suspended until the issue of the London Naval Conference was ascertained.

CEYLON CONSTITUTION

POWERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, APRIL 30

A dispatch sent to Lord Passfield from Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Ceylon, is published here to-day. In this the Governor states that suspicion appears to exist in Ceylon that the Government intends by means of the issue of general orders to hedge about the powers of the elected executive committees by restrictions not in accordance with the spirit of the new Constitution, of which they are a most important part. He suggests that general orders are an unsuitable medium for defining such powers and proposes that three classes of instructions should be laid down for the guidance of the executive committees.

The general duties, he says, should be indicated in the Order in Council setting up the Constitution, while the formal procedure should be prescribed in the standing orders of the State Council when constituted. As regards the third class, which is most important, the Governor says that to attempt by hard-and-fast rules to define the authority of the executive committees over the departments and to limit their powers of interference in the routine of administration would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and arouse resentment. While the limits of the powers of the executive committees should be defined in the Order in Council, any attempt to regulate the exercise of those powers by leading strings of definite instructions not susceptible of amendment by the State Council would be undesirable.

The Governor proposes, therefore, to frame a statement of "administrative procedure for the executive committees" based upon and supplementary to the relative provisions of the Order in Council. This statement would be liable to revision by the elected State Council.

The Governor announces that Lord Passfield has approved of the suggestions.

THE LOCUST CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE

A FRESH INVASION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, APRIL 30

The Department of Agriculture reports that as a result of the recent easterly winds more locusts have appeared in scattered centres in Northern Palestine, and that this is increasing the difficulty of taking measures to exterminate them. It is apparent that the locust campaign will be prolonged into June this year, although its early organization has enabled the anti-locust forces to assume an aggressive rather than a defensive attitude throughout. The Jordan valley area is now clear of locusts, but cars coming from Syria are reaching Jerusalem plastered with dead locusts from the swarms through which they had passed in Northern Palestine.

In Transjordan there is a general belief that the campaign will prove successful, in spite of the adverse circumstances. Here the crisis is rapidly approaching, when the maximum number of hoppers will have hatched out.

RESIGNATION OF A BISHOP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 30

As the result of the acquittal of the Reverend Julias A. Velasco, the young Protestant Episcopal clergyman who was tried last week by an Ecclesiastical Court at Lexington, Kentucky, on the charge of having violated a preordination pledge by marrying a Roman Catholic, the Right Reverend Dr. H. P. Abbott, Bishop of the diocese, has resigned his See. The Court found Mr. Velasco guilty only of disrespect to his Bishop, the penalty for which is admonition by the Bishop.

It was announced by the Department of Overseas Trade yesterday that the British Government Pavilion in the International Maritime and Colonial Exhibition at ANTWERP, would be opened to the public next Monday evening. The British Ambassador, Lord Granville, will be present at the formal opening on May 20. A "British Week" is to be held at the exhibition from July 17 to July 23.

THE PEACE OF NATIONS

DR. BUTLER'S ADDRESS TO THE REICHSTAG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 30

At the invitation of the Reichstag, an address was given this evening before that body by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and of Columbia University. Interest attached to the address inasmuch as it was the first time an American had been invited to speak in the Reichstag. Dr. Butler, who spoke in German, referred to his student days in Berlin.

Taking as his subject "Imponderables," Dr. Butler recalled the work of Fichte in awakening German peoples to a sense of nationhood. "It is to Fichte as prophet, and to Bismarck as constructive statesman," he said, "that we trace the upbuilding of a truly German nation, and finally of a single federal Government for that nation." If Fichte's oratory promoted the idea of unity of peoples, Kant's were the voice and the pen, in his essay "Zum ewigen Frieden," that pointed to the path on which the nations should progress. "It is literally astounding to find how much of the wisest and best philosophy of modern life is set forth in this essay by Kant so many years ago. He lays down the principle that no treaty of peace shall be esteemed valid on which is tacitly reserved matter for future war. He insists that no State of whatever extent shall ever pass under the dominion of another State, since a State is a society of men over whom that State alone has a right to command and to dispose.

"Nor is the thought of Kant restricted to national policy alone. 'The public right,' he continues, 'ought to be founded upon a federation of free States.' There, in a single sentence, is the prophecy of the League of Nations and the function of international law.

"For ten years past the civilized world has been marching, now consciously, now unconsciously, toward that happy goal which Immanuel Kant so clearly saw and so clearly defined. In the League of Nations the era of consultation has found an organ of expression, and in the Pacts of Locarno the signatory Powers have highly and finely resolved upon the peaceful settlement of their international differences, whether these be of long standing or have newly arisen. Finally, in the Pact of Paris, the world has renounced war as an instrument of national policy."

GERMAN PROTEST TO POLAND

CROSSING OF FRONTIER BY MILITARY AIRCRAFT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 30

The German Minister in Warsaw has been instructed to make an energetic protest against the crossing of the frontier by Polish aeroplanes and to make it known that the German Government cannot tolerate a repetition of "these numerous and almost systematic acts." In the German Press statements recording this step reference is made to the fact that a Government decree issued in 1927 empowered the German police authorities to warn foreign aircraft by means of smoke shells that they had crossed the frontier and must immediately land. If this warning were ignored, the regulation added, the police were justified in "preventing by force the further progress of the aircraft concerned."

The alleged crossing of the frontier by Polish aircraft has long been a source of German complaint. Representations have been made, and on the last occasion a marked improvement followed on a Polish reply which promised active measures. In the last few days, however, according to the official German statements, there have been several cases where the crossing of the frontier by Polish military aircraft has been established beyond doubt.

TIENTSIN CUSTOMS REVENUE

SEIZURE ORDERED BY YEN HSI-SHAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, APRIL 30

It is announced from Tientsin that Yen Hsi-shan has ordered the Superintendent of Customs there, in cooperation with the local military authorities, to retain all the revenue except that accruing from the 5 per cent. tariff required for the service of foreign and domestic debt. The foreign Commissioner of Customs refused to be a party to such a proceeding, and, as the Custom House is in the French Concession, he cannot be coerced. But if he makes any difficulty the Shansi authorities declare that they are ready to establish an independent Custom House at Tangku, at the mouth of the Haiho, and collect the revenue themselves, an action which would prejudice the whole position of the Customs Administration. As none of the interested Powers appears to be disposed to interfere the expectation is that the Commissioner will be ordered from headquarters to yield to *force majeure*.

Yen Hsi-shan is also confiscating the Salt Revenue in Shansi and, it is understood, has ordered the retention of all Salt Funds in Chihli. The Shansi representative in Peking states that the Customs and Salt Funds thus appropriated will be deposited in the banks and not withdrawn at present.

The only military developments reported are the bombing of Chengchow by Government aeroplanes and the arrival of several Shansi divisions in the Kaifeng area (Honan), whence a general movement eastward appears to be in progress.

*** In a message dated April 13, our Peking Correspondent stated that Yen Hsi-shan had ordered the retention of the Tientsin Customs revenue as stated above. This message was corrected the next day by another in which our Correspondent pointed out that the order had not actually been issued, but a decision had been taken so to act when the situation developed.

IMPORT OF ARMS INTO CHINA

The Chinese Minister in London has notified the Foreign Office that a mandate has been issued by the Nanking Government declaring that any arms, ammunition, and military material imported into China from abroad must be accompanied by a certificate bearing the proper endorsement of the resident Chinese Minister.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S NATIVE BILLS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 30

It is now evident that General Hertzog's Native Bills will not come up this Session. The Select Committee of both Houses is unlikely to finish its deliberations before the Session ends, and will probably be perpetuated as a commission during the recess. The Government wishes to end the Session by the first week in June, in order to have some time to adjust administrative affairs before the Prime Minister and Mr. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, leave for Europe to attend the League of Nations meeting and the Imperial Conference.

The Coloured People's Rights Bill and the Native Lands Bill are now being sent to the Select Committee, in addition to the Native Representation Bill, with which it has been dealing hitherto.

Telegrams in Brief

So far as is now known 24 persons have been saved from the mail steamer Condor, which sank in the Pabna River, BENGAL, on Sunday.

An Ordinance has been gazetted in PALESTINE in virtue of which women may practice as advocates, but may not appear as such before any Religious or Tribal Court.

An Agreement to define the friendly relations between his Britannic Majesty and the Raja of the Moslem State of Perlis in the MALAY PENINSULA was signed on April 28.

A Government motion will shortly be brought before the CANADIAN Parliament to provide for the creation of a Department of Fisheries, under a Minister whose salary will be $10,000 [£2,000] a year.

Three hundred coalheavers at GIBRALTAR, threatened with unemployment from the decrease in the number of steamers using Gibraltar for bunkering, demonstrated yesterday outside the Police Office and Government House.

An Exchange message from RANGOON reports the death there, at the age of 80, of the Begum Rowanik Zamani, granddaughter of the last Grand Mogul, Bahadur Shah, the King of Delhi, who was exiled to Burma after the Indian Mutiny and died in Rangoon in 1862.

A petition, signed by 3,000 First and Second Preference stockholders of the former Grand Trunk Railway, and asking for such relief as Parliament might deem best adapted to the necessities and merits of the case, was tabled in the CANADIAN House of Commons yesterday.

Messrs. Hammaren and Co., papermakers, Finland, have placed a large order for paper machinery with Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., of Bury. This is the second time within a year that the Finnish paper industry, despite keen German competition, has purchased plant in England.—*Reuter.*

Some concern has been caused in the AUSTRALIAN Returned Soldiers' League at the reported intention of the Federal Government to supersede preference to ex-soldiers on contract works by preference to unionists. When questioned in the House of Representatives yesterday on the matter Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, asked for notice to be given.

HERR SCHOBER ON AUSTRIAN HOPES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 30

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, received members of the Press at the Hotel Majestic this evening, and delivered an address in which he briefly described Austrian problems, past and present, and explained the aims of his Government.

Herr Schober began by pointing out that, although Austria had been faced by grave economic difficulties, priority had been given to political problems, for on a stable Government every other branch of reconstruction depended. Such a Government having been formed, it was then possible to undertake the economic tasks. The results of The Hague Conference promised a notable amelioration in the economic condition of his country, and since that Conference all his efforts had been directed towards further improvements and, as a necessary corollary, preparations for the proposed Austrian loan. The Government hoped by means of the proposed loan, to carry out various important works, such as electrification and the development of the Federal railways. Since the work already achieved had been covered by taxation, the loan would provide a great and welcome relief to the Budget.

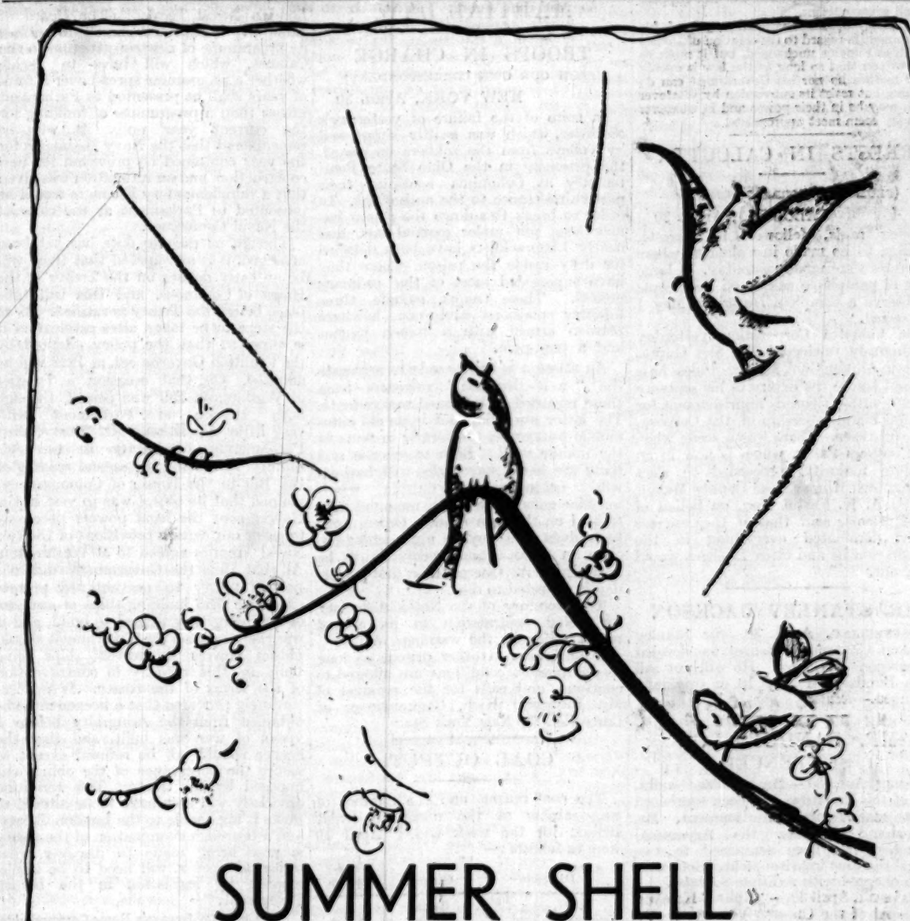
THE LATE MR. LAFLEUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 30

The death of Mr. Eugene Lafleur has evoked a remarkable series of tributes, not only from leaders of the Bar, but from prominent men in every walk of life who deplore the loss of one of the foremost intellects in Canada, and commend his varied qualities and talents. The death of Mr. Lafleur may embarrass the Government, as he was the Canadian arbitrator in the I'm Alone case, in which the proceedings are due to begin soon, and it may be difficult to find a suitable successor.

Other Foreign News on following page


SUMMER SHELL
is now on sale at
every "Shell" pump
The blend of "Shell" has been adapted to give the finest anti-knock qualities for Summer use, just as it was adjusted during the Winter to give the most wonderful quick-starting. Only Shell can give its patrons such refinement of service
SHELL
petrol is different

THE FUTURE IN INDIA

BRITISH POLICY REAFFIRMED

STATEMENT BY THE VICEROY

VINDICATION OF THE LAW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, APRIL 30

The Viceroy to-day issued the text of correspondence which has passed between him and Mahomed Ali in reference to the present unrest in India. Mahomed Ali is one of the most influential leaders of the Khilafat Party, and led the Moslem co-operation with Mr. Gandhi during Mr. Gandhi's earlier revolutionary campaign. He is now standing, with other Moslems throughout India, in assertion of their claims against the pretensions of the Hindu majority, but, seemingly, he is heartsore at the need, for his nationalism, *vis-à-vis* the British in India, is as advanced as that of the Congress. In a telegram to the Viceroy on April 15 Mahomed Ali said :—

I earnestly appeal to your Excellency not to permit the situation to become graver by the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Both he and the Government have made a sufficient demonstration of their strength. I pray that considerations of prestige will prevent neither from seeking a *rapprochement* by retracing their steps and bringing about peace and freedom. With an assurance from you we shall try our utmost to bring about a peace honourable to both.

I am telegraphing this to the Mahatmaji also, and similarly appealing to him.

The Viceroy replied on April 25 through his Private Secretary, who wrote :—

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of April 15, and to say that his Excellency recognizes the spirit of good will which prompted its dispatch. It is hardly necessary to say that his Excellency deplores the existing situation in the country. I am, however, to remind you how that situation has arisen.

His Majesty's Government has announced its intention of convening a conference, the object of which is to examine, in free consultation with Indian leaders, how the difficulties which stand in the way of India's constitutional advance may best, most rapidly, and most surely be surmounted. Unfortunately, some of those leaders, instead of accepting the hand of friendship proffered by his Majesty's Government, have rejected the way of reason in favour of destructive methods, and have chosen to organize a widespread movement of disobedience to the law. Before this movement had actually been launched his Excellency used these words on January 25 in his address to the Legislative Assembly :—

It remains my firm desire, as it is that of his Majesty's Government, following the recently professed wish of the British House of Commons, to do everything that is possible for conciliation in order that Great Britain and India may collaborate together in finding the solution of our present difficulties ; but it is no less incumbent upon me to make it plain that I shall discharge to the full the responsibility resting upon myself and upon my Government for the effective maintenance of the law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order, and in the fulfilment of this duty I do not doubt that I should have the full support of all sober citizens.

The policy of his Excellency and of his Government in regard to the solution of India's difficulties remains unchanged, but it must be plain to you that so long as the law is openly defied neither he nor his Government can do anything but resist its subversion by whatever means may be in their power and in whatever way may seem most appropriate.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30

Police raids, followed by arrests, continue to be made in Calcutta, where 13 arrests were made yesterday. A large stock of pamphlets calling on the people to observe a complete *Hartal* on May 1 was seized.

The Calcutta Corporation yesterday unanimously re-elected Mr. Sen Gupta, who is in Alipore Gaol, Mayor. Unless he is released before the expiry of his sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition his membership of the Corporation will cease. There was a scene when the Congress Party, which is now in an absolute majority, proceeded to elect Mr. Santosh Kumar Bose Deputy Mayor. Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq, on behalf of the Moslems, said that if the Congress Party dominated everything in the Corporation he and other Moslems would walk out.

SIR STANLEY JACKSON

DARJEELING, April 30.—Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, has decided to postpone his leave. He will not sail from Bombay on May 10 as originally arranged.—*Reuter.*

MR. GANDHI'S SON SENTENCED

DELHI, April 30.—Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of the Mahatma, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ramanand Sanyasi, the Aryasamaj preacher, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Both men were charged with sedition.—*Reuter.*

NAVSARI, April 30.—"Kaka" Kalekar, principal of the Gujarat Vidyapath (Mr. Gandhi's "university"), and one of the Mahatma's most trusted lieutenants, who was arrested at Borsad yesterday, was sentenced to-day to six months' simple punishment.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET VIEW OF INDIA

The Special Correspondent in London of *Izvestia* (the organ of the Soviet Government), writing on events in India, says that the movement has changed from an economic struggle into "a political war against the Imperialists" ; and "thus assumes a character which so far it had not possessed."

When Gandhi started on his salt campaign, the Correspondent says, the Government thought to stifle it by simply ignoring it. As a matter of fact, the salt campaign did collapse, but "it raised a tempest which soon fanned the smouldering sparks into raging flames. Both the Government and the Indian bourgeoisie failed to realize the actual force of the growing movement. The bourgeoisie hoped to utilize it in its own interests, while the Government imagined it would be sufficient to quell it by arresting several bourgeois leaders and simultaneously beheading the revolutionary elements by the brutal sentencing of the Labour leaders."

"It is curious to note," the Correspondent concludes, "that in its discussions of the situation in India the British Press, contrary to its usual custom, makes scarcely any reference to 'the hand of Moscow.' This caution is probably due to the desire to avoid scaring the British bourgeoisie by 'the spectre of Communism in India,' as this would certainly somewhat paralyse the British capitalists' endeavours towards the economic reconstruction of the country." (Which country is meant is not clear.)

THE PROFITS OF SEDITION

INDIAN PRESS AND ORDINANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 30

The Ordinance promulgating the Press Act has been received by the Nationalist newspapers in Gujarat with a howl of indignation. For months these newspapers have been flooding the countryside with alarmist news, reports of seditious meetings, and violent attacks on the Government. They have done a thriving business, attaining circulations which before they had not imagined possible. In Surat, which had only one evening newspaper, the profits have been so good that two rival evening newspapers recently appeared, and the weekly newspapers have been bringing out daily special editions. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Act, which is likely to stop the methods employed by these newspapers to earn profits, should meet with an outburst of abuse.

Although salt-making continues in Bombay, attention is being increasingly devoted to propaganda against foreign goods. Groups of women volunteers have been paying house-to-house visits, and are reported to have secured over 2,000 signatures to a pledge to use only *Swadeshi* [Indian-made] goods. The picketing of shops selling foreign cloth will not be undertaken immediately, as it is understood that some prominent merchants and a former member of the Bombay Government are at present engaged in negotiating with the foreign cloth dealers. A protest against women being asked to picket liquor shops was made by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, president of the Servants of India Society.

This policy, he said, was more harmful to the people than to the Government. The Servants of India Society had strongly supported the *Swadeshi* movement, but it opposed the boycott of foreign cloth and the picketing of shops, because such propaganda, unless backed by an adequate production of *Swadeshi* goods, must cause much hardship to the poor.

Mr. Devadhar concluded by suggesting that the All-Parties Conference, which meets next month, might well undertake the task of effecting a *rapprochement* between the Government and Mr. Gandhi, besides finding a solution of the communal problem.

Government 3½ per cent. paper to-day dropped 1 rupee, and other Government securities weakened. Buyers were scarce.

CALCUTTA, April 30.—The four newspapers, *Liberty*, *Bangabasi*, *Advance*, and *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, have been called on to furnish security of 5,000 rupees (£375) each under the new Press Ordinance. It is believed here that *Advance* will not be able to furnish this security demanded to-night, and will, accordingly, cease publication from to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

PRESS BOYCOTT URGED BY MR. PATEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30

Mr. V. J. Patel, late President of the Legislative Assembly, addressing a meeting here to-day, advocated a boycott of British newspapers published in India as a reply to the Press Ordinance. He suggested the picketing of bookstalls and the persuading of Pressmen and newsboys to strike.

The Ordinance will cause many Nationalist newspapers in the countryside to suspend publication.

OHIO PRISON UNDER MARTIAL LAW

TROOPS IN CHARGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 30

In spite of the failure of yesterday's outbreak, which was swiftly suppressed by volleys from the soldiers on guard, the prisoners in the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus continue their passive resistance to the authorities. In order to break this down the prison has now been put under martial law, and nearly 1,000 soldiers have been detailed for duty inside the prison, where they have superseded most of the ordinary guards. These troops include three infantry platoons and one howitzer platoon armed with a trench mortar and a pom-pom.

An attempt is being made to segregate the "well-disposed" prisoners from those regarded as hardened malcontents. The latter are being put in an old automobile warehouse, the former in tents in the middle yard. Both warehouse and tents are being surrounded with barbed-wire entanglements, outside which machine-guns have been mounted and trained on the men inside. Orders have been given that anyone approaching too close to these entanglements is to be instantly shot. One of those shot yesterday is expected to die.

The secretary of the National Society for Penal Information in its annual report reiterates the warnings of inevitable outbreaks in other prisons so long as the present conditions are allowed to continue, and calls for the removal of Mr. Raymond Kieb, Commissioner of Correction for New York State.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended April 19 were as follows :—

Districts	Output	Wage-Earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	216,500	48,700
Durham	618,400	141,000
Yorkshire	798,500	170,300
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ..	322,700	90,700
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	529,300	117,900
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	357,300	76,500
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	886,400	179,200
Other English Districts*	96,500	25,100
Scotland	658,700	100,300
Total	4,464,300	949,700

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 5,206,100 tons, and the number of wage-earners 952,800.

CHEAPER WELSH COAL

A reduction of 1s. 6d. to 25s. a ton in the price of best Welsh coal at the pithead, to come into operation to-day, was announced at Cardiff yesterday. The retail price will be reduced by a corresponding amount, from 42s. 6d. to 41s. a ton delivered, and by about 1d. a cwt.

DIARY OF THE SEASON

The social diary of the season is published in *The Times* to-day. The list comprises all the social events of importance which have been arranged to take place during May, June, and July. The diary will be found on Page 21.

NAVAL TREATY

CEREMONY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

RATIFICATION HELD TO BE CERTAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30

Three members of the American delegation to London, Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Senator Robinson, this morning handed to President Hoover two certified copies of the Treaty of Naval Limitation, which—perhaps next Monday—will be sent to the Senate with a message recommending that consent be given to its ratification.

A little ceremony took place in the grounds of the White House under the eyes of "movie" cameras, and a record was made for the "talkies" of what the President and the Secretary of State said. Mr. Stimson's few words were purely formal, but Mr. Hoover took occasion briefly to reiterate his thanks to the delegation for work well done. The conviction that it was in fact well done is shared by an always increasing number of persons, and there does not appear to-day to be the slightest doubt in any mind that ratification is in store, or much hesitation in predicting that this will be accomplished before Congress adjourns. A factor of the highest importance is the knowledge that the Navy Department has taken the Treaty into favour. There are some distinguished officers who would modify it in detail, but where, as now, the issue is between this treaty or no treaty at all, professional opinion is solidly for the instrument negotiated in London.

Mr. Stimson saw the Press before visiting the White House, and for nearly an hour—but not for quotation—expounded its provisions, its excellencies, and its defects. He feels, as does every member of the delegation he headed, that when the Anglo-Franco-Italian difficulties which were encountered are taken into account the United States has been able to a gratifying degree to attain its major objectives. It is clear that the American delegation is by no means inclined to assume that the difficulties mentioned will prove insuperable. Its members apparently feel that the conversations which are to take place between Great Britain and the two Continental Powers have an excellent chance of success, and the more, since the substantive agreement between the three principal naval Powers is likely to exert upon France and Italy a considerable power of attraction.

The existence and implications of the "contingent" or "escalator" clause of the Treaty are naturally of importance from the American point of view, but they are less vital and less destructive, since it has been learned authoritatively that resort to that clause by Great Britain would not of itself impel Japan to new construction.

BRITAIN AND THE TREATY

GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW OF POSITION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

It is understood that the Prime Minister and his Ministerial colleagues now have under examination the whole future position created by the signing of the London Naval Treaty. The Board of Admiralty is expected shortly to submit its programme of new construction to the Cabinet, which will have to decide whether a programme spread over a term of years shall be presented to Parliament rather than a programme of building for the current year only. It will be remembered that the Navy Estimates for the year contained no provision for new construction, and an intimation was given that a Supplementary Estimate would be presented to Parliament at the close of the Naval Conference.

Though no definite date has yet been arranged, it is anticipated that there will be an early debate on the Treaty in the House of Commons, and this will take place before the Treaty is ratified. As to the steps to be taken after ratification it is expected that the policy adopted by the Coalition Government in 1922 will be adopted. On that occasion a Treaties of Washington Bill was passed through both Houses of Parliament with very little opposition. Mr. Amery, then Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, explained that its object was to vest in the Government the legal powers necessary to carry out certain provisions of the two Naval Treaties agreed to at Washington. At that time the Government did not possess power to prevent any private citizen or firm building ships of any size or character they wished to build, and it was essential that the Government should obtain powers to prevent ships being built in this country in contravention of the terms of the treaty. It was accordingly provided that a licence must be obtained from the Admiralty before a vessel of war was built, and that the licence should not be refused except to secure the observance of the obligations imposed by the treaty. This condition obviously will now have to be altered to make it applicable to the London Treaty, and a thorough examination of the treaty is now being made to discover what other parts of it will need to be implemented by legislation in the British Parliament.

A message from our Rome Correspondent on Italian naval construction is given on the preceding page.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, APRIL 30

The Duke of Connaught will spend his eightieth birthday, to-morrow, quietly at the Villa les Bruyères. His sister, Princess Beatrice, has arranged to come over for the day from San Remo.

The Duke bought Les Bruyères 11 years ago. It stands near the highest part of Cap Ferrat, commanding a fine view eastwards along the Riviera. Round it he has made one of the most beautiful gardens on the coast. The Duke takes a very keen interest in local affairs.

FREEMASONS' MESSAGE

At the annual Grand Festival of the United Grand Lodge of England last night, it was unanimously decided, on the motion of Lord Ampthill, the Pro Grand Master, to send the following telegram to the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master of English Freemasonry :—

The members of Grand Lodge assembled for the Grand Festival beg leave to assure Your Royal Highness that their Grand Master will be more than ever in the thoughts of every Mason to-morrow. On behalf of all whom we represent Grand Lodge begs Your Royal Highness to accept fraternal greetings and hearty good wishes, together with the assurance of our devoted loyalty and the testimony of our gratitude for all you have done for us during the past 30 years.—AMPTHILL.

COAL BILL

THE EFFECT ON INDUSTRY

LORD WEIR'S APPEAL

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House of Lords to-day continued to examine the principles of the Coal Mines Bill more as a committee of experts than as politicians, and critics of the measure attempted more especially to relate it to the general industrial situation of the country.

LORD RUSSELL, indeed, resumed the debate with the now familiar defence that a surplus of productive capacity of 85,000,000 tons over consumptive demand meant that good wages and fair profits could not be maintained without fixing the price of coal artificially ; and he elaborated the hint that the domestic consumer might be saved from paying more by an inquiry into the enormous difference between pit-head and retail prices, although he frankly admitted that the big coal-using industries would have to pay more.

LORD WEIR, however, argued as a student of British industry generally that the mining industry was probably in a healthier position than agriculture, iron and steel, or cotton. The genesis of the Bill was the Government's pledge to give miners shorter hours, but the far-sighted miner attached far greater importance to certainty of employment and to wages, both of which were actively threatened by the Bill. At least, when the time came to review the measure in July, 1931, a crisis upon hours and wages appeared more rather than less likely. It was extremely dangerous to put the reorganization of the industry in the hands of Commissioners who had no responsibility for carrying out their plans.

"DISASTROUS TRADITION"

The Bill was, in fact, in the disastrous tradition of modern legislation which paid no heed to the costs, the markets, or the expansive power of producing industries, and owed its existence to party political tactics. He therefore advised, not the rejection of the whole Bill, but a powerful appeal to the Government to withdraw for reconsideration the whole Bill except the provisions dealing with hours, and to substitute for the 7½-hour day the 90-hour fortnight. Under this more elastic enactment colliery owners and miners could agree upon the maintenance of a minimum wage and a fair spread-over of hours.

In the subsequent debate the Bill found a supporter in LORD AMULREE, who saw in the National Board a guarantee of peace such as a similar organization had given to the railway and tramway industry. LORD JOICEY retorted that the coal industry had been too much crippled by statutory burdens to be able to stand any more. But the tone of the rest of the debate was favourable to the Bill. LORD HEREFORD in particular, as a Yorkshire coalowner, welcomed all except the amalgamation clauses, and did not believe that any rise in the price of coal need take place. He added that a Bill which set up some authority to speak for the British coal industry would open the way to international agreement on markets, which Poland and Germany were ready to make so soon as such a negotiating authority existed. The House then adjourned the final stages of the debate until to-morrow. The Committee stage will not begin until Tuesday week.

THE BEER DUTY

Meanwhile the Commons began a discussion of the details of the Budget, which amounted in the early stages to an overlong attack by the Conservatives on the increase in the beer duties. SIR WILLIAM WAYLAND made an amusing attempt to contrast the virtues of the duty of 4s. 9d. a barrel in 1660 in making Charles II. the Merry Monarch with the vices of the proposed duty of 103s. a barrel in making modern England mournful. MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE replied that he needed a revenue which would neither increase the price nor lower the quality of beer ; and MR. SNOWDEN, though he admitted that the rise was an increase in direct taxation, refused MR. CHURCHILL'S invitation to begin a discussion of the ratio between direct, indirect, and sumptuary taxation.

SIR WILLIAM WAYLAND and SIR ERNEST SHEPPERSON found another angle for attack by suggesting that a Government which had promised to make farming pay might at last do something for agriculture by granting a rebate to brewers who used British barley. This, as MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE pointed out, would involve treating existing commercial treaties as "scraps of paper," and he showed no inclination to adopt the suggestion of MR. HURD and MR. SKELTON that the treaties should speedily be revised. The argument that the Government's attitude was infected by a bias in favour of manufacturing industries and against agriculture was so pertinaciously maintained that MR. SNOWDEN had to move the closure, and finally to face MR. CHURCHILL'S bellicose demand that he should map out a timetable for the Budget discussions. He appeared perfectly ready to do so, and the debate went on until the new beer duty was carried by 276 votes to 120.

MUNICIPAL BANKS

The debate was then interrupted by the Cardiff Corporation Bill, which some Conservatives opposed because it proposed to set up a municipal bank without the statutory enactment of sufficient safeguards and against the advice of the Bradbury Committee. MR. CHAMBERLAIN, however, who has followed so closely the success of the Birmingham municipal bank, favoured the request of Cardiff, provided that the Bill itself laid down the principles to be embodied in the Treasury regulations governing the bank. MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE could not agree so to make the regulations rigid, but announced what they would be in this and other cases. Only provincial local authorities covering more than 150,000 people would be granted leave to establish banks. Such banks must keep 5 per cent. of their deposits in cash or at call with their bankers, and 45 per cent. either in short-term Government securities or on loan to the corporation. Not more than 25 per cent. could be advanced for the purchase of houses by tenants. Depositors would receive 2½ per cent. on the first £50 and a higher rate on any sum over £50, as in the Trustee Savings Banks.

These conditions satisfied the spirit, if not the form, of Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, but they grievously disappointed Socialists who had hoped that the greater liberty of the Birmingham bank would be universally granted. The Conservatives then withdrew formal opposition to the Bill, which passed its third reading.

THE COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE

The B.B.C. have decided to contribute the sum of 500 guineas to the Variety Artistes' Benevolent Fund in return for broadcasting facilities at the Royal Command Variety performance, which is to be relayed from the London Palladium on Thursday, May 22.

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

SAFE ARRIVAL AT CROYDON

STORY OF THE FLIGHT

The Duchess of Bedford completed her journey to the Cape and back last night. The total period of the flight was 21 days, by far the shortest time ever taken for the double journey, as compared with the next best, that of Sir Alan Cobham, which occupied 101 days. In actual flying hours, however, the record still remains with Sir Alan Cobham. His flying time was 175 hours, while that of the Duchess of Bedford was given by her pilot, Captain C. D. Barnard, last night as about 200 hours.

The long flight of 1,350 miles from Sofia was made yesterday in perfect weather and in very good time. A start was made from Sofia at 5.55 a.m. (English Summer Time), and the aeroplane landed at Croydon Aerodrome at 5.30 last evening. No news was received of her throughout the day until she passed over Lympne at about 5 o'clock. Several aeroplanes then went up from Croydon to welcome her, one to spread the word "Bravo" across the sky in smoke, others to circle above her while she came to earth. There were cheers, to which the Duchess replied from the cabin window.

She made a half-circle round the ground and then landed and taxied to the edge of the concrete runway, where a very large crowd had assembled. As the machine stopped, friends and official representatives climbed into the cabin to give their greetings and to present her with an armful of bouquets. Later the Duchess, accompanied by her pilot and Mr. Robert Little, the navigator, were conducted to the airport hotel, where a short speech of welcome was made by Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation. He said :—

We are all very proud of these three. This flight is the best thing in civil aviation I have known in the last three or four years. From the point of view of the Air Ministry I express my own gratitude as Director of Civil Aviation for the example you have set us and the things you have proved for civil aviation.

BAD WEATHER

The story of the flight was afterwards told to a representative of *The Times* by the Duchess of Bedford. She said there had been rain nearly all the way home. It was very bad going out, but was still worse coming home. Except in the desert, they met rain and low clouds throughout nearly the whole length of Africa. On part of the flight in the neighbourhood of Bulawayo the low clouds were so bad that they were flying only just above the tree-tops. She added that she took several spells of piloting herself, but not when the conditions were bad. Her longest time at the controls was a little more than an hour, in the vicinity of Khartoum. For the rest of the time she was fully occupied, since she pumped all the petrol from the tanks in the wings into the consumption tank.

Speaking of the failure and forced landing at Dragoman on Tuesday morning, she said that the engine ceased firing completely, and as they were just entering the hills it looked as though a landing would be very difficult. They had to land immediately and they found a large field, fairly flat though full of "pot-holes," and Captain Barnard brought the machine down beautifully. Another aeroplane came later from Sofia and took her back, and afterwards the engine was taken down and the source of the trouble located. This was soon put right, and after emptying the spare petrol tanks so as to lighten the aeroplane for taking off in such bad country, Captain Barnard flew her back to Sofia in the afternoon. "How he ever got off that field," she added, "I do not know."

The source of the engine trouble has not yet been quite clearly explained, though it was evidently a very small matter. Mr. Little told a representative of *The Times* last night that the trouble lay in the filter of the scavenger pump, which extracts the used oil from the engine. The oil would not pass through this filter, but whether this was due to the extreme cold in which they were flying or to some obstruction in the filter he could not say. The effect, at all events, was that oil could get into, but not out of, the engine, and so all the plugs became "oiled up" and all ceased firing at once. The engine is to be examined immediately by the makers, and a report will probably be made very soon.

Apart from the bad flying weather, the party suffered a good deal from the sudden change of temperature when they left Africa and crossed to Europe. Mr. Little said the cold on the last stage of the flight was intense. He was still suffering from its effects. The Duchess and Captain Barnard showed less sign of the long strain. The latter declared that the weather all over Africa had been bad. He gave the total mileage of the flight as 18,500 and the flying hours as about 200.

BURGOMASTER OF AMSTERDAM

ARRIVAL IN LONDON

Last year the Lord Mayor, as Sheriff, accompanied his predecessor in office on a trip to Holland, and a very hearty welcome was given in Amsterdam to the representatives of the City of London. This week, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress are entertaining the Burgomaster of Amsterdam with his wife and their son-in-law and daughter at the Mansion House, and will give them an insight into some of the municipal activities of London.

The Burgomaster (M. de Vlugt), travelling by air, arrived at Croydon yesterday, shortly before 1 p.m., and was met by Mr. James Waterlow, the Lord Mayor's son. Mme. Vlugt, with Dr. and Mme. Hiljmans, arrived by train and were met at Liverpool-street Station by the Lord Mayor himself at 8.38 a.m.

The Burgomaster and Mme. Vlugt, after lunching at the Mansion House, were present with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Spital Sermon at Christ Church, Greyfriars, in the afternoon, and they attended the Easter Banquet in the evening.

To-day the Burgomaster will accompany the Lord Mayor to meet the Judge on the rota at the Central Criminal Court (Mr. Justice Swift) ; he will sit by the side of the Lord Mayor on the bench at the Mansion House and watch the proceedings in the Justice Room ; and will pay a visit to the Court of Common Council. The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in London will entertain him at luncheon and the Dutch Club at tea. He will attend the dinner of the Central Criminal Court Bar Mess and the Mayor of St. Marylebone's reception.

To-morrow he will go with the Lord Mayor to the Private View of the Royal Academy and will be entertained by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at luncheon at the Mansion House. In the evening the Burgomaster will be the guest of the Netherland Minister at dinner and will be present at the Mayor of Fulham's reception.

THE SCOTTISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

It is announced that Mr. James Brown, M.P., Lord High Commissioner to the Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh, will hold Levées at the Palace of Holyroodhouse on May 20 and 21. There will also be an evening reception on May 23, and garden parties on May 24 and 26.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present :—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

MAY DAY ON THE CONTINENT

MEASURES AGAINST DISTURBANCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

BERLIN, APRIL 30

In view of the disturbances which began on May 1 last year, lasted a week, and resulted ultimately in 33 deaths, drastic precautions are being taken to preserve order to-morrow. Circumstances are different this year in that there is no ban on demonstrations. The Communists and Socialists have summoned mass meetings in the Lustgarten at the eastern end of Unter den Linden ; the Communists in the morning and the Socialists in the afternoon. The whole police force of the city will be on emergency duty and the march of the respective processions to and from the Lustgarten will be under strict police control.

In Leipzig, where the last serious outbreak occurred 10 days ago, demonstrations have been forbidden, and the Saxon Government recommends pedestrians to give any incipient demonstrations a wide berth. The Berlin newspapers also publish the routes of the Communist and Socialist processions, with a recommendation to their readers to avoid them.

PARIS, APRIL 30

Although May Day is expected to pass off quietly in Paris, thanks to the strict measures taken by the police, there will be a fairly general stoppage of work. Most of the factories and other works will be closed and the taxicab drivers will not go out until late in the evening.

Precautionary measures are already in force. At a Cabinet meeting held this afternoon M. Tardieu authorized the expulsion from France of 22 foreigners who had been found engaged in Communist propaganda. Sixteen distributors of printed propaganda were arrested yesterday and will appear in the Police Court. The first contingent of Republican Guards from the provinces who are to reinforce the Paris Garrison and police arrived in the city this morning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, APRIL 30

Having regard to recent Communist activity the Government has prohibited all demonstrations to-morrow and taken special precautions against every eventuality. A great number of Communist agitators have been arrested, including members of the May Day Committee, and a quantity of pamphlets confiscated. The Independent Workers' Party clubs have been shut. Communists have been warned by special proclamation that at the least resistance on their part to the Government's measures the police will use arms.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT

COURIER TO START TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, APRIL 30

The conflicting reports about the Egyptian Cabinet's reply to the Delegation in London are partly due to the Cabinet's own uncertainty as to when its reply will be completed and to unfounded statements in the Arabic Press. It is believed that the Cabinet has been sending cable messages to Mustapha Pasha Nahas fairly frequently, but apparently not in sufficient detail to satisfy the Delegation. This morning I was informed on good authority that Dr. Salah-ed-Din will leave Egypt for London to-morrow in the Italian steamer Ausonia.

It is argued in Ministerial quarters here that, as the courier from the Delegation only arrived in Cairo by air on Tuesday of last week, it was impossible to have a reply ready by the Friday evening for him to take on a return journey by air starting on Saturday. The situation is considered to be too delicate for it to be convenient for the Cabinet to send a full reply otherwise than by a courier, and the impression in Ministerial quarters is somewhat less favourable as to the signature of the Treaty than previously.

The Egyptian Delegation has been informed that the courier who will leave Egypt by steamer to-day will travel by air from Syracuse to London. It is hoped that he will thus arrive in time for the meeting which will be held on Monday at the Foreign Office.

DISPLACED WORKERS

COMPENSATION SCHEME IN GAS INDUSTRY

It was announced yesterday that an important agreement has been reached between the employers and the trade unions in the gas industry for the compensation of gas workers who may be displaced by rationalization and amalgamations. In the case of elderly employees with long service the compensation will amount to a substantial sum.

The secretary of the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry, which covers practically all the big gas undertakings in the country, states that only men who have been in the continuous service of one of the amalgamated undertakings for at least three years will be eligible for compensation. The purchasing undertaking will pay compensation for loss of employment on the following scale :—Fifty years of age or over, two weeks' pay for every year of service ; over 45 and under 50, one and a half week's pay for every year ; under 45, one week's pay for every year.

Special provision is made for men displaced from one job who secure another at a lower rate of wages, and they will have compensation based on the difference between the old rate of wages and the new. Alternative employment is defined as work for which the man is suitable.

If the man receiving compensation dies before the payments are completed, the balance will be payable to his dependents.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO AUSTRALIA

The new service of wireless telephony between England and Australia was opened to the public yesterday. In the morning the first conversation across a distance of over 11,000 miles by means of the new service was conducted by the British and Australian Prime Ministers, Mr. MacDonald speaking from London and Mr. Scullin from Canberra. Further particulars appear on page 11.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages :—

Associated Electrical Industries.
Cable Telephone and General Trust.
Ceylon Tea Plantations.
Champion Reef Gold Mines.
Eastern Produce and Estates.
General Accident, Fire, and Life Assurance.
Malakoff Rubber Estates.
Peacock and Nilambe Tea and Rubber.
Royal Exchange Assurance.
South London Electric Supply.
Standard Marine Insurance.
Unilever, Limited.
Van den Berghs, Limited.

COMMONS HOURS OF SITTING

LEADERS AGAINST A CHANGE

SPEAKER'S POWERS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which was appointed to consider the hours of sitting and rising of the House is nearing the end of its work, and yesterday afternoon it heard the views of the leaders of the three political parties, the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lloyd George.

The appointment of the Committee was advocated by members who were desirous that the House of Commons should meet in the morning instead of at 2.45 p.m., as at present, and should rise in the early evening. The evidence of all the witnesses who have had any Ministerial experience has been against this change, and the alternative suggestion has been made that the House should meet at 2 and should rise at 10 p.m. instead of 11 p.m. The three party leaders in their evidence yesterday took the general view that little can be done until a much wider inquiry is held into the working of the whole machinery of Parliament, a matter which does not come within the terms of reference of the present Committee.

The Prime Minister made the suggestion that greater powers should be given to the Speaker by which he would be entitled himself to apply the closure when convinced that the debate had exhausted itself and that members were merely indulging in a repetition of arguments. It was suggested to him that this might lead to demonstrations which were now made against the Government of the day being levelled against the Chair, but Mr. MacDonald replied that he had perfect confidence in the Speaker of the House of Commons to discharge fairly and fearlessly any duties imposed upon him.

The CHAIRMAN of the COMMITTEE (Mr. Rhys Davies) put a series of general questions to each of the witnesses, and they based their evidence upon them. The PRIME MINISTER indicated that he was opposed to the House of Commons meeting in the morning, in view of the large amount of work that had to be transacted by Ministers and others outside the Chamber. As to between beginning at 2 or 2.45, he would vote for the latter hour, which would be more convenient for Ministers who had to answer questions. If the Session did not begin with questions then he would not object to a 2 p.m. start. No Prime Minister, he added, ever liked to suspend the 11 o'clock rule, and there was nothing that they resented more than the moment the Chief Whip put the resolution before them and said it must be on the Paper. They loathed it. He agreed that there was a danger that the 2 p.m. start might merely add 45 minutes to the work of members if it became a custom to suspend the 10 p.m. rule. It would not frighten the obstructionists, and if they were changing the hours in order to get business through they must put up hurdles against men whom they had all got in their minds.

SPEAKER AND CLOSURE

Mr. MACDONALD suggested that it might be possible to give the Speaker himself the right to apply the closure when convinced that a debate had exhausted itself and that members were indulging in repetition of arguments. He was not afraid of giving too much power to the Speaker, who could always be relied on to discharge the duties imposed on him fairly and fearlessly. He had the most profound belief in the Speakers of the House of Commons. There might have been exceptions but the Speakers of his own experience could be trusted not to apply the closure until the debate was really finished. The Speaker, of course, would be in touch with the Front Benches and other important persons in the House.

SIR CLIVE MORRISON-BELL.—It might lead to outbursts against the Speaker, who might have continual demonstrations against him.

The PRIME MINISTER.—In that case my proposal would be a very bad one. "Gag" is a legitimate taunt against a Government but not against the Speaker.

Asked whether it might be possible to limit speeches to 10 minutes, after the principal speeches, Mr. MACDONALD replied that he had been a sinner in that respect, and he did not want to stop others who wished to sin in the same way. He doubted whether it would be possible to operate effectively a standing order prescribing the length of speeches.

Mr. BALDWIN said that he did not recommend a change in the present arrangement. With Ministers expected to be in the House, and the Prime Minister required to act as

(Continued on page 18, col. 3)

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA		
Covent Garden	DIE MEISTERSINGER	7
THEATRES		
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE MULBERRY BUSH	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.1
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	GHOSTS	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	8
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

The Australian Constitution. From Our Canberra Correspondent .. 17 & 18
May-Day 19
May Reviews 10

Illustrations :

The Australians at Worcester 20

Correspondence :

Death Duties (Lord Lothian) 17
In Other Words —— (Lord Decies) .. 12
Extravagance in Our Time (Sir Frank Swettenham) 12
Responsibility in War (Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hamilton Gordon) .. 12
Cricketers All (Mr. Claude McKay and Mr. J. H. Blackwood) 12
Glastonbury Abbey (Rev. L. S. Lewis) .. 12
Practical Sympathy (Lord Brentford) .. 12
The Coast at Winchelsea (Mr. C. J. Gilbert) 12
The Teacher's Calling 12
Women in Holy Orders 12
French State Railways (Mr. Joseph Gee) 12
Points from Letters :—The Indian Police ; Parliament and Economy ; Living on Capital ; Importation of Parrots ; "Militarism" ; Country Inns ; Trade Agreements ; Reynolds's Fading Colours ; Charing Cross Bridge ; Wild Flowers for Sale ; Snow at Whitsun ; Judge Jeffreys at Lyme Regis 12

Arrangements .. 19
Auction Summary 28
Broadcasting .. 10
Court Circular .. 19
Crossword Puzzle 7
Ecclesiastical .. 18
Estate Market .. 28
Finance .. 22-28
Home News .. 13
Imperial & Foreign 15
Law Notices .. 5
Law Report .. 5
Mails & Shipping 28
Naval, Military, and Air Force .. 10
News in Brief .. 13
Obituary 18
Parliament 8 & 9
Round the Shops 21
Sale Room .. 13
Sporting .. 6 & 7
State of the Roads 10
Theatres 14
The Times of 1830 21
Wills & Bequests 18

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or moderate north-easterly wind ; fine ; rather warm by day, cool at night.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Fine for two or three days, except in the North-west. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. MacDonald, in London, and Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, in Canberra, spoke to each other yesterday morning by wireless telephony, thus opening the new service between this country and Australia. (p. 11)

At a housing and town planning conference for Lancashire and Cheshire, held at Manchester yesterday, a resolution was passed welcoming the Government Housing (No. 2) Bill, and suggesting certain amendments. (p. 13)

Presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord Herbert Scott emphasized the willingness of the Dominions to take surplus population from this country if guaranteed a market for the produce which the new settlers would grow, and expressed the hope that the forthcoming Congress of Federated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire would pave the way for trade agreements between the Governments in this country and the Dominions. (p. 11)

Mr. Snowden has intimated his intention to ask Parliament to increase by £250,000 a year for five years the Government grant towards the maintenance of universities and colleges. (p. 18)

The Duchess of Bedford arrived safely at Croydon yesterday evening after her flight to the Cape and back. (p. 16)

The urgent need of greater road space for the increasing traffic of the country was emphasized at the annual meeting of the Roads Improvement Association yesterday. Local authorities were criticized for slowness in carrying out road programmes. (p. 11)

A statistical statement on the sale of second-hand British ships abroad has been issued by the Chamber of Shipping. (p. 11)

The Bill promoted by the Kent and Essex County Councils for the construction of a tunnel under the Thames to connect Dartford and Purfleet, was considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. (p. 9)

Sir Edgar Sanders, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing yesterday, dealt with the quality of beer, the improvement of publichouses, and the control of clubs. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Coal Mines Bill was further discussed on the second reading. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Budget resolutions were discussed on the report stage. (pp. 8 and 9)

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the hours of sitting and rising of the House yesterday heard the views of the three party leaders. (p. 16)

Sir Cyril Cobb, the Conservative candidate in the West Fulham by-election, has received a message of encouragement from Mr. Baldwin, emphasizing the importance of trade agreements with the Dominions. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Stimson, accompanied by two other members of the American naval delegation to London, yesterday presented Mr. Hoover with copies of the Naval Treaty. There is now very little doubt that the Treaty will be ratified by the Senate. (p. 16)

The Viceroy, replying to Mahomed Ali, the Khilafat leader, who appealed for a *rapprochement* between the Government and Mr. Gandhi, says that so long as the law is openly defied neither he (the Viceroy) nor the Government can do anything but resist its subversion by whatever means may be in their power and in whatever way may seem most appropriate. (p. 16)

Particular precautions are being taken abroad against possible disturbances to-day, May Day. All demonstrations have been forbidden in Paris and Sofia, and the police will be on emergency duty in Berlin. (p. 16)

The courier bearing the Egyptian Cabinet's reply to the appeal of the Delegation in London is expected to start to-day for Europe. It is now thought that his dispatches will be in the hands of Nahas Pasha before the adjourned meeting of the negotiators next week. (p. 16)

The Italian Government has decided to lay down, within the coming year, 42,900 tons of new naval construction, comprising one cruiser, two flotilla leaders, four destroyers, and 22 submarines. (p. 15)

Yen Hsi-shan has ordered the Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin, in cooperation with the local military authorities, to retain a certain portion of the Customs revenue. (p. 15)

SPORT

Lucky Tor won the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom yesterday. (p. 6)

The Australian cricket team began their first match against Worcestershire at Worcester yesterday, and at the close of play had a long lead with only one wicket down. Glamorgan scored 474 runs in their match against Surrey at the Oval. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A New Zealand Loan ; Proposed Nitrate Combination ; Issue of Greek Treasury Bills ; Italian Debt Redemption ; San Paulo Loan Dealings ; American Capital and British Industry ; Dunlop Rubber Accounts ; Imperial Continental Gas Dividend ; Unilever Developments ; the Outlook for Rubber ; and the Results of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. (p. 22)

Money was again in plentiful supply in Lombard-street. Discount rates were inclined to weaken. Foreign Exchanges were usually steady. There was a rally in Spanish currency, but a further decline occurred in the Argentine exchange. Silver declined 1-16d. to 19¼d. per oz. (p. 22)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were firm in tone. Brazilian bonds were dull, and British and Argentine Railway stocks declined. There was a little support for Nitrate shares and for the American group of Industrial shares. The Mining group was dull. (p. 22)

LIVING ON CAPITAL

To-day the House of Commons will continue the debate on the Budget which was resumed yesterday after the short Easter recess. The general concern which MR. SNOWDEN's proposals have aroused among the more thoughtful sections of the community lends an unusual importance to these rather perfunctory discussions. To the taxpayer, however, their interest would be greatly enhanced if they held out to him even the slightest prospect of relief. Unfortunately the time-honoured usages of Parliamentary procedure render the practical outcome of the debate a foregone conclusion. In these circumstances the financial debates are apt to have little more than an academic interest. For the most the Opposition can hope to accomplish is to draw the attention of the country to the danger of financial policies which they are powerless to prevent. They cannot even close the stable door : they can only certify the escape of the horse. Among the increases in direct taxation which the House of Commons will be asked to vote to-day, the tightening up of the estate duties is the measure which exemplifies most clearly the danger of MR. SNOWDEN's deliberate attack upon the capital resources of the nation. In a letter published in an adjacent column LORD LOTHIAN (well known until recently to the public as MR. PHILIP KERR) points out the evil effects upon industry—more especially the agricultural industry—of excessive taxation. He cites as an example, which may be taken as by no means uncommon, a landed estate which owing to the operation of rates and taxes has since the War yielded no income whatever to its proprietor. This estate is further subjected to the additional burden of death duties. It does not need much imagination to realize the crippling effect of this kind of fiscal treatment upon what is still the most vital and important industry in the country. Faced with the problem of raising the money required to pay death duties the landowner, if he possesses no other means, as LORD LOTHIAN points out, has only two courses. He must either borrow on mortgage or sell a portion of his estate for what it will fetch. In the first case he has to pay interest with moneys which would otherwise have been employed in maintaining his land in good condition ; in the second he is very often compelled to lay upon his tenants, whose resources are even less adequate than his own, the obligation to purchase their holdings. The economic effect upon agriculture of both these processes during a prolonged period of world-wide depression like the present is very much the same. In either case the capital required to maintain land and buildings and stock in proper condition is withdrawn, and the industry is left permanently impoverished. The disastrous consequences to British farming of this vicious form of taxation, which strikes at the landlord and tenant with equal severity, have long been notorious. Yet MR. SNOWDEN has deliberately chosen to aggravate them without raising a finger to provide the most distressed of all our industries with alternative sources for the capital it so urgently requires.

The effect of high death duties upon other industries, though less easily discernible, is not essentially different. The joint stock form of enterprise, which for many reasons is unsuited to agricultural production, does, it is true, afford to manufacturing concerns a more easy access to the national savings. But, in the long run, industry as a whole is bound to suffer no less than agriculture from the diminution of the national resources through public spending, which, while it may cause some immediate increase in the production of consumable goods, ultimately defeats its avowed object by checking the accumulations of wealth required to supply the means of production. So long as he is feeding upon his seed corn the improvident peasant may continue to grow a little fatter, but all too soon he starves. This elementary principle, the neglect of which is the fundamental fallacy of Socialism, whether in our time or in the future, applies not merely to death duties as such, but to all forms of excessive taxation upon income. The point is soon reached when the withdrawal of wealth from the "idle rich" to subsidize the idle poor begins to encroach seriously upon savings. The distinction between a tax upon income and a tax upon capital vanishes. Income-tax and surtax—call them what you will—appear in their true colours as a capital levy, that is, the diversion by the State for its own purposes of resources which would otherwise have been applied to the increase of production. It is because in the eyes of all sound economists that point has long ago been passed that MR. SNOWDEN's Budget measures stand twice condemned. For not only is the increase in direct taxation and the deliberate shifting of the fiscal burden on to the shoulders of the few harmful in itself : it is also doubly vicious in the squandering of its proceeds on pensions and the dole.

Evil as they are in themselves, it must be admitted that in the present circumstances taxes upon capital in the form of death duties are unavoidable. They have for a generation occupied a place among the normal methods of raising revenue, and as such they have a perfectly legitimate use. But in view of the colossal size of the National Debt their employment ought to be governed by a fundamental principle, which has unfortunately been neglected by successive Chancellors of the Exchequer. It is a cardinal axiom of sound finance, applicable alike to Governments and private individuals, that capital resources should never be treated as income or spent as current revenue. The proceeds of estate duty should be devoted to a single object, the extinction of debt. This need not, nor, indeed, should it, entail a specific appropriation, which would violate another almost equally important canon of good budgeting, but it does mean that in any year the sums devoted to debt redemption should be made to balance the proceeds of estate duty much more closely than they have done in the past. Unless this ideal is rigorously pursued, there can be no guarantee that public expenditure is being kept within the bounds of income. The exigencies of post-War finance have, it is true, made this fundamental principle appear rather as a counsel of perfection than as a practical proposal. But if it had been more closely observed in the past it would at least have created a formidable precedent to bar the way to MR. SNOWDEN'S disastrous financial policy.

The Duke of Connaught

To-day the whole Empire will unite in wishing the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT many and happy returns of his birthday. The day marks the passage of eighty years spent, as they are spent by few who attain them, in an almost unremitted succession of public duties. Born and bred near the Throne, he has won a secure place in the affection of the public by his hard and conscientious work as a soldier and by his achievement as an administrator. The privilege of royalty which he seems most to have valued is indeed the exceptional opportunity it has given him of showing himself a devoted and capable public servant. On at least two great occasions, as important politically as ceremonially, he has represented his Sovereign with quite exceptional dignity, tact, and impressiveness. Eight years after the Peace which ended the Boer War the DUKE went to South Africa to open the first Union Parliament. Under the great heat of an African summer sun he carried out the most arduous duties with unruffled grace and courtesy, remaining always accessible and untiring, and commanding the respect and admiration of all with whom he was brought in contact. In India in 1921 he showed the same readiness to sacrifice personal convenience to public duty and the same capacity to rise to the dignity of a great occasion. When he opened the new Chamber of Princes and the All-India Legislative Assembly he was acclaimed not only as the perfect Ambassador of the KING-EMPEROR, but also as an embodiment of the good wishes of the British people to the people of India.

As Governor-General of Canada he endeared himself to the Canadian public as few others of the distinguished men who have held the same position ; and he would be the first to attribute a large part of the success which he achieved to the gracious lady who was then still at his side and who shared his labours until the end of her life. It so happened that his Governor-Generalship coincided with the outbreak of the Great War. His long military experience and professional knowledge served Canada well in 1914. He made himself welcome in the Canadian soldiers' camps just as he made all Canadians feel welcome and at home in Rideau Hall. It was actually in Canada that he had had his first experience of active service, for he was there with his battalion of The Rifle Brigade at the time of the Fenian Raid. That episode was followed some years later by his appointment to the command of The Brigade of Guards in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, when he proved himself a most capable and courageous leader and was three times mentioned in dispatches. He has always been first and foremost a working soldier. As a commander he showed the keenest interest in the welfare of his men and revealed a talent for choosing a good staff. In addition to high military posts in Ireland, India, and the Mediterranean he has held the Aldershot command, and his work there will stand comparison with that of the most efficient of his predecessors and successors. As Inspector-General of the Forces he visited the Imperial garrisons in Egypt, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong-kong. He is indeed the Empire's soldier ; and the whole British Army regards him with affection and esteem. It is probably HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S greatest regret that, although his span of active life has included the campaign in South Africa and the Great War, he was not vouchsafed in either the opportunity of carrying out in practice the military lessons which he had so sedulously learned and taught. Nevertheless he has had wider opportunities of serving his country in other spheres than fall to the lot of most soldiers, and his long life of usefulness is a part of the age in which it has been spent. That it may be continued for many years in health and happiness is the ardent wish of his countrymen to-day.

Telephoning to Australia

After months of experimental work a regular telephone service between London and Australia was inaugurated yesterday and seems to have worked very satisfactorily. The first conversation was held between the two PRIME MINISTERS, who had not heard one another's voices since MR. MACDONALD was in Australia twenty-four years ago. After they had discussed the economic position in Australia, the results of the Naval Conference, and the prospects of the Australian cricketers, the service was opened to general use, and a number of private calls were put through, including one from MR. HUGHES to MR. LLOYD GEORGE. With the opening of this service, following those which have been established with America and Europe, British telephone users are able to ring up very nearly any telephone subscriber in any part of the world. Before the end of the year it is hoped to extend the Australian service by linking it up with the American and European systems, and, when that is done, it will give people in Australia access to over nine-tenths of the telephones of the world. The isolation from the rest of the Empire and from the rest of the world, which has handicapped Australian development, is rapidly being destroyed by modern scientific invention.

In his conversation with MR. SCULLIN, MR. MACDONALD spoke of the effect of this new means of communication in knitting the two countries closer together. It does not require much imagination to realize the difference it will make to business and social relations between Australia and the Mother Country now that it is possible to converse between the two countries over the telephone, to ask a question or put forward a suggestion and get an immediate reply. And politically it will give the statesmen of the two countries fuller opportunities of establishing and maintaining the intimate personal contact which the constitutional developments of the past decade have made necessary if the Empire is to endure. In these days, when all questions of Imperial policy have to be settled by consultation between the different Governments in the Empire, the development of methods of rapid and easy consultation is a political necessity. It is good to know not only that regular telephonic communication has been established with Australia, as with Canada, but also that negotiations are in progress with the object of establishing similar communication with India and with South Africa.

The Flights of the Duchess

It is only a little over eight months since the DUCHESS of BEDFORD, with CAPTAIN C. D. BARNARD as her pilot and MR. ROBERT LITTLE as navigator, flew to India and back in seven and a half days. Yesterday, with the same companions and in the same machine—her Fokker monoplane, The Spider, driven by a single Bristol Jupiter 500 horse-power engine—she once more landed safely at Croydon, after a twenty-one days' flight to the Cape and back, during which she had herself taken several short spells at the controls. Owing to the unlucky delay near Sofia caused by engine trouble at the beginning of the last lap, The Spider took about 200 flying hours to complete the whole journey, as compared with the 175 flying hours in which SIR ALAN COBHAM covered the same distance in 1925-26. But in SIR ALAN'S case there was a gap of some months between the outward and home journeys, whereas the DUCHESS stayed for only one day at Cape Town before setting out to fly back to Europe. She and her ship-mates have therefore the distinction of having flown to India and back and to the Cape and back within a far shorter space of time from start to finish than any other human beings. "We are all very proud of these three," said AIR MARSHAL SIR SEFTON BRANCKER, when he greeted the travellers yesterday on their arrival at Croydon. What they have done is, he added, the best thing that he has known in civil aviation in the last three or four years. It is of course specially remarkable that, so soon after her record-breaking journey to and from India this second great feat of pluck and endurance should have been accomplished by a woman. Not the least astonishing feature of the two performances is the accuracy with which in both cases she reckoned beforehand the exact time which would be needed for their accomplishment, and it was cruel luck that on the eve of complete success a trifling mishap should have upset her calculations and prevented her from reaching home twenty-four hours earlier than she did.

The flights of The Spider and the example of the DUCHESS should do a great deal for the development of civil aviation. SIR SAMUEL HOARE said some time ago that passenger air-mail services to the Cape would probably take ten or eleven days, and the average speed of The Spider, with its single engine, has exactly fulfilled his predictions. Other daring flights on this African air route, in which the question of speed was only a secondary consideration, stand to the credit of LADY HEATH, LADY BAILEY, and LIEUTENANT BENTLEY and his wife. The DUCHESS of BEDFORD has gone one better. With the help of CAPTAIN BARNARD and MR. LITTLE she has shown what can be done in the way of what, allowing for the intervals of rest indispensable to the human frame, practically amounts to continuous flying over a period of several days. The courageous enterprise of a woman has set out to prove how much smaller the gap between the ends of the Empire has recently become. In that attempt, thanks to the airworthiness of The Spider and to the skill of her fellow pilot and navigator, the DUCHESS has triumphantly succeeded, making no more fuss about it than if she had travelled to Edinburgh and back in the Flying Scotsman.

Tous ces garçons là

Since PROFESSOR SLATER wrote to us the other day on the charm of STATIUS, several other correspondents have recalled memorable points about that once popular poet. DR. PAGET TOYNBEE, for instance, has indicated concisely his position in DANTE—a subject on which a great deal could be said ; another admirer has quoted what is now his best-known line ; a third has resuscitated SCALIGER'S contemptuous dismissal of him and other Silver Age writers as *tous ces garçons là*. Similarly perhaps the judgment of TYRRELL, of Dublin, might be singled out ; for TYRRELL held that it was the *dolce poeta* himself who had written the worst line in all Latin poetry. It comes in one of his lyrics :—"Childlessness to be shunned by every effort," a remark for the full appreciation of which there is necessary some knowledge of the legacy-hunters and other social conditions of an age when Roman poetry, forced to give up its old public strain, had to fall back on private affairs, or find heroic material only in a remote past. Hence the long tale of Thebes which constituted that part of STATIUS known to CHAUCER, for the minor pieces lay lost in his day and were only just rescued in time for the printer to make their fate secure. It would have been a great pity to lose them, a trifle mawkish as one or two of the consolatories are ; but they include a much-admired address to Sleep, which has challenged many English versifiers, among them the present HEADMASTER of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, to cast it into a sonnet.

CHAUCER called STATIUS STACE, with an affection which later ages have abandoned. So also he writes of BOCCACE, and of TULLY, a form which lasted in England into the eighteenth century. The change perhaps indicates a change of taste : to give up TULLY for CICERO is to indicate that a friend has somehow been allowed to retreat into a dignified acquaintance, or to be studied for severer purposes. Possibly it coincides with an increased preference for CICERO the man of affairs over TULLY the close moral counsellor. We are not like the French, who systematically Gallicize the names of all the ancient authors ; with us only a few are permitted to become English, and our system, even then, does not seem to be ruled by any exact logic of intimacy. About such a name as AULU-GELLE, however, there is bound to be something which suggests to our ears a politeness or a regard for consistency almost excessive. LUCAIN, of course, is reasonable enough, though there are dangers in it, especially for foreigners, for "Lucain's Pharsalie" was not long ago quoted bravely by an English writer as if it were a French classic. The Germans, too, Teutonize more names than we put into English, but by no means all, nor the same ones. Their ARISTOTELES suggests, though possibly wrongly, no such long recourse to him as ARISTOTLE does ; CATULL, PROPERZ, and LUCREZ, on the other hand, seem to bespeak a dragooning which we have never ventured to give them. In Germany, too, HOMER looks familiar enough until he is pronounced with an accent historically more justifiable than ours ; but to stray into comparative accentuation would be to go far afield. Suffice to say that GOETHE'S Amor, though quite another kind of *garçon* from *tous ces garçons là*, would have surprised them as prosodists more than any of the current versions of their own names.

DEATH DUTIES

CAPITAL AS REVENUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Snowden's Budget has raised in an acute form the question whether death duties are or are not a tax on industry, contributing to poverty and unemployment. May I submit some considerations about the effect of taxes on capital, first as to agriculture and then as to industry in general ?

I have recently examined the accounts of a large agricultural estate of over 30,000 acres which I have lately inherited. For almost exactly 30 years, owing to the protracted illness of their late proprietor, they have been administered by public trustees appointed by the Courts. The properties are all situated in good agricultural areas and have been well farmed and properly maintained, and the amount applied to the private purposes of the owner has averaged less than £1,000 a year. They constitute, therefore, fair evidence about the effects of taxation. Since the War, owing to the operation of rates, income-tax, and super-tax, they have together yielded no income whatever to the proprietor. On the contrary, the agricultural estates have received some subvention towards supertax from the balance of the estate which consists of some mineral rents and coalmining shares.

The State now requires what is roughly estimated at over £200,000 for death duties on the agricultural estate alone. If I could hand over some 40 per cent. of the estate so that the State took over the functions of landlord all would be well. But I understand that though the Finance Act of 1909 provided that the Inland Revenue Commissioners might accept land in lieu of death duties, a Treasury minute later ruled that land should only be accepted "if it could be utilized for some public purpose," which has nullified this provision in practice. Hence the only way in which an agricultural estate can pay death duties is to use moneys which ought to be spent on maintenance and improvement in paying interest on mortgages, or to sell land in the open market if a buyer can be found.

Consider the effects. The first method means letting farm equipment go to rack and ruin. The second has certain social advantages if the industry were prosperous. But in an unsheltered and depressed industry like agriculture to-day only two kinds of people will voluntarily buy agricultural land : the rich man who wants an estate for sporting, amenity or social reasons, or the sitting tenant. The first class of buyer is not likely to do much to put national agriculture on its feet. The second class of buyer is to-day a buyer usually only because he fears that he will lose his home unless he buys. Practical farmers will seldom buy land even at present-day prices, because to do so means that they have to sink their savings in the purchase price and to mortgage their farms to the limit, with the result that they are often so short of cash that they are forced to sell their produce at wrong times, and that capital, which ought to be used to improve methods of farming, stock, marketing, &c., is locked up in land at the very time when what is most needed is more capital with which to modernize agricultural tenure, equipment, and methods. Death duties, as they are applied to-day, therefore, almost inevitably imply a deterioration both in production of food and of numbers of people living on the land.

I do not write this letter in any way in opposition to death duties as such. On the contrary, I consider death duties to be a very fair kind of tax, so far as the individual inheritor is concerned. Nor do I write this letter in the interests of landlordism. Whatever its merits in the days before railways, motors, and roads, landlordism is a lost cause to-day. I write it because what is wrong is not death duties but the way in which the proceeds of the death duties are used to-day. It is simply suicidal to go on taking capital out of the countryside and spending it for current revenue purposes, mostly in the towns. Either the land itself and its buildings should be taken over by some public authority and the duties of land ownership properly discharged, or the cash received as death duties ought to be handed over to a land bank or an agricultural improvement corporation and used as agricultural capital. If the death duties on agricultural estates were transferred to some competent authority and used to enable tenants to buy their farms, to drain or plant or otherwise improve the land, to give credit on easy terms to enterprising farmers in return for improved methods of farming (producing more food and employing more people at home), or to provide the building and equipment which is the necessary preliminary to the development of smaller holdings, death duties might be a blessing and not the curse on rural life which they are to-day. I think that examination would prove that death duties have a similar effect on all other depressed industries to-day.

But death duties are only half the story. I do not think that public opinion realizes how far the process of using capital for general revenue purposes—the characteristic method of the spendthrift—has gone. Death duties are wholly taxes on capital. But both income-tax and supertax are also in varying degrees taxes on capital, as are some part of the stamp duties also. I think that it is fair to say that two-thirds of the surtax and one-third of the income-tax are taxes on savings—*i.e.*, the amounts would be invested in public loans or some form of employing or productive enterprise if they were not diverted to the Exchequer. If these estimates are correct, £89,000,000 of estate duties are a direct tax on capital, and £47,000,000 of surtax and £85,000,000 of income-tax are taxes on savings—a total, including a proportion of the stamp duties, of well over £220,000,000. What does the State do with it ? It devotes £55,000,000 to the Sinking Fund, and perhaps £10,000,000 or even £20,000,000 is used for new public and school buildings, housing subsidies, and grants to various creative purposes. The rest is used as revenue—to pay interest on War debt or for social or supply services.

It is perfectly true, of course, that despite these taxes the community still saves largely. But the evil of using capital taxes for revenue purposes is twofold. In the first place, they are applied without any consideration of whether the particular industry can stand the depletion of its capital resources or not. In agriculture, for instance, not only do death duties have the effects I have described, but income-tax and supertax take out of the owner's hands—whether he be landlord or owner-occupier—the means of improving the equipment of the land and the methods of farming it which are absolutely vital if rural life is to be saved. Surely it is only common sense that the proceeds of these capital taxes should continue to be used for capital purposes in industries which vitally need more capital.

In the second place capital taxes used as revenue *pro tanto* lessen enterprise at a time when, if unemployment is to disappear, encouragement of and assistance to enterprise is absolutely vital. The greatest reason for American prosperity is the volume of capital engaged in enterprise, *i.e.*, employing others, as well as for consumption, while we are adding to consumption and checking enterprise. This is too large a question to discuss now, though I believe it goes to the root of our present-day problems. I would only suggest that if the £220,000,000 of capital taxes were being used to enable agriculture to become more productive and maintain more people on the land, and to assist the modernization of industry and transportation both at home and throughout the Empire, we should be considerably nearer that blessed day when capital, whether public or private, is short of labour, not labour short of employment, which is the only healthy foundation for a free community of free men and women.

But we shall never get this vital question intelligently discussed until Parliament has extracted from a reluctant Treasury that annual Exchequer capital and income account which every business nation needs.

Yours faithfully,

LOTHIAN.

29, St. James's-place, S.W.1, April 25.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION

DRASTIC REFORMS PROPOSED

A GAMBLE IN WHEAT

(From Our Canberra Correspondent)

The opening of the session of the Federal Parliament on March 12 has brought an opportunity of debating several questions of the first importance to Australia. Mr. Scullin's Ministry properly recognizes that, in the present time of stress, finance overshadows everything else ; but that has not deterred it from preparing a programme which is highly provocative as well as momentous.

In the forefront are alternative proposals for the amendment of the Constitution. The less ambitious of these proposals is that the Commonwealth Parliament should be given full powers over industry. The major proposal is that the people should be asked to surrender for ever their privilege of being consulted by referendum before any amendment of the Constitution is made and allow the Federal Parliament to alter the national charter as occasion arises. Pending the amendment of the Constitution along these lines—if it be amended—the Ministry intends to introduce a Bill to amend the Arbitration Act in the direction of abolishing all penalties for strikes or lock-outs and providing that the arbitral work of the Arbitration Court shall be done by conciliation committees representing employers and employees. Special legislation by Mr. Bruce's Ministry designed to make the path of the strike-monger harder, although its effect has so far been negligible, is also to be reviewed.

A Bill will be introduced to carry out the promise of the Ministry to set up a Federal compulsory wheat pool, if a majority of the growers agree by plebiscite, and to pay a guaranteed price of 4s. a bushel at country railway stations, equivalent to 4s. 8d. f.o.b., for the ensuing season. The work of the Development and Migration Commission, which has been already shorn of much of its glory, is to be brought directly under the control of the Ministry. Developmental activities are to be the care of the Prime Minister's department and migration work is to be controlled by the Markets department. A consultative committee will advise the Ministry respecting any projects under the £34,000,000 migration agreement with the British Government.

HAND-TO-MOUTH METHODS

The speech of the Prime Minister (Mr. Scullin) at the opening of the session was unexceptionable in its summing-up of the straitened financial situation and the causes of it ; but in the remedies proposed it was very disappointing. Mr. Scullin showed that in the six-year period ended June 30 last the value of imports into the Commonwealth exceeded that of exports by £42,000,000. In the same period payments overseas for interest and services amounted to £193,000,000, so that the total of overseas obligations was £235,000,000. Compensatory factors were new external borrowings amounting to £153,000,000 and the payment in London of Bawra dividends amounting to £9,000,000. The net adverse balance was £73,000,000. Fortunately for Australia, she had substantial accumulated funds in London at the beginning of the period, or the present position might have been even worse.

In the latter six months of last year the outlook became graver. Overseas payments for interest and services amounted to about £17,000,000, and the excess of imports over exports, although the exports included gold sent over in an attempt to improve the balance of the exchange, was £16,000,000. As a set-off against the net total of £33,000,000, there was the £10,000,000 borrowed overseas by means of Treasury bills. Mr. Scullin's plan of financial rehabilitation is, broadly, to correct the adverse trade balance by two methods—discouraging imports by a higher tariff, and encouraging exports by guaranteeing an artificial price for the second most important exportable product, wheat. Though the staunchest of protectionists, Mr. Scullin realizes that the protected secondary industries are exotic, and insists that only primary wealth must be depended upon to furnish a larger exportable surplus. In his view, the secondary industries will have done their job if they manufacture articles hitherto imported which it is hoped to exclude with the more ruthless tariff.

His attitude is understandable, if it is not admirable. Australia's crying need to-day is all-round deflation, and there can be no effective deflation until the artificial standard of wages and industrial conditions built up on years of primary prosperity and light-hearted overseas borrowing is reviewed. Trade union leaders, however, are fierce in their insistence that there must be no interference with "Australian conditions," and as trade unionism is highly organized and Labour derives powerful support from it, no Labour Ministry would dare to suggest a reduction of wages as one step toward economic sanity.

ALL POWER TO CANBERRA

One of the expedients to which the Ministry is directing its attention is to make more work in Australia by excluding overseas products through the Customs. Another is unemployment insurance, which the Scullin Ministry purposes dealing with if it be given the enlarged constitutional powers it is seeking. Meanwhile many thousands of workers, both men and women, are idle, and business firms are contemplating further reductions in their staffs, while those lucky enough to be employed are clinging tenaciously, with the encouragement of their unions, to the high wages and short hours granted by indulgent tribunals in days of "boom" prosperity. A striking example of this obstinacy is afforded by the coalminers of northern New South Wales, who, after having been locked out for more than a year because of their refusal to accept a small reduction in wages to enable the mines to carry on, are still breathing defiance, encouraged by the moral and financial support of other trade unionists.

The Labour Ministry's constitutional proposals are so bold as to make those of the Fisher-Hughes régime, nearly 20 years ago, seem mild by comparison. It wants not merely to alter the Constitution, but to alter the method of alteration contained in that national charter, so that in future Parliament can mould the Constitution to its own liking without having to appeal to the people by referendum. This object it seeks to achieve by a simple addition to section 128, which prescribes that all proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must, after having been passed by Parliament, receive the sanction of the electors at a referendum before becoming effective. The addition proposes that any amendment of the Constitution shall become law if it is passed by each House of the Federal Parliament one month after its initiation in either House, provided that it receives the assent of the Governor-General. In fine, the people are being asked to surrender to Parliament their power of altering the Constitution. As a second string to its bow, the Ministry has introduced an alternative proposal that the Federal Parliament be given power over all industrial relations, in place of its present power to legislate regarding "industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of one State." This in itself would enable a Ministry so minded to effect what may be termed unification by strangulation, in place of the present Federal system ; but the major proposal,

...cepted, would open the way to complete domination by the Federal Parliament, and would mean the virtual extinction of the States as political entities.

Supposing that the people were complacent enough to return a favourable answer at the necessary referendum, which it is proposed to hold in July, could the Federal Ministry even then achieve its purpose? There are some who entertain doubts. It seems to be accepted by constitutional authorities that the Commonwealth Parliament can devolve certain of its authority, in spite of the legal maxim, *Delegatus non potest delegare*; but can the Australian people, having been granted a certain power by the Imperial Parliament, delegate that power to the Australian Parliament? The question is very complex.

The Commonwealth Constitution is the main portion of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed at the end of last century for the purpose of establishing the Commonwealth, albeit its substance was drafted by Australian statesmen and jurists. The charter thus given to the Australian people was undoubtedly for the one object of setting up a federation of the Australian Colonies and providing governmental machinery of a federal nature. Because it was recognized that even the most carefully drawn document might require certain adjustment in the light of experience, provision was included in the Constitution for its amendment by specified methods, one of which was the reference of any amendment to the Australian people.

Clearly the intention was that the people should have this power inalienable and for all time. For one political generation to sell the birthright belonging to all generations would be a violation of the Imperial Parliament's will. Under the Colonial Laws Validity Act any dominion legislation which conflicts with Imperial legislation is void to the extent of its repugnancy. Would an attempt to alter the Constitution in a vital respect be interpreted as a challenge to the Imperial Parliament's paramount authority, and thus invite the veto of the Crown, as represented by the Governor-General, whose assent to a Bill amending the Constitution has to be obtained? There can be no doubt of the radical nature of the proposed alteration. Quick and Garran, the well-known commentators on the Commonwealth Constitution, remark, "The disability of a Federal legislature to alter the Federal Constitution is one of the organic features and a prominent characteristic of every Federal system."

The wheat-pool plan is a striking evidence of the extent to which hand-to-mouth experiments have supplanted sound economic principles in Australia. When the plan was submitted at the recent Premiers' Conference at Canberra it met ready acceptance from both Labour and non-Labour Premiers, the only dissentient to the principle of a compulsory pool being the Nationalist Premier of South Australia. The reason is not far to seek.

BID FOR RURAL SUPPORT

The fostering of secondary industries by the protectionist policy has aroused the jealousy of primary interests, which have been prejudicially affected to a certain extent by the higher prices that have to be paid for agricultural machinery and other farm needs, with the result that in comparatively recent years a Country Party has appeared which has to be reckoned with as a political factor. This party has little knowledge of or respect for traditional political principles, and its policy may be summarized as a determination to have its share of Government paternalism in a land where such paternalism is the order of the day.

A common antagonism to Labour, which has chosen deliberately to be a "lone hand" party, has drawn Nationalist and Country Party interests together in a loose union, and the price paid by the Nationalists has been to support proposals for rural amelioration which are often neither wise nor fair. Labour's obvious strategy is to outbid its rivals for country electors' support, and this is what it has done, with some success. Hence the present wheat-pool plan, which has been associated with an appeal to farmers to sow larger acreages of wheat, in the expectation that next season will be more favoured with rain than the last.

Mr. Scullin says rather vaguely that the Commonwealth Ministry will not finance the pool but will merely guarantee it. He promises that the full guaranteed price of 4s. a bushel will be paid immediately on delivery of the wheat at country stations. He remarks hopefully that any extra price that the grain brings will go to the growers as a further payment. The Minister for Markets (Mr. Parker Moloney) has made it clear, however, that he contemplates the possibility of the exported wheat bringing less than the parity of the guaranteed price, and that the deficiency will have to be made up by an artificial price for the much smaller portion of the crop consumed in Australia. The current difficulties of the Canadian pool and the Federal Farm Board in the United States are not considered. The world's price will have to be accepted, whatever it is, and it will in all probability afford little justification for a guaranteed price of 4s. at country stations.

TRADE UNION OBSTINACY

At the time of writing the London quotation for Australian wheat is about 4s. 10d. The f.o.b. equivalent of 4s. at country stations is admitted by the Commonwealth Ministry to be about 4s. 8d. To this have to be added sea transportation charges, which at present equal about 6½d. a bushel, thus making the London parity of the guaranteed price 5s. 2½d. Moreover, owing to the exchange situation and a shipping glut at present the cost of exporting wheat from Australia to London is exceptionally low. In normal times it is 1s. 1d. or 1s. 2d. a bushel. In face of these figures it is impossible for the Australian taxpayer, who will eventually bear any loss, to share the Prime Minister's complacency.

It is not surprising, in all the circumstances, that the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Latham) has expressed disappointment at the Ministry's proposals. There is nothing, he says, in which the Opposition can cooperate. In his view, if a crisis is to be averted, there will have to be reductions in the cost of production and in the cost of living. He suggested, very pertinently, that the Ministry should appeal to others in the community besides wheatgrowers to work harder. Payment by results in industry wherever practicable might remove the need for a reduction in wages or in the standard of living.

His appeal, however, falls on unheeding ears. The Australian trade unionist is as determinedly against piecework and other incentives to work harder as he is against a lowering of nominal wage standards. Adversity in time may teach the needed lesson. It is to be feared that all the efforts of enlightened statesmanship never will.

ETON COLLEGE

Eton boys return to school to-day and to-morrow after the Easter holidays. Forty-eight boys left last half and there are 50 new boys, making the total 1,110. Long Leave will be from July 11 to July 14, the Eton and Harrow match being played on July 11 and 12.

STATE GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

£250,000 A YEAR MORE FOR FIVE YEARS

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed Lord Cecil that he is prepared to ask Parliament to increase by £250,000 a year for five years the annual vote of £1,550,000 towards the cost of maintaining the universities and colleges. The announcement is made in correspondence between Mr. Snowden, Lord Cecil, and Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University and chairman of the Standing Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals) issued for publication by the Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. Snowden wrote to Lord Cecil on February 28:—

When on November 29 I received the deputation which you introduced, consisting of representatives of all the universities and colleges in receipt of Treasury grants, I was not in a position to do more than express in general terms my sympathy with the cause of university education, and promise to give very careful consideration to the case so temperately and persuasively presented. Since then I have been able to review the matter more at leisure, in the light of my other commitments and with the assistance of a report which my academic advisers, the University Grants Committee, had submitted to me on the completion of their recent series of visits to all the university institutions concerned. The survey made by Sir William M'Cormick and his colleagues went far to bear out many of the claims which the deputation advanced.

It is, I hope, hardly necessary for me to assure you how fully I realize the invaluable part which the universities play in our national life, and the great and increasing extent to which they are serving the social and industrial progress of the people. But I have to weigh their claims with all the other obligations to which I find the national resources so deeply pledged at the present time of financial stress.

The case put forward by the deputation included requests for increased annual grants, to meet expenditure on a large variety of objects, and for capital grants for buildings. It was admitted by one of the universities' spokesmen that the Government could only be asked to give capital grants for buildings in exceptional circumstances, and that in the main the universities must continue to look in this matter to other than Government sources. It will, therefore, I trust, be no serious disappointment to you to learn that, beset as I am with a host of other claims, I cannot undertake to provide special capital grants for building purposes. The fine record, however, of benefactions received by the universities during the last four or five years encourages the hope that, during the coming quinquennium, private generosity may again prove not unequal to the task of supplying such new buildings as are judged to be indispensable to the efficiency of the universities.

The request for an increase in the annual grants has a much greater weight of argument behind it, though I should like to make it clear that the Treasury cannot be regarded as the sole source to which the universities must look for increased income, and that no effort should be spared to secure further support from local public bodies, industries, and private individuals. The universities are, I know, jealous of their freedom in the control and management of their own affairs. It would be contrary to their interests, as well as unsafe for the Exchequer, if they could rely upon the State to relieve them of their responsibility for adjusting expenditure to income, or if they were encouraged in the belief that they could count upon a large increase of grants on the occasion of every quinquennial review that may be held in the future.

On the other hand, it is quite reasonable that the State should contribute in substantial measure to the cost of maintaining our universities and colleges as active centres of education and research, and few, if any, items of public expenditure can be of clearer national value. I see that the annual Vote for the quinquennium now about to close has stood at £1,550,000. To this already large figure I am prepared to ask Parliament to add £250,000 a year for the new quinquennium, in order that the recurrent grants to the various institutions may be still further increased as from the beginning of the academic year 1930-31. I trust that you will regard this considerable addition as an earnest of my desire to assist the work which is being done.

The University Grants Committee will in due course be asked to consider with their usual care the needs of the various university institutions, including Oxford and Cambridge, and to recommend in what way the additional sum to be placed at their disposal may be most advantageously apportioned.

"GREAT SATISFACTION"

Sir Charles Grant Robertson wrote to Mr. Snowden on March 12:—

Lord Cecil has just sent to me your letter to himself of February 28 communicating your decision on the subject of the deputation from the universities of Great Britain, which you were good enough to receive in November.

Will you now allow me, on behalf of the universities represented in the deputation, to thank you very sincerely for your action in this matter, which will give great satisfaction to all the institutions concerned? We were greatly encouraged by the sympathetic way in which you received us on the deputation and allowed us to state at length the case which we wished to submit to you. Both then and since in the universities we fully realize the difficulties as regards public finance with which you, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, are confronted, and we therefore can appreciate all the more, as a proof of your real interest in the cause of higher education, as represented by the universities and university colleges, that at a time so difficult as at present you have felt able to include this additional grant; and, as I ventured to explain at the deputation, we are more than content that the allocation of this additional grant should be placed unreservedly in the hands of the University Grants Committee, in which all the universities have complete confidence.

I note with great interest the observations which you make with regard to assistance from public funds, and though it would be affectation on my part to suggest that any university or university college is likely to be completely satisfied with whatever share of the additional grant it is likely to get, I can assure you that in all the universities we are fully sensible of the importance of encouraging in every way assistance from the local or other authorities of our respective areas, and also of stimulating so far as we can the generosity of individual benefactors; and in carrying this out we shall be encouraged by your recognition of "the invaluable part which the universities play in our national life, and the great and increasing extent to which they are serving the social and industrial progress of the people."

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

T.U.C. APPEAL FOR SUPPORT FOR UNIONS

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress states that in response to the appeal for financial support of the trade unions involved in the wool textile dispute, £250 has been received from the National Union of Railwaymen, £200 from the Amalgamated Engineering Union, £100 each from the Society of Woodworkers and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and several smaller sums.

The appeal, which the General Council headed with £500, asked for support of the unions engaged in the dispute because the terms of the Macmillan Award would reduce certain classes of workers far below average Trade Board wages. The employers, it is stated, proposed to insist on even greater reductions than in the award, and claimed a free hand with juvenile wages. The unions have offered a fair compromise and are willing to negotiate on it. The employers are unreasonable in their refusal of negotiations and all offers of mediation. They must not, the appeal submits, be allowed to succeed by such methods.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO LUXEMBURG

The Postmaster-General announces that from to-day the Anglo-Luxemburg telephone service, hitherto restricted in Luxemburg to calls to and from Luxemburg City, will be extended to all parts of the Grand Duchy. The charges for a three-minute call to any part of Luxemburg are:—

—	Day (8 a.m.—7 p.m.)	Night (7 p.m.—8 a.m.)
	s. d.	s. d.
From 1st British Zone	8 6	5 0
„ 2nd „ „	10 6	6 3
„ 3rd „ „	12 0	7 3

Subscription calls at half the day charges may be obtained between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. for minimum periods of a month.

COMMONS HOURS OF SITTING

—continued from page 16, col. 7

Leader of the House, it was impossible to arrange to begin earlier. As it was, there was often a great scurry in the preparation of replies to questions. A change to 11 a.m. would be impracticable, and a change to 2 p.m. would have negligible results. He would be nervous about any suggestion to enlarge the powers of the Government or of the Speaker in the control of debate. If there were to be a change it would have to be a change of system. There were a lot of things that everybody would like to obviate, including late sittings. With the increased interest of the democracy in national affairs there had also been an increase in legislation. It was probable that during the next 10 years any responsible Government would find it necessary to take these facts into consideration. In time it might be perfectly impossible for the Prime Minister to be also Leader of the House of Commons.

Asked as to the possibility of making greater use of Standing Committees Mr. BALDWIN replied that he had always felt it dangerous to send too much work to Committees upstairs. The system required the presence in the House of a large number of members who had a wide knowledge of procedure and the existence of a sufficient supply of experienced chairmen. In every party there were strong "party" men, and if such individuals were appointed to preside over the Committees there was a danger that some injustice might be done to individuals and to the efficiency of the work of Parliament.

WIDER INQUIRY NEEDED

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE declared that he had come to the conclusion that very little would be gained by a change in the hours of the sitting and rising of the House. He could not agree with a suggestion that no divisions should be taken after 11 o'clock. It was essential that the House should have the opportunity of expressing a decision, and how could the Speaker gather the opinion of the House without a division? As to the suggestion that the Speaker should have the power to closure a debate, in effect that was how the closure worked now. No Minister moved the closure without having taken steps to ascertain the Speaker's views. He had only seen one or two instances where the Speaker had refused to accept the closure when moved by a Minister. It would be an invidious position if the Speaker had to take the responsibility. Now he could put it on the House, which was a protection for him.

The CHAIRMAN.—We are told that late sittings after 12.30 are declining. Is that the natural protest against late sittings or has there been an alteration in the business?

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—It is due to the alteration in procedure. When I first came here there was a closure, but it was not applied to anything like the extent that it is to-day. Then came the guillotine and the "kangaroo," and the allocation of a fixed number of days for Supply. All these processes have had the effect of getting rid of the necessity for all-night sittings—a very barbarous method of getting measures through by sheer physical exhaustion.

Mr. Lloyd George added that the amount of Parliamentary business had increased enormously in the last 60 or 70 years, and he thought the time had come for a thorough investigation of their procedure and their method of dealing with business. A good deal of it ought to be delegated, such as Scottish business and London business. London was the only great city in the world which had to have its roads and bridges considered by a great central Parliament governing an Empire. He did not think the present Committee procedure was satisfactory. They ought to have smaller Committees, which could give the same examination to legislation that a Cabinet Committee did.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS asked Mr. Lloyd George whether he thought it would shorten the work in the House of Commons if there were Service Committees as in America.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—Yes; I have always been in favour of that. The French do it, too.

He thought it would be possible to alter the arrangements for debates to effect a saving of time. Someone ought to be allowed to state a case very fully for and against a Bill on second reading, and afterwards it would be sufficient if members confined their speeches to making their own personal contribution to the debate and did not feel it necessary to go over the whole range of the Bill. The present system of divisions caused a tremendous waste of time. There was insufficient accommodation for all the members in the House, but he would not increase the size of the building. Business would be better done if there were fewer members. Although he was altogether in favour of early rising, morning sittings under existing conditions were practically an impossibility.

OBITUARY

MR. EUGENE LAFLEUR

Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., writes:—

I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of Lafleur. He and I had many a hard fight before the Privy Council in Canadian constitutional appeals, and, like all who came within range of his rapier, I greatly admired both the skill and the precision which he put into every thrust. He knew as well as any man I have ever met at the Bar how to combine strong argument with gentle manners, and I never finished a contest with him without liking him better and respecting him more. To my mind he was one of the shining examples which Canada has provided of a really good lawyer who is all the better because he did not allow law to be the whole of his life. I often enjoyed talking with him about books, or listening to his stories of the *habitants* on the banks of the St. Lawrence. He had a wide range of learning and of sympathy, and he was in all matters the *preux chevalier* of controversy, such as might well be found among the French-speaking citizens of Quebec.

DR. SIDNEY COUPLAND

Dr. Sidney Coupland died at his house, Wootton Ridge, Boar's Hill, Oxford, on Tuesday, at the age of 80.

Dr. Coupland, who was the son of the late Mr. W. N. Coupland, of Streatham, was educated at Hove House School, Brighton, and University College, London, and took his M.B., with honours, in 1873 and his M.D. in the following year. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1880. For 20 years he was a consulting physician to the Middlesex Hospital and a lecturer in its medical school, and then, in 1898, he was appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy. Dr. Coupland retired from his work under the Board of Control in 1921. He married, in 1880, Bessie, daughter of the late Thomas Potter, of Great Bedwin, Wilts. His son is Mr. Reginald Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford.

LADY HENRIETTA TURNOR

Lady Henrietta Turnor died at her residence, 8, Egerton-gardens, S.W., on Sunday, after a long illness. She was the sixth daughter of the ninth Earl of Galloway and Lady Harriet Blanche, daughter of the sixth Duke of Beaufort, and was born in 1850. She married the late Mr. Algernon Turnor, C.B., in 1880, and is survived by one son, Captain H. B. Turnor, who married Lady Enid Vane in 1922, and two daughters, Mrs. McNamara and Mrs. Barneby.

A correspondent writes:—

The death of Lady Henrietta Turnor removes a very charming personality from the ranks of the older generation, and one who will be much missed for her many kindly acts. No one who had the privilege of going to her hospitable house will ever forget her gracious smile and warm welcome. Famed in her youth for her good looks and upright carriage, nearly 50 years ago an old-world courtier was heard to remark that there were only two women in London who knew how to enter a room gracefully, and that of the two Lady Henrietta was the more dignified. Her later years were saddened by many sorrows, which she bore with all the courage of her race, though she never really recovered from the shock when her daughter was killed two years ago by a skidding motor-omnibus, and had been failing ever since. One of her sons, Mr. Christopher Turnor, 10th Hussars, was killed in the Great War.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, APRIL 30

A. H. Coxon (Oriel) has been elected to an honorary lectureship in the college.

CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 30

The Registrary has announced that titles of degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during April:—

Hollington, E., Newn., B.A., M.A.; Hughes, G. E., Newn., M.A.; Jackson, G. M., Girt., B.A., M.A.; McKay, I. S., Newn., B.A.; Naish, G. V., Newn., B.A., M.A.; Pease, K. M., Girt., M.A.; Rees, H. E., Newn., M.A.; Scott Moncrieff, R., Newn., Ph.D.; Wallas, M. G., Newn., B.A., M.A.

YORKSHIRE MINERS' WAGES

BIG DEFICIT CANCELLED BY OWNERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, APRIL 30

Coalowners of West and South Yorkshire have decided to cancel the remaining sum owing to them through their having to make up the miners' wages during a period of 30 months. The decision amounts to a remission of £9,407,647 and is of great importance to the miners, for it should in coming months benefit them to a considerable extent financially.

When the monthly ascertainment is over the minimum of 32 per cent. the wages, for the first time in nearly three years, will now proportionately increase. If the cancellation of the accumulated deficiency had not taken place the owners would have taken all future surpluses according to the agreement still in operation. To give an illustration of the way the miners will benefit, when the ascertainment turns out to be 40 per cent. (that is 8 per cent. above the minimum) the miners will receive an increase in wages of 4s. for a six-shifts week.

March and April showed increases above the minimum, but the owners had not then conceded the deficiency, so that the surpluses, which totalled £81,923 for the two months, went to them. Had the owners made their decision two months ago the miners would have benefited by an increase of about 11d. a week for March and 2s. 5d. a week for April.

Unfortunately, the miners will not benefit during the present month, as the ascertainment has dropped again, and will remain on the minimum. In fact, the owners will have to find £36,178 to make up the wages, as the ascertainment for May is only 29.21.

Since the turn came and the monthly ascertainment began to creep above the minimum there has been much heartburning among the miners and their officials over the continued retention of the surplus by the owners. The possibility of ever wiping off so large a sum as £9,000,000, and thus securing an increase in wages, seemed quite hopeless. It would be an ironic touch of fate, now the miners have an increase almost within their grasp, if the state of the industry should cause a prolonged drop to or below the agreed minimum of 32 per cent. For 30 months the minimum has operated, and the miners can scarcely believe that, with only two months of improved returns, there will be a sudden falling away.

Exporters state that it is only a matter of time before the new subsidy will cause a big increase in the tonnage sent abroad, so that the miners have every reason for hoping that there will soon be an increase in wages.

A YORKSHIRE DALE

PROTECTING BEAUTIES OF MALHAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SKIPTON, APRIL 30

With a view to preserving the natural beauties of Malham Dale, and in particular of Malham Cove and Gordale Scar, in Airedale, Mr. G. L. Pepler, of the Ministry of Health, landowners in the district, members of the Settle Rural District Council, and others interested met in conference at Settle Town Hall to-day. Mr. V. Bain represented the Society for the Preservation of Rural England, and a delegation also attended from the Town Planning Committee of Manchester.

The necessity for taking steps to preserve the amenities of this district was raised last year by reason of portable bungalows being placed near Malham Cove, and the Settle Rural District Council now sought the sanction of the Ministry of Health to adopt the Town Planning Act and join in formulating a scheme, with the cooperation of the landowners interested, to prevent further encroachment.

Places like Malham Cove and Gordale Scar were unique, said Mr. George Sowerby, chairman of the conference, and were things that man could not make, but which unfortunately he could mar. Whatever their political views might be this was a form of safeguarding in which they could all cooperate.

Mr. Pepler, describing the scope of the Town Planning Act, said Malham Cove was one of the beauty spots of England. The chief object of the Act was to ensure that land was put to its most productive use, with due regard to health, convenience, and amenity, and also to the interests of the landowning community. They must see that the right places were preserved for development, without sacrificing natural beauties.

Mr. J. W. Morkill, ex-High Sheriff of Yorkshire, urged that the whole of Malham Dale should be scheduled for the purposes of the Act, reserving a small portion for building. Mr. S. Hill, of Manchester, laid emphasis on the scheme for forming a natural park in the North-Western district and urged that Malham Dale should be included therein. This was supported by other Manchester delegates.

Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, owner of land in the vicinity of Malham Cove, described the agitation for the preservation of Malham Cove as a "storm in a teacup." The building which all the bother was about was insignificant in size, and he failed to see why the town was invoked to restrict the legitimate rights of landowners. Land in Malham Dale had depreciated 30 per cent. in the last few years, and every little restriction tended to further depreciation. Why should his tenant, he asked, welcome hordes of people picnicking all over the place and generally disturbing his cattle? No commensurate advantage would be derived from imposing restrictions under the Act, and it simply meant more officialism in the district.

Mr. Morkill pointed out that by an enclosure award a hundred years ago a portion of land fronting Malham Cove gave public right of access to the cove, and it was thus public property. Whatever land had been bought near the cove was subject to the public right of way.

After discussion it was decided, by nine votes to seven, to approve the general scheme submitted under the Town Planning Act in Malham parish, subject to restricted areas being arranged in conjunction with the Settle Rural Council. The defeated amendment, moved by Mr. Brayshaw was that advantage under the Act would not compensate for the inconvenience caused by restrictions. A subcommittee representing local landowners was appointed to confer with the local authority.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

STATEMENT BY T.U.C. COUNCIL

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has recently had under consideration the circumstances of the Meerut trial since the arrests made in India on March 20 last year. Representations have been made to the council that the action taken by the Indian Government has been directed against Indian trade union officials in their capacity as such officials.

In a statement issued yesterday the General Council point out that of those arrested the three Englishmen are avowed Communists, while of the Indians 10 are known as active Communists and six as doing Communist work mainly through the Workers' and Peasants' Party. "The General Council," the statement continues, "have been in constant touch with the India Office on this matter by correspondence and deputation and are assured that everything possible has been done to expedite the trial and to see that all reasonable requests of the prisoners are met."

It is pointed out that the question of the guilt or innocence of those charged with conspiracy to promote armed revolution is one necessarily in abeyance while the trial at Meerut is proceeding. The long-drawn-out proceedings, extending over many months, and the fact that the accused have been kept in custody for more than a year, and may have still to undergo some months of confinement, are matters which, according to Western notions, may not reflect credit upon judicial proceedings in India. But there is no evidence that the accused have in any way been singled out for persecution, or that they have had these serious charges brought against them because of their trade union activities.

W. H. PAGE NEWSPAPER FELLOWSHIPS

The British Committee of Newspaper Fellowships in Memory of Walter Hines Page invited to Great Britain three Senior Fellows—Mr. Robert Scripps (director of the United Press of America and proprietor of the Scripps Newspapers), Mr. Stuart Perry (vice-chairman of the Associated Press of America and editor-proprietor of the *Daily Telegram*, Adrian, Michigan), and Mr. Clark Howell (editor of the *Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia). They will be the guests of the committee from May 3 to May 22, and the object of their visit is to make personal contacts with leaders of British thought and opinion.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT OF A PICTURE BY REYNOLDS

Mr. WALTER SPENCER MORGAN BURNS, of North Mymms Park, near Hatfield, and of Grosvenor-street, W., lately director of the London City and Midland Bank Limited, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, and of Jurgens, Limited, and on the London board of the Bank of New South Wales, who died on December 24, aged 57, left unsettled property in England in his own disposition of the gross value of £179,564, with net personalty £42,871.

He left:—

His picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds entitled "The Piping Shepherd Boy" and certain other pictures to his daughter, Cynthia Mary.

PROFESSOR JOHN OLIVER ARNOLD, F.R.S., of Burnside Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere, Emeritus Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Sheffield, who died on March 27, aged 71, left £115.

Mrs. ISABELLA ALSTON MCCALL, of Comptons Lea, Horsham, who died on August 1, aged 69, widow of H. J. McCall, of Largs, Ayrshire, left estate of the gross value of £30,260, with net personalty £25,865. She left:—

£500 for such charitable purposes as she may direct by any writing under her hand, however informal, or, failing such writing, as the trustees may determine.

Mr. THOMAS GURNEY WHITE, of The Haven, Eltham, Kent, and of Croydon and Purley, general merchant, who died on March 27, aged 85, left £30,610, with net personalty £8,951.

He left:—

£100 to Purley Cottage Hospital; £100 to Croydon General Hospital; £200 if still in his service and £50 if not to his housekeeper, C. Maud Windsor; and £50 if still in his service and £25 if not to his servant, Mary Ann Sanders.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BATTERSBY, Mr. James, L.R.C.S., L.D.S., of Manchester-road, Fairfield, near Manchester (net personalty £13,909)	£17,990
BEGGS, Mr. James Edward, M.D., M.B., D.P.H., of St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton (net personalty £2,031)	2,092
BLOOD, Mr. Thomas Guy (69), of Wellington-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, governing director of T. G. Blood, Limited, art metal workers (net personalty £9,467)	12,393
CROSSLEY, Mr. Joseph, of Imperial-road, Edgerton, Huddersfield, retired woollen waste dealer (net personalty £13,309)	14,617
DAWSON, the Rev. Ambrose Pudsey, M.A., of The Devon, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, late rector of Harston, Leics (net personalty £6,225)	7,048
ESSEX, Captain Malcolm (60), late 7th Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment, of Highbury, Bournemouth (net personalty £3,889)	4,161
GADESDEN, Miss Emma Maria Theresa, of The Grange, Wimbledon (net personalty £27,905)	32,005
GLOSSOP, Mr. William (61), of Highfield, Hipperholme, near Halifax, road contractor, tar distiller, and quarry owner (net personalty £47,275)	55,267
GRANTHAM, Mr. Harold Pereira, of Huntington-road, Cambridge (net personalty £20,435) ..	28,361
HARRIS, Mr. Herbert Walter, of Norwood, Durham-road, Portobello, Edinburgh (personal estate)	13,096
HASTINGS, Mr. William Hairby (67), of The White Cottage, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells (net personalty £14,276)	16,396
HEALEY, Mr. Frederick George Rutherford, of the Royal Marine Hotel, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, retired bank manager (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	7,958
HEWSON, Mr. William, of Deane-road, Liverpool, pawnbroker (net personalty £9,857)	14,387
HODGSON, Mr. Herbert Alfred (74), of Holwood-road, Bromley, Kent (net personalty £10,060)	12,154
HOWES, Mr. Alfred Arthur (90), of Avondale, Grosvenor-road, Handsworth, formerly an ironmonger (net personalty £52,042)	54,371
LATHAM, the Rev. Rovnon Jones Washington, of The Rectory, Breamore, Hants, rector there since 1903 (net personalty £833)	1,122
LEWIS, Mr. Stephen Henry, of Ashleigh, St. Brannocks Park, Ilfracombe, Devon, formerly of Clonakilty, Co. Cork, domiciled in England (net personalty £13,818)	15,402
MATHEWS, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Clevelands, Wimbledon, S.W. (net personalty £47,613) ..	52,223
MOORE, the Rev. Charles Wilfrid Gwennap, M.A., D.S.O. (51), of The Vicarage, Bembridge, Isle of Wight (net personalty £3,529)	3,612
MORIARTY, Mrs. Jane Sarah, of Elmsleigh-park, Paignton, widow of Captain W. Moriarty, R.N. (net personalty £4,162)	4,244
PARKINSON, Mr. Robert (83), of Hereford-road, Harrogate (net personalty £16,637)	16,715
RIDBY, Mr. Robert Brearley, of Inman-street, Bury, Lancs, late manager and chief engineer of the Bury and District Joint Water Board (net personalty £5,019)	5,503
ROWE, Mr. George, J.P. (76), of Aelybryn, Morriston, Swansea, managing director of the Upper Forest and Worcester Steel and Tinplate Company, Limited, Swansea (net personalty £59,400)	65,786
SCHLEIERMACHER, Mr. George (82), proprietor of Messrs. Francis and Sons, printers, of Mile End-road, E. (net personalty £5,254) ..	7,792
SMITH, Mr. John Edward, F.S.A. (78), of St. Margaret's, High Fields, Ashtead, director of the Chelsea Permanent Building Society (net personalty £626)	700
WALSH, Mr. Robert, of University-road, Belfast, retired chartered accountant (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) ..	17,288
WILLIAMS, Mr. David Charles, of Brynfedwen, Treherbert, Glamorgan, physician and surgeon (net personalty £990)	2,293

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. W. A. E. WESTALL, assistant curate at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brighton, has been appointed by the Bishop of Chichester to the vicarage of St. Wilfrid's, Brighton, in succession to the Rev. B. H. PEMBERTON, nominated to the vicarage of All Souls', Clive Vale, Hastings.

The Rev. J. E. EASTWOOD, rector of Castleford, Yorks, has accepted the vicarage of St. Mary, Leigh, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. F. H. CAMPION as rector of Tillington, Sussex.

MISSIONARY FINANCE

The Bishop of Salisbury presided at a meeting of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly, held at Church House, Westminster. The council's budget for 1931, representing an estimated expenditure of £4,375 (as compared with £4,950 for 1930), was approved.

SIR LULHAM POUND reported that the Pensions Committee had conferred with representatives of the larger missionary societies respecting the position, under the Clergy Pensions Measures, of clergy going abroad after the "appointed day" before holding any office in England. He emphasized the importance of ensuring that all clergy going abroad after the "appointed day" should become compulsory contributors under the Measures in order that they might, on leaving the country, enter into an agreement with the Pensions Authority which would preserve their rights as contributors. The committee had been able, as a result of the conference, to make arrangements whereby this could be facilitated.

A memorandum on the moral issues raised by the political situation in East Africa was laid before the council, which resolved that the question should be raised if possible at the Summer Session of the Church Assembly.

NOTES

Bishop Palmer, formerly Bishop of Bombay, will speak on the proposals for Reunion in South India at the Ely Diocesan Conference at Ely on May 20.

The annual meeting of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, May 8, at 3 p.m. The speakers will be Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C. (in the chair), the Bishop of Mombasa, the Rev. C. C. Kerr, and Mr. A. B. Keith.

The tickets for reserved seats for the service at which Canon E. S. Woods will be consecrated Bishop of Croydon in Westminster Abbey at 10.30 to-day have all been issued, but there will be a number of seats available for non-ticket holders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the annual service of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Bishop of Caledonia preached. Representatives of the society from all parts of the world were present.

The Rev. L. Elliott Binns, D.D., has decided to resign the living of Gedney, Lincolnshire, on June 30. Dr. Elliott Binns, who was appointed to Gedney in 1928, was formerly vicar and rural dean of West Ham.

The annual service of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society will be held at St. John's Church, Smith-square, Westminster, at noon on May 9, when the Bishop in Fukien (Dr. J. Hind) will preach. The annual meeting will be held in the Church House, Westminster, at 2.30 on the same day. The Bishop of Salisbury will preside and General Kenyon and Bishop Molony will speak. Bishop Molony will preside at the evening meeting at 7.30 in Church House, Westminster.

Bishop Gore will preside at the anniversary meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa at Queen's Hall at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, June 3. A meeting will also be held at Kingsway Hall at 3 o'clock under the chairmanship of Dr. Archer-Houblon. It is hoped that the Bishops of Zanzibar, Masasi, and Northern Rhodesia and the Bishop-designate of Nyasaland will speak at both meetings.

Major-General Coxen, Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, AUSTRALIAN Military Forces, has been appointed to succeed General Chauvel as Chief of the General Staff.

THE WEATHER

FINE; WARM DURING THE DAY

Meteorological Office, April 30

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A ridge of relatively high pressure connects an anticyclone west of Norway with an anticyclone south-west of the British Isles. Weather will be fair generally and warm locally.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or moderate north-easterly wind; fine; rather warm by day, cool at night.

ENGLAND, E.—Moderate north-easterly wind; fine; rather cool near the coast, rather warm inland by day.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES.—Moderate easterly to northerly wind; fine; rather warm by day, cool at night.

ENGLAND, N.W., MIDLANDS, N., SCOTLAND, S.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Light variable wind; fine, after local morning mist; rather warm by day, cool at night.

ENGLAND, N.E., SCOTLAND, N.E.—Light variable wind; fine, after local morning mist; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W.—Light or moderate southerly to westerly wind; fair, but cloud probably increasing; moderate to rather high temperature.

SCOTLAND, MID, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Light or moderate southerly wind; fair; rather warm inland by day; perhaps local mist early.

IRELAND, N.E., N.W.—Light variable or southerly breeze; fair, cloud probably increasing; moderate or rather high temperature.

IRELAND, S.E., S.W.—Light variable or northerly breeze; fair, cloud probably increasing; moderate or rather high temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Fine for two or three days except in the North-West.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh or moderate north-easterly wind; fine; sea rather rough or moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Light or moderate wind from an easterly point; fine; local coastal mist at first; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-east winds, 15 m.p.h. at surface and 25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft., stronger on the Continent; fine; visibility improving to from 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.35 a.m.; sets, 8.20 p.m.
Moon rises, 6.39 a.m.; sets, 12.22 a.m. to-morrow.
First Quarter, May 5.
Lighting-up time, 9.20 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.13 a.m. and 4.39 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, APRIL 30, 7 P.M.

Pressure was high to the north-east and south-west of the British Isles and low to the north-west and south-east. Fresh to strong north-easterly winds persisted over South-Eastern districts, while elsewhere winds were variable and mainly light to moderate.

Weather generally was fair, apart from mist or fog in places in the early morning and some local drizzle at first in the North. Considerable sunshine occurred in nearly all districts: Cromer had 12.2 hours, Lowestoft 12.1 hours, Weymouth, Morecamb

Rest, Sea & Sunshine!

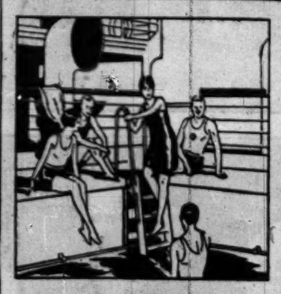
The world's most refreshing holiday—a P. & O. Cruise! Games, dancing, music, laughter—rest for those who want it. Perfect food and service. Book NOW.

MEDITERRANEAN
NORWAY, ICELAND
BALTIC, ETC.

Fares from 23 GNS.

For Booklets and Plans apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1 (Tel. Regent 6900), or P. & O., 130 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3 (Tel. Avenue 5514).

P&O Cruises



SUN-BATHING
Take your sunbath on the deck of an
ORIENT LINER
with the panoramas of the Mediterranean or Atlantic Islands unfolding before you
Get a programme of
ORIENT LINE CRUISES
and see what they can give you

Managers:
Anderson, Green & Co. Ltd. 5 Fenchurch Av. E.C.3
West End Offices: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1 & No. 1 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2

ASK YOUR DRAPER FOR

OSMAN LYNETTE
THE IDEAL FABRIC FOR SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
50% LONGER WEAR
THE PRICES ARE MODERATE

DEAF EARS
My doctor agrees "ARDENTE" is the BEST.
Doctors by reason of their profession must have their patients, interest at heart—their interest is in their work—and because they want their patients to benefit they recommend the NEW PHANTOM "ARDENTE" as the BEST—Doctors, themselves deaf, adopt the "ARDENTE" method because it is Nature's equivalent. You CAN hear —let "ARDENTE" prove it.
PERSONAL INTERVIEWS AND FREE HOME TESTS ARRANGED. Come in and ask to hear—in confidence with confidence.
HEADPHONE'S
ARDENTE
309, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1.
(Opp. D. H. Evans) Phone Mayfair 1380/1718

Ask for Apollinaris
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Go to STORY'S
Kensington, W.
Cretonnes from 2/6 to 17/9 per yard for Curtains & Loose Covers
Story & Co., Ltd.

Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 30

Mr. Cecil Dormer had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bangkok.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, presided at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was held at 16, Bedford-square.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, visited the Rose Day Depôts in aid of St. George's Hospital this afternoon.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, was present at the Festival Dinner of the Institute of Certificated Grocers which took place at the Trocadero Restaurant this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, APRIL 30

The Prince of Wales received this morning Sir Percy Loraine, Bt. (His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan); the Right Honourable the Lord Clinton (Lord Warden of the Stannaries), and Colonel R. E. K. Leatham (Officer Commanding, Welsh Guards).

145, PICCADILLY, APRIL 30

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Gordon Boys' Home, which was held at 105, Jermyn-street, S.W., this morning.

The Polish Ambassador will be at home on Saturday, May 3, from 5 till 6 to the members of the Polish colony on the occasion of the National Day.

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen have returned from their visit to Ireland.

The Lithuanian Minister has returned to London from Lithuania.

The Marquess of Titchfield returned to 16, Portman-square on Tuesday from Welbeck Abbey.

The Marchioness of Zetland arrived at 19, Arlington-street yesterday for a brief visit. She will leave to-morrow for Aske, Yorkshire. The Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland do not expect to return to London until the end of next week.

The Marchioness of Crewe expects to return to Crewe House to-morrow from Paris.

Mary Countess of Lovelace returned to Wentworth House, Chelsea, on Monday from Ockham Park.

Viscount and Viscountess Canterbury have returned to Bergh-Apton, Norfolk, from Botley, Hants.

Lady Emily Lutyens has returned to 13, Mansfield-street from Blagdon, Seaton Burn, Northumberland.

Lord Marshall has arrived at 23, Albemarle-street from Shabden Park, Chipstead. He will stay in London for a few days and will then return to the country.

The Hon. Caryl and Mrs. Baring have arrived at 16, Cadogan-square from Maryland, Frinton-on-Sea, on a visit to the Dowager Lady Ashburton.

Lady Malcolm has returned to 57, Onslow-square from the country. Sir Ian Malcolm expects to return on Sunday.

Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott have arrived at 44, Queen's-gate for the season.

Sir Alexander and Lady Prince are disposing of their residences, 7, Fitzjohn's-avenue, N.W., and Orchard House, Wargrave, Berks, and are now staying at Claridge's.

Sir Edmund and Lady Wyldbore-Smith expect to leave London on Sunday, May 4, for Brussels and Biarritz, and will be away until the end of May.

Sir Alexander and Lady Roger left yesterday in the Olympic for the United States and Canada, and will return early in June.

Mr. Dougal and Lady Evelyn Malcolm and Miss Farquhar have returned to No. 20, Sussex-square, W.2.

Admiral and Mrs. Da Costa are sailing in the Duchess of York for Canada to-morrow.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Bromley have taken 26, Cadogan-square, and will arrive there with Miss Victoria Bromley to-day. (Telephone, Sloane 6196.)

Colonel and Mrs. and Miss Bond have returned to 16, Ovington-square from abroad.

Lieutenant-Colonel and the Misses Kingsmill have arrived at 58, St. James's-court for the season.

Mrs. FitzGerald, the wife of Desmond FitzGerald, of Glin Castle, Ireland, gave birth to a daughter at 21, Hatch-street, Dublin, on April 29.

Mrs. Hugh Gurney and Miss Priscilla Gurney have arrived at 6, Albemarle-street, W.1, from Tangier.

Mrs. Richard Raphael will give a small dance for her daughters, Miss Marjorie and Miss Rosemary Raphael, on Wednesday, June 18.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, attended by Mrs. Alec Holden, visited the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists on Tuesday afternoon. She was conducted round the exhibition by the president, Mr. P. A. de László, M.V.O.; the vice-president, Mr. Alex Maclean; the honorary treasurer, Mr. Hely Smith; and the honorary secretary, Mr. Cyril Roberts.

The French Ambassador, M. de Fleuriau, attended the opening of the exhibition of Modern Jewelry designed by M. Raymond Templier at Messrs. Curtis Moffat, Limited, 4, Fitzroy-square.

Major T. Clarence E. Goff, D.L., J.P., will preside at the 152nd election of candidates for the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, which will be held in the Great Hall at the Cannon Street Hotel on the 30th instant. Twenty-five new beneficiaries will be elected.

A concert in aid of the Westminster District Nursing Association will be held in the Great Hall of Westminster School (by permission of the Head Master) this evening.

The 1900 Club will entertain Viscount Hailsham at dinner at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, May 7. Members desiring tickets for themselves and ladies should apply to the secretary, 1900 Club, 2, College-mews, Westminster, S.W.1. The price of the tickets is £1 1s. each.

Mr. Hugh Walpole will take the chair at the annual dinner of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday, May 8. Miss V. Sackville-West, Lady Maud Warrender, Mrs. Robert Henderson, and Sir Walford Davies will be among the speakers. Lord Berners, Mr. Arnold Bax, Sir Granville Bantock, Mr. Arthur Bliss, Sir Walford Davies, Mr. Eugene Goossens, Miss Dorothy Howell, Dame Ethel Smyth, and Mr. Roger Quilter have composed special fanfares, which will be played for the first time on this occasion by trumpets, trombones, tympani, and cymbals, under the direction of Captain Adkins, Director of Music at the Royal Military School of Music. The artists will be Miss Mabel Constanduros, Mr. Michael Hogan, Miss Clara Evelyn, Miss Mabel Adeane, Mr. Leonard Henry, and Miss Dorothy Gordon, who will sing a number of folk songs in costume.

A Diary of the Season will be found in page 21

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. S. SCHREIBER AND MISS DENT

The engagement is announced between John Shuldham Schreiber, eldest son of Captain C. S. and the Hon. Mrs. Schreiber, of Marlesford Hall, Woodbridge, and Maureen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hastings Dent, 20, Draycott-place, S.W.

MR. N. N. BLOMEFIELD AND MRS. GORDON NEILSON

An engagement is announced between Mr. Nigel Napier Blomefield, 4, Down-street, Piccadilly, only surviving son of the late Sir Thomas Wilmot Peregrine Blomefield, Bt., C.B., and Lady Blomefield, of Windmill House, Lichfield, Staffordshire, and Mrs. Gordon Neilson, 65, Egerton-gardens, S.W., widow of Colonel Gordon Neilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

MR. R. I. DE LA MARE AND MISS DONALDSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Richard Ingpen de la Mare and Miss Catherine Donaldson will take place on June 5 at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, at 2.30 p.m.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER D. GILMOUR, R.N., AND MISS BEAMISH

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander David Gilmour, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Despatch, son of Mr. David Gilmour, C.B.E., and Mrs. Gilmour, and Noreen Mary, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Talbot Beamish, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Beamish.

LIEUTENANT K. MCN. WALTER, R.N., AND MISS CAMPBELL

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Keith McNeil Walter, Royal Navy, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McN. Walter, of Ranchi, India, and Frances Henriette, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Campbell, of Elmhurst, Bickley, Kent.

CAPTAIN K. A. GARRETT AND MISS SIMNER

The marriage arranged between Captain K. A. Garrett, M.C., 1st Bn., 12th Frontier Force Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), only son of the late Mr. A. H. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett, of Woodville, Ealing, W.5, and Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Simner, of Knottsfield, Budleigh Salterton, will take place at Quetta in August.

MR. F. E. CLIFFORD AND MISS KINGSMILL

The marriage arranged between Mr. F. E. Clifford, Grenadier Guards, and Miss D. J. H. Kingsmill will take place at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Thursday, June 5, at 2.15 p.m.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT F. C. T. ROWE AND DR. C. I. PATTULLO

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place very quietly in June, between Flight Lieutenant Francis Charles Thorn Rowe, R.A.F., only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rowe, Mill End, Chagford, Devon, and Constance Isobel Pattullo, B.M., B.Ch.Oxf., 144, Harley-street, W., elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pattullo, Hurst Lea, Albury Heath, Surrey.

MR. F. G. O. PEARSON AND MISS M. E. OSBORNE

A marriage will take place on May 22, in Canada, between F. G. O. Pearson, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pearson, Thame, Oxon, and Marjorie Evelyn, daughter of the late Colonel W. G. Osborne and Mrs. Osborne, of Fredericton, Canada.

MR. A. D'A. WILLIS AND MISS K. MOORE

The marriage arranged between Arthur d'Anyers Willis and Katherine Moore will take place, very quietly, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Thursday, May 22, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. A. GOODDEN AND MISS J. JORDAAN

The engagement is announced between Abington Goodden, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Lourenço Marques, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham C. Goodden, of Upwey, Dorset, and Joan Jordaan, younger daughter of Mrs. J. G. Busschau, of Senekal, Orange Free State, South Africa.

MR. A. B. LEITCH AND MISS WILSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Archibald Bisset Leitch and Miss Nancie Stansfield Wilson will take place on Tuesday, May 6, at 2 o'clock, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

SERVICE DINNER

A.R.N.O.

The second annual dinner of A.R.N.O. (Association of Retired Naval Officers) was held last evening at the Criterion Restaurant. Vice-Admiral Caulfeild presided, and the members present were:—

Captain R. V. Alison, Surgeon Captain O. W. Andrews, Vice-Admiral J. G. Armstrong, Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Baker, Commander M. Barker, Paymaster Commander B. B. Bates, Captain A. G. H. Bond, Engineer Rear-Admiral H. Bone, Captain H. T. A. Bousquet, the Rev. W. A. Briggs, Captain F. E. Byrne, Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Cadogan, Paymaster Commander K. S. Carpmael, the Rev. A. Carter, Sir Lenthal Cheatle (Hon. Surgeon), Admiral Sir L. Clinton-Baker, Captain F. A. Clutterbuck, Captain C. B. S. Colbeck, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander W. S. L. Collins, Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Crooks, Lieutenant-Commander C. D. H. H. Dixon, Lieutenant-Commander C. Dominy, Vice-Admiral R. S. Drury-Lowe, Commander H. R. Eastwood, Commander T. K. Elmsley, Commander A. Evans, Surgeon Commander C. B. Fairbank, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Fairthorne, Captain F. B. Favell, Paymaster Commander S. Finnis, Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Galpin, Mr. C. L. Gimblett, Hon. Surgeon), Lieutenant-Commander R. Goldreich, Commander V. I. Griffith.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral J. F. Hall, Lieutenant-Commander H. Hamilton, Captain T. J. Hardinge, Mr. R. J. Hayward (Hon. Auditor), Engineer Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Hearn, Commander P. W. S. Henderson, Commander H. G. Hewitt, Mr. L. C. Holloway (Hon. Solicitor), Instructor-Captain J. L. Holt, Lieutenant-Commander A. E. M. Hook, Paymaster Rear-Admiral H. Horniman, Engineer-Captain A. J. Hughson, Commander B. Hunt-Grubbe, Captain and Sir A. R. H. Hutchison, Commander P. W. Kent, Commander C. L. Kerr, Commander W. O. H. Lambert, Commander H. J. Lancaster, Engineer Rear-Admiral H. Lashmore, Fleet Surgeon J. McDonnell, Lieutenant-Commander J. B. A. Marsden-Smedley, Engineer Captain P. D. Martell, Captain R. C. Mayfie, Paymaster-Captain F. J. K. Melsome, Engineer-Lieutenant H. Nokes, Rear-Admiral L. R. Oliphant, Lieutenant-Commander C. B. Oxley, Major-General Sir C. Paris, R.M., Paymaster Rear-Admiral R. Parker, Lieutenant-Commander W. R. Pegg, Commander F. C. Platt, Captain H. C. Pocock, Lieutenant-Commander G. H. S. Potter, Commander J. W. Ralston, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander S. Read, Commander R. C. T. Roe, Commander W. B. Rowbotham, Dr. A. C. Roxburgh (Hon. Physician), Engineer Rear-Admiral M. Rundle, Captain W. T. Saunders, Engineer Rear-Admiral C. C. Sheen, Engineer Rear-Admiral C. Stevens, Commander A. T. Stewart, Commander R. E. Stokes-Rees, Commander R. M. Tabuteau, Commander H. F. Waight, Engineer-Captain C. J. M. Wallace, Captain G. G. Walsh, Dr. G. E. Ward (Hon. Physician), Engineer-Commander C. L. Warren, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wilson, Commander A. M. Winser, Commander H. B. Worsley, and Commander H. W. Wyld.

REQUIEM MASS

LADY HENRIETTA TURNOR

A requiem Mass will be sung to-day for the late Lady Henrietta Turnor at The Oratory, Brompton-road, at 10 a.m. The interment will take place at Stoke Church, Lincolnshire, at 4 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. EVELYN HESELTINE

A memorial service for Mr. Evelyn Heseltine will be held at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, May 5.

Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted will return to 1, Carlton-gardens to-day from the Riviera.

Lord Craigmyle expects to return to 9, Bolton-gardens on Sunday from Craigmyle, Aberdeenshire, where he spent Easter.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville arrived yesterday at Pixton, Forest Row, from South Africa.

Sir Henri and Lady Deterding will return to England to-day from America.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, visited the Memorial Exhibition of the paintings of the late N. Himona at the Arlington Gallery yesterday.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

MARRIAGES

MR. A. HOLMAN AND THE HON. ANNE TYRRELL

The marriage took place in the Great Sacristy of the Treasure, Notre Dame, yesterday, of Mr. Adrian Holman, Secretary, H.M. Embassy, Paris, son of Mrs. R. H. Holman, of 8, Prince Edward-mansions, Palace-court, W.2, and the Hon. Anne Tyrrell, only child of Lord Tyrrell.

A special altar had been placed across the choir just beyond the crossing. It was flanked with white hydrangeas, lilies, and branches of double cherry, banked beneath a background of palms and box, that picked up shafts of multi-coloured sunshine that flamed through the stained-glass windows. While the grand organ played Bach's Toccata and Fugue, the bridal procession, heralded by two Suisse in cocked hats and carrying halberds, and followed by children in white as train-bearers, moved from the west door by the aisle and south transept to the treasury of the Cathedral. There the first part of the religious ceremony was performed in private, the officiating priest being Father MacDarly, of St. Joseph's Church, Avenue Hoche, the church of the English Catholics in Paris, the reason for this departure being that bride and bridegroom were of different faiths. During this part of the ceremony a choral from the English psalter was rendered.

The procession then formed and passed by the steps of the Ambulatory to the altar, where the Nuptial Mass was said by Mgr. Chaptal, the auxiliary Bishop to Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, the bride and bridegroom kneeling. To the accompaniment of the small organ the choir sang the Kyrie and Gloria of Runner, and a choral of Vivaldi (with orchestra). Clérambault's "O Mysterium" and a Bach choral followed. After the Mass, while César Franck's setting of Psalm 150 was being rendered with the accompaniment of the orchestra, the procession reformed and turned once more to the south transept where, opposite the statue of Our Lady of Paris, stands the monument to the dead of the Empire who fell in the War. At its foot the bride placed a sheaf of lilies, the stems bound round with white and silver ribbon.

The bride was given away by her father, and she wore a gown of fine white crêpe georgette embroidered in real silver thread in a pattern of roses. The straight fitting bodice had long, tight sleeves and a square neck. The fullness of the skirt formed a short train, and above this there was a full-length train. Her veil of white tulle was attached to her head by a fine line of orange-blossom set straight across her forehead. The bride was attended by seven children—Miss Anne Smyth Pigott, Master Hugh Smyth Pigott, Master William James Cavendish-Bentinck, Masters Jean and Ladislas Ciechanowski, and the two little daughters of Mr. Edge, American Ambassador in Paris. All the children were in white. Mr. Derrick Hoyer Millar was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the British Embassy, and among the guests were:—

General Lasson (representing President Doumergue), Mme. Poincaré, General Gouraud, Marshal Pétain, the Nuncio, Mgr. Maglione, M. Paul Roquère, Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior (representing M. Tardieu), M. de Fouquières, Director of the Protocol (representing M. Briand).

M. le Comte and Mme. la Comtesse de Molina, M. le Marquis and Mme. la Marquise de Torre, the Brazilian Ambassador, the German Ambassador, M. Rieth, the Polish Ambassador and Mme. Chlapowska and the Miles. Chlapowska, M. Skrzynski, the Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Fethi Bey, the Italian Ambassador and Mme. la Contesse Manzoni, M. Boscarelli, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Alvarez de Toledo and the Miles. Alvarez de Toledo, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Edge, the Minister of Costa Rica, the Danish Minister, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Dunant, the Swedish Minister and Mme. la Comtesse Ehrensvard, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Cornejo, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Morloff, the Rumanian Minister, the Albanian Minister and Mme. Vrioni, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Klimas, the Portuguese Minister and Mme. Da Gama Ochoa, the Lettish Minister and Mme. Schumans, Mme. Pani and Mlle. Pani, the Minister of Monaco, the Venezuelan Minister and Mme. Zumeta, the Colombian Minister and Mme. Vasquez Cobo and the Miles. Vasquez Cobo, the Persian Minister and Mme. Ala, the Greek Minister and Mme. Politis and Mlle. Politis, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Holma, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Alemparte, the Canadian Minister and Mme. Philippe Roy and the Miles. Philippe Roy, the Hungarian Minister, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Kao, the Siamese Minister, the Minister of the Irish Free State and the Countess O'Kelly of Gallach and Tlcooly, the Paraguayan Minister and Mme. Caballero de Bedoya, the Minister of Afghanistan.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Sir Percy and Lady Loraine, Mr. R. M. A. Hankey, Sir Arthur and Lady Willert, Mr. Frederick Hoyer Millar, Captain G. W. Halifax, R.N., Colonel and Mrs. H. W. Needham, Captain and Mrs. Geoffrey Neville, Wing-Commander R. J. Bone, Mr. and Mrs. Cahill and Miss Cahill, Mr. Arthur Yeames, Mr. W. E. D. Massey, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Captain and Mrs. George Bambridge, Sir Charles and Lady Mendl, Mr. Percy Wright, Mr. A. Gwyn, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baer, Mr. W. Teeling, Commander Dicken, Sir John and Lady Dashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Wiener, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Mr. James and Lady Margaret Drummond-Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adeane, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams, Miss K. Fraser, Major Ingpen, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood, M. and Mme. de la Baume, Captain and Mrs. Leslie, Sir Thomas and Lady Barclay, Major the Hon. Hugo and Lady Evelyn Baring, Lord and Lady Bateman, Verena Viscountess Churchill and Miss Churchill, Sir Elliot and Lady Colvin, Sir John and Lady Fischer Williams and Miss Fischer Williams, Mr. R. G. Fitzgerald, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Heaton-Ellis, Lady Austin-Lee.

Sir John and Lady Pilter and the Misses Pilter, Colonel A. and Lady Clare Smyth-Pigott, Jeanne Lady Meux, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques and Mme. Bainville, General and Mme. and Mlle. Baratier, M. Léon Barety, M. and Mme. Léon Bérard, M. and Mme. Victor Bérard, M. and Mme. Léon Blum, M. and Mme. Georges Bonnefous, M. and Mme. Auguste Champetier de Rives, M. Sébastien Charlety (Rector of the University of Paris) and Mme. Charlety, M. and Mme. Jean Chiappe, M. Jean Coponat, M. and Mme. R. Coulondre, M. and Mme. Maurice Deligne, Vice-Admiral and Mme. Dumesnil, Admiral and Vicomtesse de Paramond, and Mme. Desiré Ferry, Père Flyan (de l'Eglise de la Madeleine), M. James Hennessy, M. and Mme. Marcel Hérard, M. and Mme. André Labouisse, M. and Mme. Louis Loucheur, M. and Mme. Pierre Marrand, M. and Mme. Emile Moreau, M. and Mme. Raoul Péret, M. Georges Pernot, M. and Mme. Maurice Petsche, M. and Mme. Louis Rollin, M. Robert Serot, General Dubail, M. and Mme. Joseph Caillaux.

The honeymoon is being spent in Morocco, and the bride travelled in a beige georgette dress finely spotted with black, with a short coat to match.

COMMANDER V. A. C. CRUTCHLEY, R.N., AND MISS J. E. L. CORYTON

The marriage took place at St. Mellion yesterday of Commander Victor Alexander Charles Crutchley, V.C., D.S.C., R.N., Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Percy Crutchley, of Sunninghill Lodge, Ascot, and Miss Joan Elizabeth Loveday Coryton, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Coryton, of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall, and Mrs. William Coryton, of Fursedown, Plympton, Devon. The Rev. C. Holmes and the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings officiated.

The bride was given away by her eldest brother, Captain John Coryton, and she wore a gown of white georgette embroidered in graduated lines with diamanté. Her tulle veil was held in place by a headdress of orange-blossom and she carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies and wore a pearl necklace. Her train, of old Limerick lace, was carried by Miss Morwenna Bolitho and Miss Angela Coryton. They wore Kate Greenaway dresses of yellow chiffon with brown bonnets. The bride was also attended by two other little girls, Miss Millicent Howard and Miss Anne Coryton, who wore yellow chiffon frocks and brown straw hats. There were four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Constance Lopes, Miss Kathleen Peek, Miss Renira Bentinck, and Miss Katherine Keyes. With their dresses of brown and yellow flowered chiffon they wore brown straw hats and carried bouquets of yellow daffodils. Lieutenant-Commander Ronald Trevor was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Pentillie Castle (the residence of the bride's brother, Captain Coryton), and among the guests were:—

Mrs. William Coryton, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Crutchley, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Gunter, Squadron Leader and Mrs. W. A. Coryton, Mrs. Coryton, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Ronald Howard, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. W. A. A. Bolitho, Miss Crutchley, Blanche Lady Penrhyn, Miss Isolde Coryton, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. W. Parker, Captain and Mrs. Gerard Parker, Mrs. Mackworth Parker, Miss Parker, the Hon. Mrs. Gibbs, Lady Charles Pitt-Rivers, Lady Byron, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Orr-Ewing, Miss Helen Peard, Commander and Mrs. Spreckley, Lieutenant-Commander Hammet, Mr. Hayter Hames, Viscount and Viscountess Sidmouth, Admiral Sir Roger and Lady Keyes, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Phillimore, Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, the Hon. Alice Brand, Admiral Sir Rudolf and Lady Bentinck, Major-General Sir George Jeffreys and Viscountess Castlerosse, Commodore and Mrs. Lawrence, Sir Henry Lopes, the Hon. Mrs. Peek, Major-General Sir James and Lady Stewart, Captain the Hon. Lionel and Lady Mary St. Aubyn, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Farquhar, Colonel and Mrs. Lister, Mr. Martin Lister, Commander and Mrs. Shelley, Captain and Mrs. Quicke, Mrs. Evelyn Rushleigh, Captain and the Misses Tremayne, Miss Tremayne, Sir Theophilus and Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Alcock and Miss Alcock, Major and Mrs. Anstice, Mr. and Mrs. Woolcombe, Commander and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Commander the Hon. Erskine and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Craven Hoyle, Miss Gervoise Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Collier and the Misses Collier, and Mr. and Mrs. Symes.

The honeymoon will be spent in Wales, and with her travelling dress of yellow crêpe de Chine the bride wore a fawn hopsack coat and a straw and felt hat to match.

CAPTAIN BURGES AND MISS POER O'SHEE

The marriage took place in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday, of Captain Ynyr Alfred Burges, late Coldstream Guards, of Parkanaur, Castlecaulfield, Co. Tyrone, eldest son of the late Captain Ynyr Burges and Mrs. Burges, of Parkanaur, and Miss Christine Poer O'Shee, only daughter of Colonel George and Lady Edith Poer O'Shee, of 24, Elm Park-gardens, S.W. The Archbishop of Dublin officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, the Rev. R. B. Smyth, and the Rev. C. M. Horley.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval white satin gown with long sleeves, finished with a diamanté belt and bow. Her train of old heirloom Flemish point lace was lent by her aunt, the Countess of Kingston, and her tulle veil was held in place by a headdress of orange-blossom buds. She wore a pearl necklace (the gift of the bridegroom) and carried a bouquet of white roses and heather. Her train was carried by Master Ernold Sparrow and Master Almeric Wilson in the uniform of the Coldstream Guards of 1793. There were seven bridesmaids, Lady Brigid King-Tenison and Miss Mildred Poer O'Shee (cousins of the bride), Miss Burges (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Iris Wilson, Miss Evelyn Walston, Miss Alison Howard, and Miss Helen Gurowska. They wore dresses of pale green satin with long bell-shaped sleeves and long skirts reaching the ground, and their pale green tulle veils were held in place by headdresses of green and white crystals. They wore old paste shoe buckles and carried bouquets of blue irises. Captain Bevan, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 55, Prince's-gate, lent by Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Burges, Lady Edith Poer O'Shee, Lady Clodagh Anson, the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, Lady Maud Ryder, Mr. Patrick Poer O'Shee, Mr. and Mrs. Poer O'Shee, Mr. and Mrs. John Poer O'Shee, Miss Mildred Poer O'Shee, the Misses Gillett, Colonel and Mrs. Poer O'Shee, the Misses Poer O'Shee, Lady Geraldine St. Lawrence, Lady Forde, the Hon. Mrs. Malcolmson, Miss Malcolmson, the Hon. Mrs. Hornsby, Miss Hornsby, Lord and Lady Teignmouth, Mrs. Offley Shore, Lady Slacke, Lady Louisa Hamilton, Lady (Francis) Lloyd, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Anson, Lady Harcourt-Smith, Lady Walston, Miss Walston, the Misses Anson.

The Countess of Kingston, Lord and Lady Mostyn, Mrs. Bassett, the Hon. Mrs. Borrus Whiteside, the Hon. Mrs. Lort Phillips, Lady Blanc, the Hon. Mrs. Birch, the Hon. Lady Rankin, Major the Hon. Ivo and Mrs. Fiennes, Lady Gurney, Lady Anson, Lady Alice Nahon, Lady Betty de Trafford, the Misses de Trafford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John and Lady Eleanor Keane, the Misses Keane, Lady Susan Dawnay, Major Count Gurowski, Countess Gurowska, Lady (Hubert) Gough, Miss Gough, Captain Salisbury-Jones, the Misses Williams-Wynn, Mr. J. H. Frere, Mr. and Mrs. Chilcott, Miss Gilbanks, Mrs. Henry Anson, Major J. A. Anson, the Misses Anson, Mrs. McCoy, Miss Irene McCoy, Mrs. Arthur Martin, Miss A. Martin, Mrs. Benson Taylor, Miss Raylor, Major and Mrs. Fletcher, Colonel and Mrs. R. Orpen Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hartley, Mrs. R. Smyth, Miss M. Isaac, Mrs. Suther-land Gill, Mrs. Arthur Walter, Mr. W. Fortes, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Turner, Miss K. Browne-Clayton, Colonel and Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bevan, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Eliot Howard, Mrs. Ethelbert Lort-Phillips, General Baird, Mr. R. C. Alexander, Miss Blofield, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Le Bouvier, Mrs. Christopher Wilson, Mrs. Keane, Colonel and Mrs. Randal Mainwaring, Miss Averil Smith, Mrs. Slade Mitford, Colonel and Mrs. Audley Willis.

Captain Reynolds, Miss Mermagan, Mr. F. Wood, Miss Anstice, Miss Dugdale, Miss Essex, Mr. H. R. V. Cooke, Mrs. Geoffrey Sparrow, Mrs. Pitt Taylor, Mrs. Lea, Captain and Mrs. Francis Law, Mrs. Henry Norris, Miss H. Stepney, Colonel and Mrs. P. Villiers Stuart, Mrs. F. Butler, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. E. Richardson, Mrs. Wodehouse, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. K. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Major Evan Fyers, Miss Huntly, the Misses Trollott, Mrs. A. MacGregor, Mrs. Pennell, Mr. Christopher Herbert, Major Berly, Captain Earnshaw, Mrs. Shelford, Mr. Desmond Forde, Captain Seth-Smith, Major and Mrs. Ronald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Joan de Koop, the Rev. L. J. Tuckermann, and Mr. and Mrs. Claud Miller.

The honeymoon is being spent in Italy, and the bride travelled in a green satin dress with a coat and hat to match and a Russian sable tie.

MR. C. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE AND MISS GELSHENEN

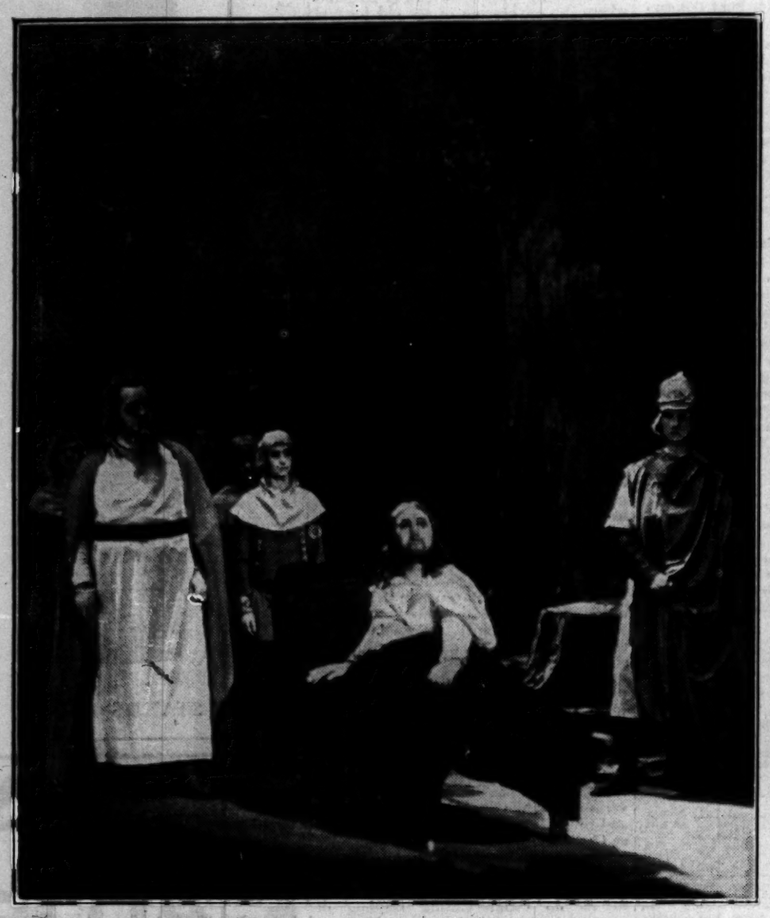
The marriage took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, yesterday, of Mr. Christopher Pleydell-Bouverie, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Stuart and Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie, of High Barn, Godalming, Surrey, and Miss Kathleen Gelshenen, only daughter of the late Mr. William Henry and Mrs. Carpenter Gelshenen, of New York, and 7, Cadogan-gardens, S.W. Archdeacon the Hon. Kenneth Gibbs officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Pennyman, and the Rev. Christopher Cheshire.

The bride was given away by the Hon. Walter Gibbs, and she wore a long gown of shell-pink satin, the bodice and long sleeves embroidered with pearls. Her lace train fell from the shoulders and was edged with tulle, and her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossom and tiny blue leaves. She carried a bouquet of pale mauve orchids, and was attended by six little girls—Miss Theresa Withers, Miss Jenifer Palmer, Miss Julian and Miss Anne Petherick, and Miss Angela and Miss Rosea Vickers. They wore frocks of palest shell-pink, the close-fitting bodices of satin and the long, full skirts of tulle, the elbow-length sleeves had long flowing ends of tulle. They had halo-wreaths of pearls in their hair, and carried bouquets of pink mollis tied with gold ribbon. Mr. Michael Pleydell-Bouverie was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 7, Cadogan-gardens. Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Carpenter Gelshenen, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Stuart and Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. David Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. Laurence Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. E. P. Bouverie, the Hon. Mrs. D. Pleydell-Bouverie, the Countess of Radnor, Maud Lady Mosley, Lady Birkmyre, the Hon. Norah Dawnay, Lady Kensington, Lady (David) Henderson, the Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Sir Alfred and Lady Reynolds, Lady (Robert) Johnson, Mrs. Murray Johnson, Lady Jarvis, Miss Jarvis, Lady Dance, Sir Charles Cook, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and Lady Willcox, Lawson, Lady Jeane Petherick, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Gibbs, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Boyle, Lady Myers, the Misses Myers, Lady Jekyll, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, Blanche Lady Gwynne-Evans, Lady Stewart-Taylour, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers, Lady Stewart-Clark, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Hartley.

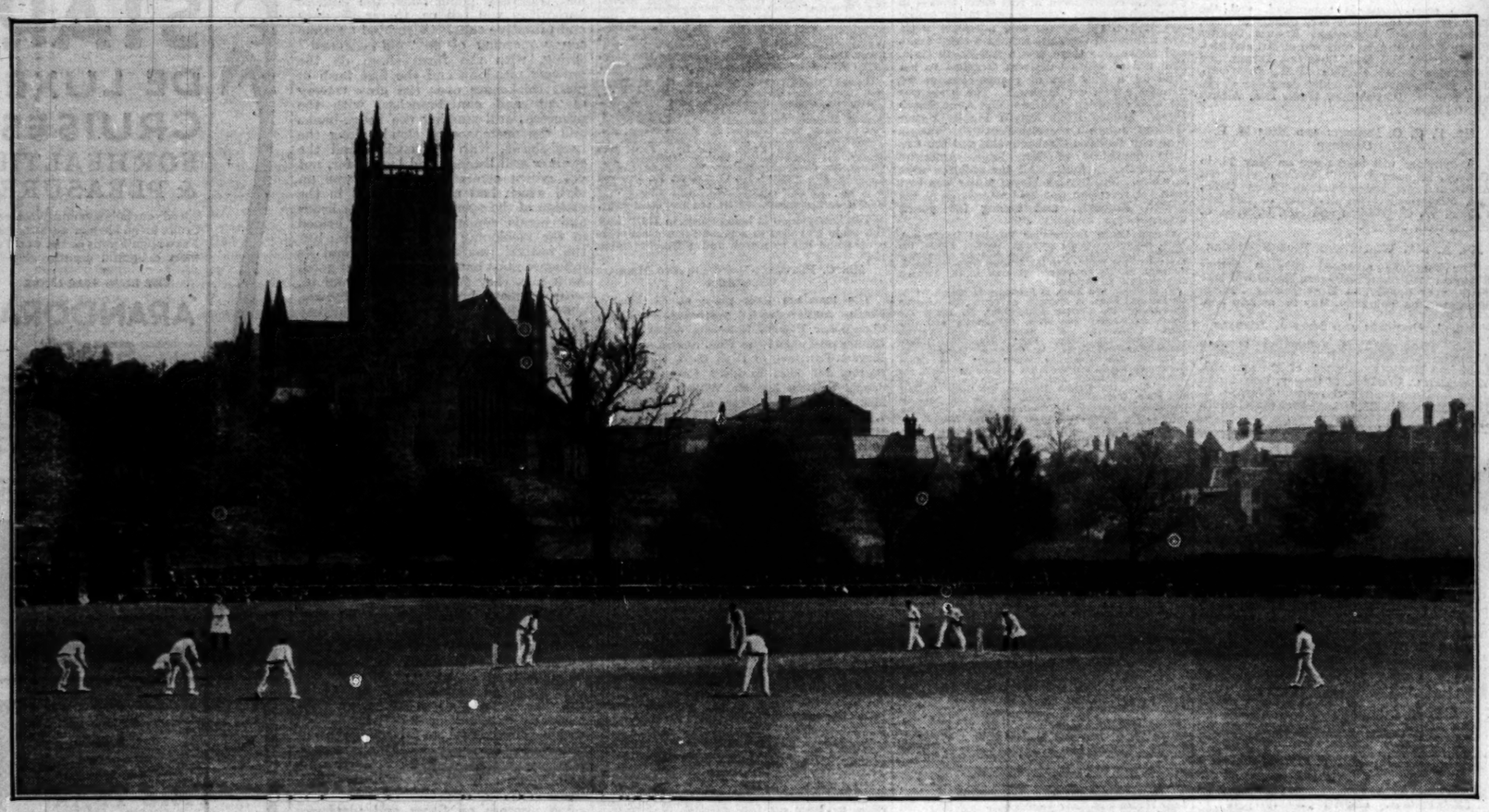
Mr

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.



SCENES FROM *PARSIFAL*.—Wagner's opera *Parsifal* was given before a crowded house at Covent Garden last night, and we reproduce two photographs taken during the performance. The first is of the scene in Act I., showing the wounded Amfortas (Herbert Janssen), Keeper of the Grail, on a litter, with Gurnemanz (Ivar Andresen) standing by him. The picture on the right was taken during the second scene of Act II., when Parsifal (Lauritz Melchior) is surrounded by the Flower Maidens in the magical flower garden.

THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR OPENS



AUSTRALIA'S GOOD START.—The Australian cricket team opened their tour at Worcester yesterday, when the county season also started. They dismissed Worcestershire for 131, and at the close of play had scored 199 for one wicket. We give a view of the game in progress, with Major M. F. S. Jewell and Wright, Worcestershire's opening pair, at the wicket.

WEDDING AT NOTRE DAME.—The wedding of the Hon. Anne Tyrrell, daughter of Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador in Paris, to Mr. Adrian Holman, Secretary of the Embassy, took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame yesterday. There were about 1,200 guests. The bride and bridegroom are seen leaving the Cathedral after the ceremony.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—The finish of the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom yesterday, with Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Lucky Tor (G. Richards up) winning from Mr. W. Barnett's Athford. The latter is between Captain J. D. Cohn's Vatout, which was third, and Lord Rosebery's Midlothian (nearest the rails), which was fourth.

Tired or Tireless

This diagram shows the ground plan of the ordinary shoe which forces the big toe out of position to squeeze, pinch and cramp the other toes. Note its unnatural distorting inner line.
This shows how the ground plan of the Cantilever Shoe allows ample toe room, giving thereby easy comfortable walking. Note its straight inner line.

Many people blame themselves for feeling tired. Say they've been overdoing it. That they never give themselves a chance. They would be more justified in blaming not themselves, but their shoes for never giving their feet a chance. For ordinary shoes do not conform to the ground plan of the normal, healthy foot. They disregard its straight inner line. They squeeze and bunch it into an unnatural shape and make all walking very tiring. Cantilever Shoes rescue your feet from all discomfort. They have a straight inner line which gives your toes plenty of room and enables you to walk freely, joyously and tirelessly. You will find miles of smiles in Cantilever Shoes.

Cantilever Shoes must be fitted by a personal call at a Cantilever Store.

Cantilever Shoes

made for women, children and men in a wide range of sizes.

A Reminder:— Write for 'Miles of Smiles,' our free illustrated booklet explaining Cantilever principle and for name of your nearest Cantilever Store.

CANTILEVER SHOE COMPANY, NORTHAMPTON.

CL.238

GO *WEST* to go FAR EAST!

Passengers sailing from Vancouver between May 1st and July 31st are entitled to a special rebate of 25% off return eastbound fare, provided they return within 100 days of departure.

"Via Canada by Canadian Pacific"—that's the quickest way to the Far East. More interesting too, *and* more comfortable . . avoiding all the tedium and heat of the Eastern routes. The Canadian Pacific team . . Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Continental, Trans-Pacific . . . speeding Westwards to the Far East gets you there in less time. Next time you're going East, whether for business or pleasure —go *West*, via Canadian Pacific. Write for Trans-Pacific Booklet No. 6.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Greatest Travel System

Frequent departures for JAPAN, CHINA, Honolulu, Manila, Korea and Manchuria. Write or call, 62-65, Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square), S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. 53 other offices in Great Britain and the Continent.

Out at last!

—and better than ever

We desire to apologise for the late appearance of our official guide—"Norway, Nature's Wonderland," and to inform the numerous enquirers that copies are now available.

The new guide is profusely illustrated and full of interesting information about Norway. It gives details of inexpensive tours and cruises, particulars of hotels and accommodation, and many other matters of interest to everybody contemplating a holiday in Norway.

Ask your Travel Agent for a copy or write to—

NORWEGIAN STATE RAILWAYS, Travel Bureau, Norway House, 22, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

All discerning bookmen read

The Times LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Thursdays 3d.

THE SEASON

DIARY OF CHIEF EVENTS

SOCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

We give below our customary diary of events arranged to take place during the coming season :—

To-day.—The Duke of Connaught's birthday.

Dance : Mrs. George Hay Whigham for her daughter, Miss Margaret Whigham ; Annual Ball in aid of the Italian Benevolent Society, Savoy Hotel ; the Sports Ball, May Fair Hotel.

Concert in aid of the Petit Farm Social Centre, 25, Park-lane (lent by Sir Philip Sassoon).

Dinners : The Ski Club of Great Britain, Grosvenor House ; Iron and Steel Institute, Connaught Rooms ; the Militia Club, Trocadero Restaurant ; the Whitefriars Club, Trocadero Restaurant ; Central Criminal Court Bar Mess, Connaught Rooms.

Luncheon : Netherland Chamber of Commerce to the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Savoy Hotel.

Racing : Sandown Park Meeting.

Golf : American v. British Ladies' Match, Sunningdale.

To-morrow.—Royal Academy, Private View.

British American Dance Club : Annual Theatrical Ball, Suffolk Galleries.

Dinners : Shropshire Society, Hotel Metropole ; International Historical Conference Dinner, Hyde Park Hotel ; Pembroke College Law Society, Trocadero Restaurant.

Luncheon : Hotels and Restaurants Association, Holborn Restaurant.

Service Dinners : 48th Division, Trocadero Restaurant ; R.E. Services, Trocadero Restaurant.

May 3.—Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, lays foundation-stone, Nelson Hospital, Wimbledon.

Royal Academy of Arts, Annual Dinner.

Marriages : Lieutenant M. Everard, R.N., and Miss J. Browning, All Souls', Langham-place, 2.30 ; Mr. G. I. B. Gowring and Miss McCormick, St. Thomas's, Melbury Abbas, Shaftesbury ; Mr. T. Duroure and Miss S. Smythe, St. Wilfrid's, Haywards Heath, 2.30.

At Home : The Polish Ambassador to members of the Polish Colony on the occasion of the National Day, 5-6.

London Manx Society : Centenary Celebrations.

May 5.—The Queen at *matinée* performance in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, New Theatre.

The Royal Academy opens.

Dance : Mrs. Grant Forbes for her daughters, Miss Griselda and Miss Angela Grant Forbes, 23, Belgrave-square.

Luncheon : Tavistock-square Clinic, Hotel Great Central.

Dinners : Society of Dorset Men in London, Holborn Restaurant ; the Geographical Club, Trocadero Restaurant.

National Cotton Week.

May 6.—Prince Arthur of Connaught at Royal Society of St. George Banquet, Hote Victoria.

"Geranium Day" in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Marriage : Mr. J. F. Gretton and Miss M. Loeffler, St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Dance : The Marchioness of Lansdowne for her daughter, Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice.

Reception : The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to meet members of the National Association of Probation Officers, Mansion House.

Dinners : Newspaper Society, Savoy Hotel ; Women's Advertising Club of London, Trocadero Restaurant.

Newmarket : First Spring Meeting.

May 7.—The Duke of York at Newspaper Press Fund dinner, Hotel Victoria.

Princess Helena Victoria and Lady Patricia Ramsay at May Day ball in aid of the Agnes Parr Nursery Home, Streatham, and the Home for Mothers and Babies, Hampstead, Hyde Park Hotel.

Festival dinner and dance for Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey, Savoy Hotel.

Dinners : 1900 Club, in honour of the Viscount Hailsham, Grosvenor House ; Artists' General and Benevolent Institution, Hotel Metropole ; Jonahs dinner, Trocadero Restaurant.

Marriages : the Rev. A. W. MacMichael and Miss E. H. R. Newboult, Lambeth Palace Chapel, 11 ; Mr. J. C. Day and Miss M. C. MacLeod, St. Columba's, Pont-street.

Dance : the Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren for her daughter, 38, South-street, W.

Newmarket : First Spring Meeting, 2,000 Guineas Stakes.

May 8.—Sir William Llewellyn unveils memorial tablet to Sir Frank Dicksee, crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, 5.30.

Dance : The Countess of Hardwicke for her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, and her niece, Miss Sheila Hudson.

Marriages : Mr. F. R. Gaskell and Miss Mann-Thomson, St. Peter's, Kineton ; Mr. D. R. Evans and Miss B. Reiss, Brompton Oratory, 2.15.

British Empire Film Institute : meeting, Mansion House.

Dinners : Lowtonian Society, Claridge's ; the Musicians' Benevolent Fund dinner and dance, Savoy Hotel ; Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, Connaught Rooms.

May 9.—Dances : Lady Howard de Walden for her daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis ; 4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment, Drill Hall, Caterham Valley.

Newmarket : First Spring Meeting, 1,000 Guineas Stakes.

Sir J. M. Barrie presides at Royal Literary Fund dinner, Hotel Victoria.

Service dinner : R. E. Transport, Trocadero Restaurant.

May 10.—Marriages : Mr. T. C. Goddard and Miss G. D. Farnfield, St. Mary's, Gillingham ; Mr. I. Thorpe and Miss A. Lucey, St. Mary's, Littleworth, Sussex ; Mr. W. H. Milroy and Miss A. A. Burns, Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, 12 ; Mr. E. Voelcker and Miss C. Henstock, St. Mary's, Hayes.

Service dinner : 12th London Regiment (Rangers) Old Comrades' Association, Battalion Headquarters, Chenies-street, W.C.

May 12.—The Duke of York opens Children's Playing Fields, presented by the King, Hampton Wick.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, at *matinée* performance organized by the Countess of Carlisle, in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, London Pavilion.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin receives the Freedom of St. Andrews, 11.30.

Bridge tournament in aid of the League of Mercy, 57A, Cadogan-square (lent by Lady Leeds).

Dances : Lady Jessel and Mrs. Harvey Kearsley for their daughters, Miss Vanda Sweetenham and Miss Ursula Kearsley ; ball and bridge tournament in aid of the Unionist Canvassing Corps, Grosvenor House.

Golf : British Ladies' Open Championship, Formby, begins.

May 13.—Dances : Lady Madden and Lady (Herbert) Cayzer for their daughters, Miss Joan Madden and Miss Pamela Cayzer, Mall House ; the Strolling Players, Savoy Hotel.

Party : Mrs. E. Gibson Smith, 12, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Marriage : Mr. G. M. Gates and Miss M. H. Dowse, All Souls', Langham-place, 12.

Dinners : Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society, Connaught Rooms ; Reunion of British Official Missions to United States, May Fair Hotel.

Peterborough Diocesan Conference.

May 14.—Their Majesties' First Court, Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales presides at annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen, Church House, Westminster, 3.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opens exhibition of English Medieval Art, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bridge tournament in aid of the new building, Imperial Headquarters for the Girl Guides' Association, Hyde Park Hotel.

Reception in honour of delegates to annual conference of the Women's National Liberal Federation, Portman Rooms.

Dances : Lady Helen Cassel for her daughter, Miss Hermione Cassel, Brook House, Park-lane ; third annual Queen Charlotte's Birthday Ball, May Fair Hotel.

Marriage : Dr. J. B. Bennett and Miss Lewis, St. John's, South-parade, Bath, 2.

Dinners : Institute of Chartered Accountants, Guildhall ; University of London, graduation dinner, Fishmongers' Hall ; Reedham Orphanage, festival dinner, Waldorf Hotel.

Racing : Chester Cup.

Service Dinner : 4th Battalion, The Royal West Kent Regiment (Queen's Own), Trocadero Restaurant.

Luncheon : Navy League, Trocadero Restaurant.

May 15.—Their Majesties' Second Court, Buckingham Palace.

Dances : Mrs. Lee Ewart (small dance) for her daughter, Miss Geraldine Ewart ; the *Journeys End* Ball in aid of the Ex-Service Officers' Supply Association (Bungalow Homes and Market Gardens, Watford), May Fair Hotel.

Marriage : Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Batten Pooll and Miss Shaw, St. John's, Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, 1.

Reception : The Lady Mayoress, Mansion House, 4-6.30.

Dinners : Royal Institute of British Architects, Guildhall ; National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, Connaught Rooms ; the Royal Aero Club, Savoy Hotel ; Aberdeen University Club of London, Trocadero Restaurant.

Entertainment in aid of the Conservative cause in St. Marylebone, Portman House, 22, Portman-square (by permission of Captain The Hon. Gerald Portman), 9.30.

Golf : Britain v. U.S.A., Walker Cup.

May 16.—Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, at concert in aid of Royal Free Hospital, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 2.30.

The Prime Minister opens Tilbury passenger landing stage.

Dances : Mrs. T. H. Barnard for her daughter, Miss Gwendolen Barnard ; Welsh Dragon ball, Grosvenor House.

Service dinner : Royal Transportation Units, R.E., Trocadero Restaurant.

Golf : Britain v. U.S.A., Walker Cup, second day.

May 17.—Marriage : Mr. E. J. Carter and Miss D. B. Howard, St. Mary's, Loughton, 2.30.

May 19.—The King and Queen attend command performance of *Hamlet*, Haymarket Theatre.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, opens Wedgwood Bicentenary celebrations, Stoke-on-Trent.

Dance : Mrs. Hulbert for her daughter, Miss Patricia Lambert, 19, Hyde Park-gate.

May 20.—The Prince of Wales presides at luncheon in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, Savoy Hotel.

General Assembly, Church of Scotland.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin at 1912 Club dinner, Cannon Street Hotel.

Dances : Lady Aird for her granddaughter, Miss Gundred Cunliffe ; the Hon. Mrs. Guy Feilden (small dance) for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Feilden, 20, New Cavendish-street ; annual ball in aid of the Friends of the Poor, Eresby House, Rutland-gate (lent by the Earl and Countess of Ancaster).

Marriage : Brigadier-General M. E. Willoughby and Miss M. E. Faulkner-Wilkinson, Christ Church, Lancaster-gate.

Dinner : Royal Statistical Society, Trocadero Restaurant.

May 21.—The Prince of Wales opens new Chemistry Laboratories, Cardiff.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught open the British Empire Fair, arranged by the British Legion and the British Empire Service League, Royal Albert Hall.

Chelsea Flower Show opens.

Marriage : Mr. G. L. Davidson and Miss Pennefather, Kilworth.

May 22.—The King and Queen attend Royal Command variety performance in aid of the Variety Artistes' Benevolent Fund, London Palladium.

Dances : Mrs. Alastair Sandeman, for her daughter, Miss Muriel Sandeman, 28, Princes-gardens ; Mrs. Archibald Rose, for her daughter, Miss Charlotte Fry, Claridge's.

"Eights Week" begins, Oxford.

May 23.—Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, at performance of *Tom Jones* by members of the Trinity College of Music operatic class, in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, Scala Theatre.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, lays foundation-stone, Girl Guides' Association Headquarters.

The Empire Eve ball in aid of the Dominion Students' Athletic Union and the National Union of Students, Grosvenor House.

Dance : Mrs. William Johnson for her daughter, Miss Lorraine Johnson, May Fair Hotel.

Empire Eve party : Lord and Lady Luke, for the Victoria League.

May 24.—Empire Day.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, attends inspection of the Buckinghamshire branch, and other branches, of the British Red Cross Society, Hatfield.

Prince George at Empire Day Parade, Guards Parade Ground, Hyde Park.

Marriage : Mr. E. O. Milne and Miss M. Browne-Webber, Brompton Oratory, 2.30.

Service dinner : H.M.S. Cyclops, Trocadero Restaurant.

May 26.—The Queen's birthday.

The Prince of Wales at Empire ball, arranged by the British Legion and the British Empire Service League in aid of the British Legion, Royal Albert Hall.

The Duke of Connaught presides at annual Empire Day dinner of Royal Empire Society, Connaught Rooms, 8.

Dances : Lady Pigott-Brown for her daughter, Miss Pigott-Brown ; the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson for her daughter, Miss Jane Ferguson, 92, Eaton-square.

Golf : Amateur Championship, St. Andrews.

May 27.—Their Majesties' Third Court, Buckingham Palace.

Matinée performance in aid of the Jubilee Fund of the Waifs and Strays Society, His Majesty's Theatre.

Dinners : The East End Hostels Association, Mansion House ; the Thirty Club, Claridge's.

Dance : Mrs. Robert Mathias for her daughter, Miss Betty Mathias, 31, Berkeley-square.

May 28.—Their Majesties' Fourth Court, Buckingham Palace.

Princess Helena Victoria opens and holds stall at annual summer sale, Royal School of Needlework, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, 2.30-6.30.

Dance : Lady Dawson of Penn for her daughter, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson.

Dinners : Railway Officers' and Servants' Association, Trocadero Restaurant ; Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Savoy Hotel.

Curragh Meeting : Irish 2,000 Guineas.

Bath and West and Southern Counties Agricultural Show opens, Torquay.

May 29.—Dances : Princess Ottoboni for her niece, Miss Elizabeth Hunphreys-Owen ; Roll Call ball in connexion with the "Buy British" campaign organized by the League of Empire Housewives, Savoy Hotel ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Du Pre (small dance) for his daughter, Miss Joy Du Pre, 4, Princes-gardens ; the Wedgwood ball, Park Lane Hotel.

The Royal Tournament opens, Olympia.

Dinner : The I.P. Club, Hyde Park Hotel.

May 30.—Dances : The Hon. Mrs. Richard Preston for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Preston ; the Marchioness of Downshire (small dance) for her nieces, Miss Joan and Miss Eve Foster, 43, Charles-street, Berkeley-square. Bombay dinner, Hotel Victoria ; Dinners : Glasgow University Club, Trocadero.

May 31.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught inspects the 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, and the London Rifle Brigade, Tower Hamlets Rifles, and Artists' Rifles, Hyde Park, 3.

Cricket : Test Trial Match begins, Lord's.

Music and Garden Party : Mrs. Hornby Lewis, Danesfield.

Dinners : Rationalist Press Association, Trocadero ; H.M.S. Warspite, Trocadero.

June 2.—Dances : The Countess of Grimard for her daughter, Lady Eileen Forbes ; annual Derby Ball in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, May Fair Hotel.

Service Dinners : Royal Horse Guards, Claridge's ; Royal Scots Greys, Claridge's.

Marriages : Mr. Schröder and Miss Darell, St. Margaret's, Westminster ; Mr. W. R. J. A. R. West and Miss Grosvenor, the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

June 3.—The King's Birthday : Trooping the Colour.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, presides at annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade Club, Trocadero Restaurant.

Dances : the Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid Abel Smith and Mrs. Alasdair MacGregor of Cardney for their daughters, Miss Sylvia Abel Smith and Miss Gelda MacGregor.

Service dinners : 16th Lancers, Claridge's ; 4th Hussars, Claridge's.

Marriages : Mr. H. D. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland and Miss Armytage, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge ; Mr. T. van Oss and Miss Bevan, Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, 2.15.

June 4.—"Fourth of June" at Eton.

The Derby.

Royal Counties Agricultural Show opens, Reading.

June 5.—Racing : Epsom Meeting, Coronation Cup.

Dances : Lady Margaret Nicholson for her daughter, Miss Joan Nicholson ; the Hon. Mrs. Home Drummond Moray and Mrs. Hugh Gurney for their daughters, Miss Anne and Miss Grace Drummond Moray and Miss Priscilla Gurney.

Service dinners : Highland Light Infantry, Claridge's ; 1st King's Dragoon Guards, Claridge's ; Irish Guards, Claridge's ; 5th Fusiliers, Café Royal.

June 6.—Racing : The Oaks.

Service dinner : Royal Artillery, Hyde Park Hotel.

Dinner : Delegates to the Fourth Imperial Press Conference to meet past Governors-General and other Administrators of the Dominions and Colonies, May Fair Hotel.

June 7.—Marriages : The Hon. E. G. Younger and Miss McClure, the Cathedral Church of St Mary, Edinburgh ; Mr. H. O. C. Borst and Miss K. Weaver-Adams, St. Laurence's, Upton, Slough.

Commemoration Week, Canterbury.

June 9.—Dance : 412th Battery (Suffolk Yeomanry) R.A.T.A., Benacre Hall, Suffolk (by permission of Sir Thomas and Lady Gooch).

Hampshire Pageant, Merdon Castle, Hursley.

June 10.—*Matinée* concert in aid of the National Children Adoption Association, Park Lane Hotel, 3.

Marriage : Mr. Hanning Philipps and Lady Marion Dalrymple, St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, 2.30.

June 11.—Central Asian Society : anniversary lecture by Lord Thomson on "Air Communications in Asia."

Dance : Mrs. St. George for her daughter, Miss Vivien St. George.

Marriage : Mr. H. Leveson-Gower and Miss K. Wilson, Manfield.

"May Week" begins, Cambridge.

June 12.—Dinner for the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital appeal, Mansion House (lent by the Lord Mayor).

Ball in aid of the Southern Irish Loyalists and Ex-Servicemen, Hyde Park Hotel.

Dances : The Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd (dinner dance) for her daughter, Miss Joan Chetwynd, 28, Cleveland-square ; Mrs. Brian Molloy for her daughter, Miss Molly Molloy ; Mrs. Hardy-King (small dance) for Miss Marguerite Barty-King.

Richmond Royal Horse Show.

Marriage : Captain the Hon. R. C. Bridgeman and Miss M. Lane Fox, All Saints', Bramham.

June 13.—Cricket : England v. Australia, Nottingham.

Service dinners : Royal Scots Fusiliers (reception in the afternoon), Claridge's ; 8th Hussars, Claridge's ; Army Dental Corps, Connaught Rooms.

June 14.—The Earl of Denbigh opens garden fête in aid of the St. Marylebone Hospitals League, grounds of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Regent's Park.

Service dinner : Aden Field Force, Trocadero Restaurant, 7.30 for 8.

Royal Tournament, Olympia, closes.

Polo : Rochampton Junior Championship final ; Ranelagh Open Cup final.

Marriage : Lieut.-Commander J. R. N. Taylor and Miss J. M. Anderson, Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, 2.30.

June 16.—Annual lawn tennis exhibition in aid of the North Islington Infant Welfare Centre, 41, West-hill, Highgate (by permission of Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield).

The Royal Caledonian ball, Grosvenor House.

Dances : Mrs. John Walter, for her son's coming-of-age, Claridge's ; Christ's College ball ; Calus College ball ; Clare College ball.

Marriage : Mr. R. Cotterell and Lady Lettice Lygon, St. Margaret's, Westminster, 2.

June 17.—Ascot : Ascot Stakes.

Aldershot Searchlight Tattoo.

Service Dinner : 14th West Yorkshire Regiment, Claridge's.

Dances : Peterhouse, St. John's, Magdalene, Sidney Sussex, Pembroke.

Marriage : Mr. T. W. E. Brogden and Miss J. M. Blackshaw, St. Mary's, Harlow.

June 18.—Ascot : Royal Hunt Cup.

Service Dinners : 3rd Carabiniers and Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards, Claridge's ; The Buffs, Claridge's.

Annual Ascot ball in aid of the King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, Wentworth Club, Virginia Water.

Dance : Mrs. Richard Raphael (small dance) for her daughters, Miss Marjorie and Miss Rosemary Raphael.

Dance : King's College, Cambridge.

Ridley Hall, Cambridge, Jubilee Celebrations begin.

Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association Summer Show, Diss.

June 19.—Ascot : Gold Cup.

International Horse Show opens, Olympia.

Dinner : The Justinian Society, Claridge's.

Dance : Baroness Quarles van Ufford for her daughter, Miss Morrison-Scott, 44, Belgrave-square.

June 20.—The Theatrical Garden Party, Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea.

Service Dinners : The Royal Sussex Regiment (35th/107th Regiments), Trocadero Restaurant ; The Seaforth Highlanders, Claridge's.

Ascot : Wokingham Stakes.

June 21.—Marriage : Mr. W. D. Hartley and Miss Frere, St. Mary's, Oatlands.

O.U.D.S. Summer play.

June 23.—The Prince of Wales's birthday.

Dances : The Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe ; Christ Church Commemoration ball ; Magdalen College Commemoration ball.

Service Dinners : Third Guards Club, Savoy Hotel ; King's Company Dining Club (Grenadier Guards), Claridge's.

Lawn Tennis : All-England tournament opens, Wimbledon.

Polo : Champion Cup, Hurlingham.

Mid-Summer Night's ball in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Wolsey Pageant begins, Ipswich.

June 24.—Prince Arthur of Connaught opens the patients' sale of work, Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, 2.30.

Service Dinner : 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, Trocadero Restaurant.

Dance : New College.

June 25.—The King and Queen attend State reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Alexandra Rose Day.

Encaenia.

Lady Carmichael opens the patients' sale of work, Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, 2.30.

Dances : Mrs. Christopher Hoare, 40, Great Cumberland-place ; St. John's College Commemoration ball.

Dinner : The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own), Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, 7.45.

Curragh Meeting : Irish Derby.

June 26.—The Duke of York visits Weymouth.

Viscount Brentford presides at festival dinner in aid of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, Grocers' Hall.

Royal Empire Society : Annual reception, Imperial Institute.

Dinner : Lowtonian Society, Claridge's.

June 27.—Cricket : England v. Australia, Lord's.

Dances : Lady Howard Stepney for her daughter, Miss Marged Howard Stepney.

Service Dinner : 8th Annual Dinner, the R.A.F. Dinner Club, Connaught Rooms, 8.

June 28.—Royal Air Force Display, Hendon.

International Horse Show closes, Olympia.

Polo : Champion Cup final, Hurlingham.

June 30.—Dances : Mrs. Alfred Pitman for her daughter, Miss Sybil Pitman ; Lady Keyes and Mrs. Dorrien Smith for Miss Diana and Miss Katherine Keyes and Miss Anne Dorrien Smith.

July 1.—Dominion Day, Canada.

Gala *matinée* performance in aid of the Children Department (Child Guidance) of the Tavistock-square Clinic, Prince of Wales Theatre.

Newmarket : First July Meeting.

Peterborough Agricultural Show.

July 2.—The Prince of Wales visits Tees-side.

Aldershot Command Horse and Hound Show.

Harrow School Speech Day.

Henley Royal Regatta opens.

Peterborough Hound Show.

July 3.—"Signs of the Times" pageant and ball in aid of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital Rebuilding Fund, New Horticultural Hall.

Reception : the Chairman of the London County Council and Mrs. R. I. Tasker, The County Hall.

Amateur Athletic Association Championships begin, Stamford Bridge.

July 5.—Lawn Tennis : All-England Tournament finals, Wimbledon.

Marriage : Mr. G. Illingworth and Miss G. Rose, Effingham Church.

The King's Cup Air Race.

July 7.—Cricket : Oxford v. Cambridge, Lord's.

Marriage : Mr. H. O. C. Borst and Miss K. Weaver-Adams, St. Lawrence's, Upton, Slough.

Dance : Lady Luke for her daughter, the Hon. Enid Lawson Johnston.

July 8.—Richmond Dog Show.

Royal Agricultural Society of England Show opens, Manchester.

National Sweet Pea Society Show opens, Royal Horticultural Society Hall.

Dance : Mrs. W. Reiterson Arbuthnot (small dance) for her daughter, Miss Betty Arbuthnot.

July 9.—Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, attends "At Home" of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Grosvenor House.

Annual dinner of the Central Asian Society, Grosvenor House.

Polo : International Trial match and British Empire Garden Party, Roehampton.

Cricket : Oxford v. Cambridge, Lord's ; Gentlemen v. Players, Oval.

"Living Poster Ball" in aid of the Children's Country Holiday Fund and the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Grosvenor House.

July 10.—Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, opens first section of the new Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Hammersmith.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, at exhibition and sale of work by the Officers' Families Industries, The Holme, Regent's Park.

July 11.—Racing : Lingfield Park and Chepstow Meetings.

Cricket : Eton v. Harrow, Lord's ; England v. Australia, Leeds ; Gentlemen v. Players, Oval.

Eton and Harrow Ball, Hurlingham Club.

Annual Eton Dance, Grosvenor House.

July 12.—The Prince of Wales attends annual sports of the National Police Athletic Association, Wardown, Luton.

Cricket : Eton v. Harrow, Lord's ; England v. Australia, Leeds.

Dance : Mrs. E. J. Cottam (small dance) for her daughter, Miss Audrey Cottam, Piccard's Rough, Guildford.

July 15.—Newmarket : Second July Meeting.

July 18.—Sandown Park Meeting, Eclipse Stakes.

July 21.—Polo : Ladies' Nomination Challenge Cup, Roehampton.

Government reception to delegates to the World Poultry Congress, Lancaster House.

July 22.—Racing : Curragh Meeting.

July 23.—Racing : Curragh Meeting, Irish Oaks ; Liverpool Meeting, Mersey Stakes.

Woolwich Garrison Searchlight Tattoo begins.

July 25.—Racing : Liverpool Cup.

Cricket : England v. Australia, Manchester.

July 26.—Cricket : England v. Australia, Manchester.

Woolwich Garrison Searchlight Tattoo ends.

July 28.—Polo : Cowdray Park Tournament begins.

Cricket : England v. Australia, Manchester.

July 29.—Racing : Goodwood Meeting, Stewards' Cup.

July 30.—Racing : Goodwood Meeting, Goodwood Stakes.

July 31.—Racing : Goodwood Meeting, Goodwood Cup.

August 1.—Goodwood Meeting, Chesterfield Cup.

August 2.—Canterbury Week opens.

August 4.—The Duchess of York's birthday.

August 5.—Cowes Regatta opens.

Southern Command Tattoo, Tidworth.

August 12.—Grouse shooting begins.

August 16.—Cricket : England v. Australia begins, Oval.

October 31.—All-Hallows E'en ball in aid of the Townswomen's Guilds Appeal, Park Lane Hotel. Ice Carnival in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, Grosvenor House.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1830. Price 7d.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The exhibition of the Royal Academy, which is annually an object of considerable interest to a large portion of the public, will open on Monday next. A private view of the collection was yesterday furnished to a number of the nobility and other admirers of the arts. . . . . The present exhibition, though not equal to the last, which was perhaps the best ever known in this country, is at least equal to many that have preceded it. It is remarkable for being the last which will ever be graced by the work of Lawrence. . . . The exhibition is principally deficient in specimens of historical painting. Mr. Hilton has not a single picture in the exhibition. Mr. Etty, however, has four. . . . There are four pictures from the pencil of Mr. Wilkie, not one of which, however, is in the style with which he has rendered the public so familiar that they almost expect every painting he produces to belong to it. . . . Mr. Turner exhibits several pictures, all of which combine his striking excellencies and faults.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ¼.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World* :—

CONGREGATIONAL.—Mr. H. N. HORNE, of Hackney and New College, has accepted an invitation to Broadstone, Dorset ; Mr. J. M. MILNE, of Edinburgh College, to Walkerburn ; and Mr. T. H. JENKINS, of Carmarthen College, to Cwmaman, Aberdare.

BAPTIST.—The REV. A. SCOTTERN, of West Kilburn, has accepted an invitation to Waltham Abbey ; Mr. C. M. CRISPIN, of Spurgeon's College, to Bulwell, Nottingham ; and Mr. C. Z. CORJUS, formerly of Estonia, and lately of Manchester College, to Rawtenstall.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. BROOKE AND MISS D. DARLEY

The marriage took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday, of Lieutenant-Colonel John Acton Brooke, eldest son of Mr. J. K. Brooke, of Sibton Park, Yoxford, Suffolk, and Miss Daphne Darley, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Darley, of Aldby Park, York, and Spanton, Kirbymoorside. The Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton officiated.

The bride was given away by her brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Darley. In her dress of pastel-blue georgette was pinned a spray of orchids, and her straw hat was trimmed in shades of blue. She also wore a pearl and a diamond spray. Mr. Frederick Brooke was best man to his brother. Frances Lady Legard held a reception at 22, Cadogan-square, and among those present were :—

Mrs. Brooke, Mr. Kendall Brooke, Mr. Frank Brooke, Miss Gloria Darley, Miss Pamela Darley, Brigadier-General D'Arcy Legard, Mrs. Legard, Miss Legard, the Hon. Lady Chichester, Miss Mary Hamilton, the Hon. Lady Stuart-Wortley, Lady Alexander Kennedy, Miss Hermione Kennedy, the Hon. Dorothy Pickford, the Hon. Mary Pickford, Lord and Lady Hawke, Lord and Lady Rotherham, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Parker, the Hon. Mrs. Levy, Sir Edward and Lady Bowen, Colonel R. J. Walker, Captain and Mrs. Anstice, Miss Mabel Howe, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Arthur Eyres, Mrs. Reynard, Mrs. Cunard, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Tidswell, Mrs. Frank Wrigley, Major and Mrs. Victor Walker, Miss M. Burnaby-Atkins, Mrs. Burges, Major and Mrs. Ernest Holland, Mrs. A. Orde-Powlett, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Bleackley, Colonel and Mrs. Macpherson, Major and Mrs. Guy Palmer, Mrs. G. Bulting, Mrs. Gilligan, Mrs. Spragg, Mr. William Wyld, Miss Brookshank, Mrs. Brittain, Miss de la Court, the Misses Broadley, Captain and Mrs. Brocklehill, Mrs. Cayley, Mrs. Talbot Rice, Miss Pennant, Mrs. Wardle, Mr. and Mrs. Hansell, Major and Mrs. Tasker, Major and Mrs. Burnham, Miss Molly le Bas, Mr. C. F. Keightley, Mr. F. W. R. Kaye, Captain and Mrs. Guy Hamner, Mrs. Stewart Gay, Captain and Mrs. Shelton, Miss Gilligan, and Mr. R. Danbrick.

The honeymoon will be spent motoring in Scotland, and the bride travelled in a grey kasha tweed dress with a coat and hat to match, the coat being trimmed with a grey astrachan collar.

MR. L. PERRONET THOMPSON AND MISS MCCAUSLAND

The marriage took place at Drumachose Parish Church, Limavady, Co. Derry, yesterday of Mr. Lucius Perronet Thompson, eldest son of Sir John Perronet Thompson, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and of Lady Thompson, and Miss Helen Laura McCausland, elder daughter of Mr. M. M. McCausland and Mrs. McCausland, of Drenagh, Limavady. The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe officiated, assisted by the Dean of Derry and the Rev. A. E. Thompson.

The bride was given away by her father, and she wore a long, full gown of ivory satin, with a train of Limerick lace, mounted on net. The train was carried by Miss Lucinda Stevenson and Master Maxwell Lane, and the bride was also attended by another little girl, Miss Geraldine McCausland. The page wore long green satin trousers and a silk blouse, and the little girls were in long frocks of pale green chiffon. They had wreaths of apple-blossom and carried bouquets of the same flower. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Eila McCausland (sister of the bride), Miss Philippa Thompson (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Joanna Gibbs, Miss Rachel Bright, Miss Mary Symes, and Miss Margaret Cardale. With their long dresses of pale green chiffon they carried bouquets and wore wreaths of apple-blossom. They also wore jade and pearl necklaces. Mr. Gerald Perronet Thompson was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Drenagh, and among the guests were :—

The Rev. R. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. E. T. W. McCausland, the Misses L. and O. McCausland, Colonel R. J. L. Ogilby, Mrs. H. B. Ford, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Tyrrell, Miss Thompson, the Earl of Belmore, Colonel and Lady Florence Beresford-Ash, Major Beresford Ash, Viscount and Viscountess Craigavon, Sir Frederick and Lady Heygate, the Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Macnaghten, Sir Phillip and Lady Hanson, Viscount and Viscountess Charlemont, Colonel and Mrs. Lenox Conyngham and Miss Conyngham, Mr. William Lenox Conyngham, Commander and Mrs. Chichester-Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ingram.

The honeymoon is being spent in Provence, and the bride's going-away dress was of navy-blue pin spot, with a navy-blue coat and hat.

MR. J. T. FITZADAM-ORMISTON AND MISS GOLD

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday of Mr. John Thompson Fitzadam-Ormiston, only son of the late Mr. George A. Fitzadam-Ormiston, of Pockeredge Park, Corsham, Wilts, and Mrs. Fitzadam-Ormiston, of 59, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., and Miss Joyce Gold, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Gold, of 12, Hallam-street, W. The Rev. the Lord Byron officiated, assisted by the Rev. Lumley Green-Wilkinson.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of pearl-pink brocade, with a design of gold and silver, made with a long draped skirt. The bridesmaids—Miss Dawn Gold (sister of the bride), Miss Magdalen Fitzadam-Ormiston (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Joan Willis, Miss Rosemary Barnett, Miss Sheila Maclagan, Miss Diana Gilbey, Miss Elizabeth Gold, and Miss Beryl Hannen—wore pink lace dresses and carried bouquets of Sylvia roses. Mr. Brian McGowan was best man. A reception was held at 39, Hill-street, and among those present were :—

Mrs. FitzAdam-Ormiston, Mrs. Harcourt Gold, Mr. Gerald and the Hon. Mrs. Gold, Mr. Arao Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Gold, Miss Leila Gold, Mr. Quiller Gold and Miss Gold, Major Sir Archibald and Lady Gold, Mrs. Pat Gold, Miss Stella Gold, Major and Mrs. Guy Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gold, Lord and Lady Blyth, Miss Graeme, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. Claude Rome, Mrs. Willoughby Pemberton and Miss Willoughby Pemberton, Mr. J. B. Rocher, Mrs. Duttson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Marter, Mr. Lee Elliott, Mrs. Gerald Madden and Miss E. Madden, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. D. O'Grady, Mrs. Arthur Charrington, Mrs. S. Charrington, Mrs. Bramwell, Colonel and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. F. Bramwell, Miss Jill Cowan, Sir Gerald and Lady Chadwyck-Healey, Mrs. Lionel Fletcher, Mrs. Bruce Fletcher, Mrs. Frederick Yorke, Mrs. R. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Byers, Mrs. Wilberforce, Mr. G. E. Roe, Mr. Michael Portman, Mrs. Round, Mr. H. Watney, Mrs. Ernest Watney, Mr. and Mrs. Brocking, Bishop Shaw, Mrs

This statement is issued in accordance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, Manchester. It is issued for information only and is not an invitation to apply for Shares.

The Directors, collectively and individually, are responsible for the information contained herein.

Application will be made in due course to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, Manchester, for admission of Preference and Ordinary Shares to official quotations.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1908 to 1917 on 28th August, 1929.)

CAPITAL £350,000

divided into

AUTHORISED	ISSUED AND FULLY PAID
£150,000 in £1 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares	£150,000
£200,000 in £1 Ordinary Shares ..	£150,000
£350,000	£300,000

The Preference Shares confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum and the right in a winding up to the return of the capital paid up thereon, together with all arrears or accruals of the preferential dividend down to the date of such return, whether earned or declared or not in priority to all other Shares, but the holders of the Preference Shares have no further right to participate in profits or assets.

On a show of hands every member present in person has one vote; on a poll every member has one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

DIRECTORS.

COLIN GOLDSWORTHY HEYWOOD, Britannia Emery Mills, Hulme, Manchester. (Chairman)

GEORGE WILLIAM SLACK, Britannia Emery Mills, Hulme, Manchester.

HENRY GEE, 111, Moorfield-road, Pendleton, Manchester.

BANKERS.

DISTRICT BANK, LIMITED, King-street, Manchester.

BROKERS.

HENRY COOKE and SON, 1, St. Ann's Churchyard, Manchester.

SOLICITORS.

J. and E. WHITWORTH, 2, St. James's-square, Manchester.

AUDITORS.

BRODERICK, BOARDMAN and COY., Chartered Accountants, Duchy-chambers, Clarence-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

FRANK E. GREEN, Chartered Accountant, Britannia Emery Mills, Hulme, Manchester.

OBJECTS.

The Company was incorporated on the 28th August, 1929, to acquire from Mr. Colin G. Heywood, as from 1st July, 1929, the business of

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

of Britannia Emery Mills, Hulme, Manchester. This business was founded in the year 1830, and the Company acquires the assets, name, goodwill, and establishment of the firm.

The Company are makers of Emery, Emery Cloth, Powder, Corundum Cloth, Glass Paper, and all manner of artificial and natural abrasive cloth and papers.

The Company's business embraces the crushing, grinding, and preparation of all kinds of abrasive material, artificial and natural.

These products are supplied to a very wide range of users—customers—including almost every trade in the country—for example, grinding wheel manufacturers, machinery manufacturers of every class, machine tool makers, wood workers of all trades, glass makers, shoemakers, brick, and tile trades, &c., in addition to the cotton, woollen and artificial silk industries, and have a very wide household demand.

There is hardly a trade that is not, in some branch of its industry, a user of abrasive material. Match Manufacturers, Watch and Clock Makers, &c., are included among the customers of the Company.

The trade in this country is very old established and has developed into virtually few hands.

The firm of Thos. Goldsworthy and Sons, Limited, has acquired a strong position in the trade and the Company might reasonably be termed the leader of the industry in this country.

The Company has a large colonial and foreign trade with agents in all parts of the world.

Its business is not dependent upon any one industry and the demand for its products is singularly free from seasonal activity.

An adequate supply of raw material is available and this is not subject to any wide fluctuation in price.

PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

The following is a certificate of profits supplied by the Company's auditors:—

The Secretary,
Messrs. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY and SONS, Ltd.

Dear Sir,—We have audited the Books and Accounts of Thos. Goldsworthy and Sons for the five years ended 30th June, 1929, and, in accordance with your request, hereby certify that the Profits during that period, after charging Depreciation, but before deducting Income Tax, Directors' Salaries and Commission, &c., and including Net Rents of the Properties taken over by the Company, have been as follows:—

30th June, 1925	.. £33,580	17s. 6d.
,, ,, 1926	.. £37,357	8s. 2d.
,, ,, 1927	.. £29,710	13s. 1d.
,, ,, 1928	.. £35,837	7s. 10d.
,, ,, 1929	.. £31,566	5s. 3d.

We are, yours faithfully,

BRODERICK, BOARDMAN & Co.
(Signed).

The above statement of profits shows an average annual Profit for the last five years of £33,610

Assume, therefore, an average annual profit, after payment of Directors' Fees, of £30,000

Interest on £1 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares requires £11,250

Surplus available for Ordinary Shares on average annual Profits £18,750
or equal to a dividend of 12½ per cent.

In the opinion of the Directors the trade prospects are satisfactory and present earnings are well up to the average of recent years.

PURCHASE PRICE.

The consideration for the purchase of the business as a going concern was £300,000, which was satisfied as to part—£27,503—in Cash and as to the balance by the issue to Mr. C. G. Heywood of:—

127,997 £1 fully paid Ordinary Shares
and
144,500 £ fully paid 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares.

The balance of the Capital was issued to employees of the Company at 20s. per Share on formation. There was no Underwriting.

BORROWING POWERS.

The Directors are empowered to borrow up to the amount of the issued Share Capital of the Company without the sanction of the Company in General Meeting. No Loans exist.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS.

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of Shares or Stock of the Company of the nominal value of not less than £1,000.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION.

The remuneration of the Chairman shall be at the rate of £1,000 per annum and of each of the other Directors at the rate of £100 per annum.

The Company, in General Meeting, may, from time to time, vote the Directors additional remuneration.

PRELIMINARY AND FORMATION EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of the Company, including duties, legal charges, &c., are estimated at £6,500.

DIVIDENDS.

No dividend has been paid on either class of Share since the formation of the Company.

AGREEMENTS.

The following agreements have been entered into:—

Between THOS. GOLDSWORTHY and SONS, LIMITED, of the one part, and GEORGE WILLIAM SLACK of the other part, dated the 1st October, 1929;

Between COLIN GOLDSWORTHY HEYWOOD and THOS. GOLDSWORTHY and SONS, LIMITED, dated the 1st October, 1929.

The above-mentioned Agreements and a print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, Britannia Emery Mills, Hulme, Manchester, during the usual business hours, within seven days from the date hereof.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NEW ZEALAND LOAN

CHILEAN NITRATE PROJECT

We learn that a loan of £5,500,000 for the Government of New Zealand will be offered for subscription on Monday next. It will take the form of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, repayable in 1949, and will be offered at the price of 99 per cent. Interest will be payable on June 15 and December 15. A full six months' interest will be paid in December next. The last New Zealand loan was issued in September last year, when £5,000,000 of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, 1935-45, was issued at 98 per cent., £1,371,898 being for cash and the balance in exchange for Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Consolidated Stock, 1929. The present issue, however, represents new borrowing.

Proposed Nitrate Combine

In the last few years various concerted measures for grappling with its difficulties have been made by the Chilean nitrate industry, acting in cooperation with the Chilean Government, but the latest proposal is the most comprehensive that has yet been put forward. It is nothing less than a consolidation of all the Chilean nitrate producers, with the Government as a 50-per cent. participant. The scheme has already been considered by representatives of Messrs. Guggenheim and of the Government and has been discussed at informal meetings in Paris of firms identified with the industry; these discussions will be continued during the next few days. Briefly, the intention is to form a company with a capital of 3,000,000,000 pesos (£75,000,000) one half of whose shares will be issued to the Chilean Government and the other half divided among the various producers. In consideration of its interest in the company the Government is to exempt from nitrate duties all the companies that enter the combine, and, further, it will concede to the company all undeveloped nitrate grounds in Chile not at present in private ownership. During the first three years a distinction is to be made between the shares issued to the Government and those issued to the companies. While the Government will forgo dividends during that period, it will obtain an income, through borrowing, which will compensate it for the remission of the nitrate duties. The company will raise, probably in the United States, Debentures to an amount of £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 in each of the three initial years, the proceeds of which are to go to the national exchequer. These Debentures are to be redeemed within 15 to 20 years. In addition to the Debentures to be created for the purpose of meeting the claims of the Government in the first triennial period, it is proposed to refund the Debentures of the companies now outstanding into Debentures of the new company. Further consideration of so comprehensive a scheme will be necessary before it reaches the stage of finality, but it appears that the framework already formed is the result of much careful deliberation by those having the greatest stake in the industry.

Issue of Greek Treasury Bills

Hambros Bank, in conjunction with Erlangers, have placed in this market £1,500,000 of one-year Treasury Bills of the Greek Government at 5½ per cent. discount. The bills are provided with a special security in the shape of the deposit of bonds of the unissued portion of the Five per Cent. Greek Loan of 1914, which is regarded as the best of the Greek loans by virtue of the revenues assigned to it and of the fact that it ranks in front of the Refugee Loan. The bills were readily taken.

Italian Debt Redemption

The Italian Government deserves full marks for its financial policy. A Decree Law was passed yesterday by the Council of Ministers providing that the Cassa di Ammortamento (Caisse d'Amortisement) of the public debt shall receive 500,000,000 lire (£5,400,000) yearly in monthly instalments to purchase and destroy the Five per Cent. Consolidated Bonds, which were issued to convert the floating debt. The necessary funds will be derived from the tobacco monopoly, the price of the products of which has been increased by 25 per cent. Based on the receipts of last year this increase should yield about 500,000,000 lire (£8,650,000) a year. No Government, corporation, or individual can make better use of funds than to apply them to the reduction of debt. Debt can only safely be created by strict reference to the growth of permanent capacity to pay. Debt is a disease, and for that reason those Governments and corporations with the smallest debts enjoy the best financial health. If those countries which are now confronted with serious financial difficulties had realized the truth of this they would not be in their present plight. The financial history of the world is very largely a record of the creation and repudiation of debt. Since 1914 default has been made upon many thousands of millions of debt. Russia has openly repudiated debt, Germany repudiated vast masses of it by currency inflation, France got rid of four-fifths of her debt by the same process, and the same is true to a greater or lesser extent of all the Continental participants in the last war.

San Paulo Loan Dealings

The Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday decided to defer the granting of permission to deal in the new £8,000,000 San Paulo Government Seven per Cent. Coffee Realization Loan until Congress has passed the necessary laws creating the special tax of 3s. per bag on San Paulo coffee, and formally ratifying the loan contracts. The extraordinary session of Congress for the purpose of taking the necessary action has been convened for May 5, so that ratification should take place early next week. As soon as news of the ratification has been received dealings in the loan will automatically take place, no fresh application for permission to deal being required. The action of the Stock Exchange Committee does not imply that there is any doubt about the ratification. The committee has rightly acted on the sound principle that dealings should not begin in a loan until all the arrangements connected with it have actually been completed. It will be recalled that the prospectus stated that the proceeds of the loan would not be made available for the Government until the necessary laws were passed and the loan contracts ratified.

American Capital and British Industry

One of the most notable passages in the speech of Sir Felix Pole, the chairman, at yesterday's meeting of the Associated Electrical Industries was that in which he dealt with the company's relations with the General Electric Group of America. It has been widely supposed that this company is under American control. Sir Felix declared that while the International General Electric Company (which is owned by the General Electric Company) holds a considerable financial interest in the Associated company, it is nevertheless only a minority interest. No conditions whatever attach to this investment, and Sir Felix said he had been assured that the International Company had no desire to hold a majority of shares nor to change the British character of the company. Further, the voting rights of the International Company's shares have been placed in Sir Felix's hands by virtue of a power of attorney. Sir Felix said he welcomed this type of international investment, and this view is widely held in the City. As the present price of capital indicates, its supply is not large enough to meet the demand for it, and, as Sir Felix said, nothing but good can come from investment in this country of American capital provided that its object is to assist in the development of our industries, and that British trade and commerce are benefited and not injured by the transaction.

Dunlop's Altered Balance-Sheet

The full accounts of the Dunlop Rubber Company—the profit figures were dealt with in this column last Saturday—show considerable variation in form from those of previous years, owing to the new Companies Act, while the directors also state that changes have been made with the object of affording greater information to shareholders. Fixed assets stand at £4,074,393, the individual items including freehold land and buildings, £1,686,216; plant, machinery, &c., £1,114,909; and patents, trade marks, licences, and royalty agreements, £637,644. The next section of the assets, investments and advances, is the largest, amounting to £17,738,536. Its sub-divisions show that £9,895,935 of this is represented by advances and current accounts owing by subsidiary companies, shares in subsidiaries amounting to £6,707,507, and shares and debentures in associated companies to £931,379. The third and last section is the current assets, amounting to £4,624,670, of which stocks of goods and raw materials, &c., represent £2,579,606, sums due from sundry debtors £1,002,820, and cash and bank balances £922,613. Liabilities are set out so as to give a clear view of the current obligations. Dividends announced but not yet paid are included in this item, which amounts to £1,750,097, or £2,875,000 less than the floating assets. Moreover, the current liabilities include a taxation reserve of £477,000. In the course of their report the directors state that while their hopes for the American company have not yet been fully realized the results in 1929 showed considerable improvement.

I.C. Gas Dividend

The final dividend of the Imperial Continental Gas Association for the 15 months ended March 31 is 12½ per cent., making 17½ per cent. in all for the whole period. For the previous year the dividend was 15 per cent., and although the dividend now announced is for a longer period it indicates increased earnings, for the accounts shortly to be issued will cover only 12 months' working of the subsidiary companies. The change in the accounting period is the outcome of the conversion of the directly owned branches of the Imperial Continental Gas Association into subsidiary companies, for in their new form these branch establishments are not in a position to declare their dividends until after December 31. Last year the company issued £524,000 of new stock at £200 per £100 stock, but the dividend now announced is payable only on the £1,976,000 of old stock, the new stock not ranking for dividend until after March 31, 1930.

North British Insurance Results

A reduction of £240,842 is shown in the new single life premium business of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for last year, whereas the total net new life business transacted was lower by only £236,779 at £4,020,453. Fire premiums, including those of the Fine Art and General Company, were less by £106,979 at £4,841,983, but the percentage of profit at 9.79, although not quite equal to that of 1928, was one of the best so far recorded this year. Accident premiums, which would include motor business, were higher by £46,570 at £1,205,145 and the percentage of profit at 8·02, although also not equal to that of the previous year, may also again be regarded as satisfactory:—

—	1929	1928
LIFE DEPARTMENT—		
New business (net) ..	£4,020,453	4,257,232
Average amount of policy ..	455	492
Single premiums (net) ..	119,618	360,460
FIRE DEPARTMENT (including Fine Art and General Co.)—		
Premiums (net) ..	£4,841,983	4,948,962
Underwriting profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve ..	474,204	523,209
Percentage of profit ..	9.79%	10·57%
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT—		
Premiums (net) ..	£1,205,145	1,158,575
Underwriting profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve ..	96,612	111,581
Percentage of profit ..	8·02%	9·61%
MARINE DEPARTMENT—		
Premiums (net) ..	£334,580	406,429
Profit to profit and loss ..	35,000	25,000
Fund at end of year ..	820,575	862,351

Marine business is transacted through the Ocean Marine and the premiums at £334,580 were less by £71,849. For years the company has been very conservative in drawing profits from this account, in view of the special difficulties of marine underwriting. It has now transferred £35,000 to profit and loss, leaving the fund at £820,575, which is a high figure in relation to the very moderate size of the premium income.

Interest Receipts and the Dividends

Total premiums of the North British and Mercantile at £6,381,708 show a reduction of £132,258, and the net underwriting profit was £605,816:—

—	1929	1928
Total premiums (excluding life) ..	£ 6,381,708	£ 6,513,966
Net underwriting profit ..	605,816	659,590
British taxation ..	109,358	122,575
Total interest for year (excluding life) ..	548,153	520,429
Dividend on Preference stock (paid in the year) ..	56,096	56,318
Dividend per share for year on Ordinary shares ..	22s.	21s.
Cost for the year ..	£473,564	£463,347

Total interest earnings increased by £27,724 to £548,153, and exceed the cost of the dividend on the Preference stock and on the Ordinary shares, the rate on which is raised by 1s. a share, by £18,493.

Unilever Developments

Some impressive statements as to the size and scope of the combination now known as Unilever, formerly Margarine Union, were made at the meeting held yesterday. Lord Bessborough, the chairman, said that the number of companies associated with the Unilever organization exceeded 600, and their combined capital was more than £125,000,000, while the territory they operated was to a large extent common ground. Consideration of these facts, he thought, would convey some idea of the ample room that existed for effective cooperation and coordination, and Lord Bessborough showed that since the agreement with Levers was signed last September substantial progress in these directions had been made. After mentioning the growth in earning

(Continued in next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS FIRMER

RISE IN NITRATE SHARES

The Stock Markets yesterday were very quiet, with an irregular tendency. Gilt-edged securities experienced a further moderate recovery owing partly to the action of dealers in levelling up books before to-day's holiday. Home and South American Railway stocks remained heavy, the traffic returns providing no encouragement. In the Miscellaneous market Imperial Continental Gas advanced on the dividend statement, and a general rise took place in Chilean nitrate shares on the proposal to effect a combination of producers, with the Chilean Government as a participant to the extent of 50 per cent. Oil shares were steady, but the Mining markets remained without support.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan rose ¼ to 77, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion scrip recovered further to fully 1¼ premium. There were also fractional improvements in Four per Cent. Consols, Four per Cent. Funding, Local Loans, and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, as well as in the various issues of Treasury Bonds. India loans were steady to firm. One or two New Zealand stocks were marked down ¼ in view of the impending new loan. HOME RAILS remained out of favour, prices of Great Western, L.M.S., and North Eastern Preferred closing ¼ lower. Traffic returns reflected the loss of a working day due to last week including the Bank Holiday.

Brazilian bonds remained dull, several showing falls of ¼ or more, including the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. and the 1914 Funding Bonds, which were on offer at 80. Peruvian issues were also heavy, the Internal Loan falling a point or more to 59. Peruvian Corporation Preference declined to 52½, and the Ordinary to 10½. German and German Potash Seven per Cents. were dull. Turkish Unified showed a small rise at 13½. In the Chinese group the Imperial Railways bonds were better at 73½. Japanese issues were firm. Further falls of about 1 per cent. occurred in ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks. Buenos Ayres Great Southern being 94 and Buenos Ayres Western 76. All the traffics showed decreases, ranging up to £83,000 in the case of the Central Argentine, which has now an aggregate decrease of £1,828,000.

One or two OIL shares were slightly better, including Burmah and Anglo-Persian, which were quoted at 4 5-16, V.O.C., and Creole, but the market was very quiet.

There was no change of note in the RUBBER market, where the tone was heavy on the low price of the commodity, and TEA shares were dull, with demand poor.

I.C. GAS FIRMER

The INDUSTRIAL market was very subdued, and the general tone remained heavy. Nitrate shares were brighter, Lautaro Preferred shares, at 3 3-16, Tarapaca at 8s., and New Tamarugal at 18s. 6d., all being higher. British and South Pacific rose 1s. to 16s. 6d. The American group was firmer on the whole, Hydro-Electric and Brazilian Traction being higher. Columbia Graphophone, which rose to 7 1-16 after the New York opening, reacted to 6 11-16, but were quoted after hours at 6 13-16, when International Nickel were called $36. Gramophone were better at 5½. Unilever opened without much change on the share bonus and new issue announcement, being quoted at 3 11-32, but they were dull during the day, and closed at 3 9-32—a fall of 3-32. United Molasses showed a similar decline at 5 5-32. Imperial Continental Gas, which opened at 400, rose to 407; the company yesterday announced an increased dividend. Motor and brewery shares had an easier appearance. Insurance shares were steadier and showed very little change, but the BANK group was easy. Hongkong and Shanghai shares were a point lower at 115. Spillers rallied to 19s. One or two shipping shares declined, P. and O. Deferred and Cunard being lower. There was a demand for Tate and Lyle Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures, which rose to 101¼—equal to 4½ premium.

Dull conditions prevailed throughout the MINING market, one of the few exceptions being Sub Nigel, which rose 3-32 to 2 1-16 on a good quarterly report. The Rhodesian group showed a general fall, N'Changa being 3-16 lower at 2½. Chartered declined to 37s. 6d. and Bwana M'Kubwa to 17s. Copper fell £1 12s. 6d. per ton, and Rio Tinto weakened to 41½, at which the shares showed a fall of a point. Tharsis (4 9-16) lost ¼. Tin fell £3 8s. 9d. per ton, but movements in the share market were very small. Mount Isa were better at 1 3-16.

FORESTAL LAND RESULTS

REDUCTION IN PROFITS AND DIVIDEND

The directors of the Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways Company announce that, after setting aside £168,714 for depreciation and £51,717 in respect of the discount on issue and expenses of the Six per Cent. 10-year Notes issued during the year, the profit for 1929 amounts to £301,101. For 1928 the accounts of the company showed a profit, after providing £203,456 for depreciation and placing £50,000 to reserve, of £442,548.

The dividend of 6 per cent. on the Preference shares absorbs £111,951, and the board have decided to recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 9.6d. per share (or 4 per cent.), making with the interim dividend of 6d. per share (or 2½ per cent.) paid in January, 1930, a total distribution of 6½ per cent., less tax. This compares with 7½ per cent. for 1928. The carry-forward is reduced from £253,451 to £201,526.

Meeting, May 26.

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

SPANISH CURRENCY FIRMER

While there was a large turnover in the short loan market yesterday owing to the end-of-the-month payments, money remained fairly plentiful. Occasionally borrowers paid 2½ per cent. for fresh accommodation for the night, and even sought funds from the clearing banks at 2½ per cent., but the general charge for both fresh loans and renewals of advances from lenders other than the clearing banks was again 2 per cent. To-day the half-yearly interest is payable on both the Funding Loan and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, and the prospect of money remaining very easy caused the discount market to be again rather unstable. Further, there was a resumption of purchases of bills by the clearing banks, which took June maturities at 2 3/16 per cent. and July bills at 2½ per cent., and there was an inclination to give fresh consideration to the possibility of a fall in Bank rate, though there was no general expectation of a movement to-day. A little French buying of three months fine bank bills at 2½ per cent. was in evidence. Brokers were occasionally unable to obtain three months bank bills in competition at 2 13/32 per cent. There was no indication of recovery from the low level at which most of the leading foreign exchanges stand, and the New York rate was slightly lower at $4.86 3/16.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks deposit rate is 1½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2–2½	2¼-2½	2⅜	2 15/32–2 17/32	2½	2⅝–2 21/32

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 mths. %	3 mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
2⅜	2⅜–2 13/32	3½–4	3¾–4	4–4½

BELGIAN BANK RATE LOWERED

The National Bank of Belgium has reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent., and the rate of interest on advances from 5 to 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

—	April 23	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,282,112	+ 76
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,860,942	— 3,703
Other cash	16,048	— 99
Bills discounted	187,976	— 23,619
Securities discounted	243,000	—
Advances on collaterals ..	45,275	— 83
State notes debt balance and assets of the Banking office of the Min. of Finance	4,038,671	— 3,080
Other assets	229,895	+ 3,256
LIABILITIES		
Capital and capital reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation ..	6,120,852	— 180,735
Check account balances and other sums due at sight ..	1,026,687	+ 153,474
Other maturities; short term cash vouchers	168	—
Other liabilities	228,024	+ 9

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Foreign exchanges again moved narrowly as a rule. The New York rate declined 1/16c. to $4.86 3/16, and the Paris rate 4c. to 123.92½f. Following the announcement of the reduction in the Belgian Bank rate to 3 per cent. the Brussels rate moved slightly in favour of sterling, closing at 34.82½b. On the other hand, the Dutch exchange declined to 12.07½fl. Spanish pesetas met with a better inquiry, the Madrid rate being finally 39.14p., against 39.27p. on Tuesday. The Argentine peso was again weak, the Buenos Aires rate further declining ¼d. to 42 7/16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	April 30	April 29
New York	$ to £	4.86 5/32	4.86 31/32–4.87 1/32	4.86 31/32–4.87 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86 5/32	4.86 1/2–87	4.86 29/32–87 1/32
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.90–123.95	123.91–123.96
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82–34.83	34.81½–82½
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.75–92.80	92.75–92.80
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07½–25.08	25.07½–08¼
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374½–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193-193¼	193-193¼
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.05-39.30	39.15-39.35
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½–12.08	12.07½–08¼
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.36¾	20.36-20.36½
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.583/2	34.46-34.52	34.46-34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79-27.82	27.79-27.82
Prague ..	Kr. to £	1184.25	184-184¼	184-184¼
Warsaw ..	Zloty to£	43.78	43½-43⅞	43½-43⅞
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.25	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1,025‡	1,025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½-275	274½-275
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.82	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.859	665-675	665-675
Reval ..	£ Kr. to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08½-09¼	18.08½-09¼
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/32–97 19/32	97 15/32–97 19/32
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 15/32–1/32	1/32 15/32–1/32
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 15/32–1/32	1/32 15/32–1/32
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 15/32–1/32	1/32 15/32–1/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 8/16–1 8/4	1 9/16–1 9/4
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 15/32–2/0 31/32	2/0 15/32–2/0 31/32
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1/11-1/11½	1/11-1/11½
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/2 13/32–2/3	2/2 13/32–2/3
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.03⅞–09⅜	12.07⅜–09⅜
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0	2/0
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 55/64–5 57/64	5 55/64–5 57/64
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 13/16–43⅛	43¼-43 7/16
Valp'raiso	8 to £	40	39.93	39.93
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	45¼-45¾	45⅜-45⅞
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.168	12.80‡	12.80‡
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £1.695 in BAR GOLD, and of £196 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. For the week to April 30 there has been a net influx of £450,095, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
April 24—		April 24—	Nil
Sovs. released	200,000		
Foreign gold coin	40		
April 25—		April 25—	
Bar gold ..	8	Sovs. ..	7,000
		Bar gold ..	1,724
April 26—		April 26 ..	Nil
Sovs.	8,000		
April 28—		April 28—	
Sovs. released	250,000	Bar gold ..	1,720
April 29 ..	Nil	April 29 ..	Nil
April 30—		April 30 ..	Nil
Bar gold ..	1,695		
Foreign gold coin	196		
		Net influx ..	450,095
Total ..	£480,539	Total ..	£480,539

Net influx for 1930 to date, £16,493,074; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold) £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Although India was a small buyer of SILVER the cash price for bars declined 1/16d. to 19½d. per oz., the forward quotation remaining at 19 9/16d.

BOMBAY STERLING TENDERS

A *communiqué* issued in Bombay yesterday says:—Tenders amounting to £2,105,000 at 1s. 5 27/32d. were received and approximately 47½ per cent. was allotted. Lower tenders were rejected. One million sterling will be offered next Wednesday.—*Reuter.*

The total remittances from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council from April 1 to April 26 were £2,601,000, by means of purchases of sterling in India.

COMMODITY PRICES AND INDEX NUMBER

THE FALL IN COPPER AND TIN

Our index number of wholesale prices at the close of April was 118.9 (1913=100), being 1.6 per cent. lower than a month ago and 12.3 per cent. below April last year. The index numbers for food and industrial materials were respectively 1.5 and 1.6 per cent. below those of a month ago.

The feature during April was the heavy declines in prices of non-ferrous metals, especially copper and tin, and the index figure for the "other metals and minerals" group in which these prices appear shows a fall compared with March of 8.0 per cent. On the other hand, there was some recovery in grain prices. The cereals index being 3.4 per cent. higher, as will be seen in the following comparison of the group index figures for April with those of the preceding month and with April last year:—

GROUP	April 30 1929	Mar. 31 1930	April 30 1930	Inc. or dec. per cent. on March, 1930	April, 1929
Cereals ..	139·5	113·7	117·6	+ 3·4	— 15·7
Meat and fish ..	141·4	137·2	130·2	— 5·1	— 7·9
Other food ..	138·0	123·4	129·7	— 2·2	— 12·5
Total food ..	139·6	124·7	122·8	— 1·5	— 12·0
Iron and steel ..	122·0	121·3	121·1	— 0·2	— 0·7
Other metals and minerals	117·7	109·4	100·7	— 8·0	— 14·4
Cotton	157·3	131·7	130·2	— 0·5	— 16·7
Other textiles ..	148·5	103·6	104·6	+ 1·0	— 29·6
Other materials ..	130·3	129·3	129·7	+ 0·3	— 0·5
Total materials ..	133·2	118·5	116·6	— 1·6	— 12·5
Total all commodities ..	135·5	120·8	118·9	— 1·6	— 12·3

In the cereals group changes were irregular, the *Gazette* average price of English wheat being 6d. per cwt. higher, while No. 2 Northern Manitoba was 1s. per qr. lower and flour was 6d. cheaper. English barley was 1d. per cwt. lower, while English oats were 9d. per cwt. higher and La Plata maize advanced 2s. 3d. per qr. Beef, mutton, and bacon were responsible for the lower level of the meat and fish group. In other food sugar, tea, and butter were lower, while potatoes showed some recovery.

In iron and steel changes were slight, apart from a fall of 2s. per ton in hematite pig iron. In other metals and minerals electrolytic copper declined from £83 10s. to £63 and standard tin from £170 10s. to £153. The fall in lead was £1 5s. a ton and in spelter £1 10s. Cotton values showed little change, while in other textiles prices of wool and jute were firmer.

The course of the index number, with the percentage changes as compared with the preceding date, is shown in the following table:—

—	Food	Materials	Total Index Number	Inc. or Dec. per cent.
Dec., 1921 ..	168·1	158·8	162·1	—
Dec., 1922 ..	163·0	156·1	158·8	— 2·2
Dec., 1923 ..	169·1	169·1	169·1	+ 6·7
Dec., 1924 ..	178·1	180·1	179·3	+ 6·0
Dec., 1925 ..	160·1	148·6	152·8	— 14·8
Dec., 1926 ..	148·4	138·1	142·1	— 7·0
Dec., 1927 ..	147·7	138·5	141·9	— 0·1
Dec., 1928 ..	141·6	135·2	137·5	— 3·1
Jan., 1929 ..	140·1	135·1	136·9	— 0·4
Feb., „ ..	145·3	134·8	138·7	+ 1·3
March, „ ..	149·9	137·7	138·9	+ 0·1
April, „ ..	139·6	133·2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE

NEW YORK, April 30.—Although trading on the Stock Exchange was well below yesterday's volume, the market was active and showed a rather feverish undertone, but better support was noticeable in the general list, and some good rallies were reported. Sales were returned at 4,548,000 shares.

Firmness at the opening resulted from heavy buying on the part of powerful bull pools which was attributable to an attempt to stimulate a belief that the technical correction of the market has been completed. The buying centred chiefly in tobacco issues, public utility, and oil stocks, the two later groups being also helped by predictions that the earnings for the balance of the year will be favourable. Some irregularity developed later in the morning owing to renewed pressure against steel and copper issues, the latter being weakened by persistent reports that a further reduction in the metal prices were unavoidable. Weekly steel trade reviews were unfavourable.

The continued weakness of Steel Common, which at one time dropped to nearly 180, had an unsettling effect in the early afternoon and encouraged fresh bear attacks on the general list. Later the market developed an oversold appearance and sharp rebounds occurred under covering operations. Several specialities developed fresh strength, notably Case Threshing Machine, on reports that the country's farm equipment exports in the first quarter of the year were 37 per cent. in excess of the same period of 1929, while reports that business in various directions was showing signs of improvement encouraged a better feeling elsewhere. Studebaker was an easy exception, the stock being under pressure on the reduction in the quarterly dividend to $1 against $1.25 previously. Steel Common rallied sharply and finished only ¼ down at 184, after ranging between 184¼ and 180¾ on sales of 95,000 shares. The close was firm.

Exchange	Method of quoting	Parity	April 30	April 29
Montreal on—			$	$
London, sight	£1	4·86⅔	4·86⅞	4·86¼
New York on—				
London, sight	£1		4·86	4·86
Cables	£1	4·86⅔	4·86¼	4·86¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4·85¼	4·83⅛
90 days, sight	£1	—	4·84¾	4·83⅛
Sight	£1	—	4·85⅞	4·85⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3·91¾	3·92¼	3·92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5·24⅛	5·24⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.21	40.20
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.88
Copenhagen, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Prague, cheques	100cr.		2·96⅜	2·96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87½	23.87¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96½	13.96½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.39¼	19.39
Madrid, cables	100f.	19.30	19.30	19.30
Vienna, cables	100sg.	19.30	19.30	19.39
Budapest, cables	100fl.	14.07	12.39	12.39
Belgrade, cables	100pcs.	17.49	14.10¾	14.10¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	19.30	17.49¾	17.49¼
	100dr.	1.30	1·77⅛	1·77⅛
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.26	38.76
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.87	11.85

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices April 30	Closing Prices April 29
Atchison	223	221
Atl. Coast Line	158½	163
B. & O.	113⅝	115
Do., Pref.	89¼	89¼
Canadian Pacific	30	30
Chesapeake & Ohio	215	215
Chic. & N.W.	144	145
Do., Pref.	63¾	63⅝
Chic. R.I. & Pac.	90½	90½
Chic. Gt. West.	13¾	13¾
Do., Pref.	49	49
Chic. Mil. St. P.	21½	21
Do., Pref.	32	32
Chi. Rock Isl.	112¾	112¾
Del. & Hud.	173¼	173¼
Del., Lack.	128	126½
Erie	51	51
Do., 1st Pf.	63¾	63¾
G.N., Pref.	90½	90½
Ill. Cent.	130½	130¼
Interboro'	—	—
Rapid Tr.	34	33

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	144	138½
Allied Chem.	324	322
Am. Agric. Chem.	—	—
Am. Bk. Note	29¼	30
Am. Can	91¾	91
Am. Car & F.	145¾	145¾
Am. Loco.	70⅞	70⅝
Am. Smelting	—	—
Am. Steel	82¼	83½
Am. Sug. R.	63¾	63¾
Am. Tel.	251¾	248¾
Am. Tob.	247	240
Am. Wool'n	13⅝	13⅜
Anaconda	60¾	60⅜
Armour D.	7⅝	7⅝
As. Dry Gds.	44	44
At'lic Ref.	45	44
Baldwins	28¼	27¾
Barnsdall	30	30
Beth. Steel	99¼	99
Can. Pacific	53	54¼
Chile Copp.	50	50¼
Chrysler	35¼	36⅛
Col. Fuel	63½	64½
Colum. Gas	82¾	82
Col. Graph.	33¾	30
Cons. Gas	131⅞	130⅜
Cont. Can	67¼	66
Cont. Oil	28¾	28⅝
Corn Prod.	105	103½
Crucible	85	85½
Davison Ch.	36¼	36¼
Drug, Inc.	84⅛	84⅛
Du Pont	133½	131¼
Eastman K.	246¾	247¼
Elec. P. & L.	94½	94
Electric Storage	73⅜	73
Fox Films	55½	53⅜
Gen. Elec.	86¼	86⅛
Gen. Foods	60¾	59¾
Gen. Motors	46⅞	46⅝
Gillette	86¾	85½
Goodrich	40	43
Goodyear	47¾	47¾
Hou. Oil Tx.	108	105½
Hud. Mtrs.	45¾	46
Ind. Rayon	103¼	103¼
Int. Harv.	109	107¾
Int. Match.	86¾	84½

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am. Oil	16	18
Assoc. Gas	39¼	38¾
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25	25
Celanese	25	22⅜
Elec. Bond	114¾	111⅞
Gulf Oil	161¾	160⅜
Hydro Elec.	48	47¾
Int. Pet.	22¾	22¼
Mid. West Utilities	35⅛	35⅛
Nelson Ged.	25	24¼
Stand. Oil of Indiana	56¾	56⅝
Swift Int.	34	35
Vacuum Oil	96⅜	94¼

BONDS

Libty. 1st	100	100	Fhld. 6%	—	—
3½%	101·02	101·22	1945	96½	96½
Do. 4th	—	—	Fren. 7½%	—	—
Do. (4th)	101·22	101·22	1941	122¼	122¼
4¼%	—	—	Do. 7%	117⅝	117½
U.K. 5½%	1937	104⅞	104½	Ger. 7%	49	108⅜	108½
1937	—	—	Do. 6%	49	—	—
Do. 5%	1960-90	88½	88½	Hamb'g. 6%	—	—
Arg. 6%	1959	98½	98½	1945	95½	95½
Do. 5%	1945	90¼	90	Hungary 7%	44	102	102
A'tria. 7%	1943	103¾	103¾	Ital. 7%	98¼	98¼
Belg. 6%	1955	101½	101⅝	Jap. 6½%	104	104⅛
Do. 7%	1955	112¼	112	1954	50	103¾	103¼
Bordeaux 6%	1952	101⅛	101⅛	Norway 6%	—	—
Brazil 7½%	1958	103	103	P.L.M. 6%	101¼	101¼
Buig. 7·6?	1968	82	82	Do. 7%	105	105
Chile 7·42	1958	104¼	104½	Poland 7%	—	—
Do. 6·6?	1947	84¾	84½	1947	100⅛	100⅜
Czech. 8%	1951	110¼	110¼	Do. 8%	101	101
Denmark 5%	1950	95	94	Rio de Jan.	—	—
Do. 6%	1946	98	99	8%	1946	—	—
Dutch E.I.	1945	102¼	102¼	San P. 8%	1950	98¼	98¼
6%	62	102	102	Seine 7%	—	—
Do. 5½%	1942	107¼	107¼	Swed. 5½%	—	—
1954	101⅛	101⅛	1954	104½	104½
Est. Mtg.	—	—	Tokio City	—	—
7%	54	105½	105½	5½%	61	91	91

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	April 30	April 29
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	74	74
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	55½	56⅛
New York, Ontario and Western	15⅛	15
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	140	140
National Lead	145	146

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Sterling exchange kept steady at 4.86⅞ for cable transfers.

Silver declined ⅛c. to 43⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $11,700,000 has arrived from Brazil and $1,000,000 from Uruguay.

The stockholders' suit to prevent the accomplishment of the Fox Film reorganisation plan has been withdrawn. It is reported that the company contemplates an issue of $55,000,000 of one-year 6 per cent. notes with a longer term flotation later.

BONDS.—The market continued quiet but fairly steady. Sales reached $11,408,000.

A sub-branch of Lloyds Bank is now open at Church-street, Freshfield.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, April 30.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

5% Perpetual Rentes, 87.05 (previous closing, 87.80); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 105.35 (103.40); 4% Rentes, 1917, 101.40 (101.40); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.90 (100.05); 5% Rentes, 1920, 133.50 (133.90); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.35 (104.35); 6% Rentes, 1927, 104.80 (104.80); 5% Credit National, 1919, 616 (617.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 616 (617.50); Credit National, 1920, 550 (551); 6% Credit National, 1921, 567 (569); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 526 (526.50); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 552 (557); 6% Credit National, 1924, 557 (556); 4% Egyptian Unified, 393.50 (393.50); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 396 (402); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.50 (7.50); 4½% Russian, 1909, 3.60 (3.50); 4% Turkish Unified, 66.50 (66.50); Banque de France, 24.200 (24.875); Banque de Paris, 3.100 (3.105); Banque Parisienne, 2.095 (2.150); Comptoir National d'Es compte, 1.960 (1.965); Credit Foncier Egyptienne, 3.720 (3.710); Credit Lyonnais, 3.110 (3.165); Banque d'Athens, 216 (214); Banque d'Orient, 541 (548); Banque Ottomane, 1.182 (1.212); Suez Canal Shares, 18.100 (18.475); Chargeurs Reunis, 728 (730); Messageries Maritimes, 225 (223); Transatlantique, 984 (1.006); Raffinerie Say, 1.965 (1.995); Sucreries d'Egypte, 888 (886); Parisienne, 1.960 (1.965); Omnium Nitrates, 1.080 (1.115); Lautaro Nitrate, 432 (425); Ford of France, 293 (299); Rio Tinto, 5.100 (5.210); Tharsis, 560 (585); De Beers, 1.123 (1.129); De Beers Preferred, 1.548 (1.547); Jagerfontein Estate, 239 (238); Central Mining, 2.245 (2.230); Charter and, 251 (255); Rand, 63 (66); Geduld, 429 (429); General Mining, 89 (94); Consolidated Goldfields, 267 (267); Johannesburg Consolidated, 257 (256); Randfontein Estate, 37 (37); Rand Mines, 580 (578); Tanganyika, 315 (324); Transvaal Consolidated, 196 (201); Union Corporation, 448 (452); Mozambique, 76 (76); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 40 (41); Caoutchoucs, 211 (211); Eastern International, 149 (149); Gutta Percha, 186 (189); Kuala Lumpur, 250 (252); Malacca, 253 (262); Mexican Eagle, 167 (170); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 42.450 (42.590); Shell Transport, 605 (605); Platine, 1.950 (1.975); Oceana, 25.48⅛ (25.49); exchange on London, official average, 123.92½ (123.93); Cheques, closing market rate, 123.93 (123.95); Private discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛%). —*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, April 30.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 102 (102⅛ (previous, 102⅛); 5% Dutch, 1015 (101⅝); 2½% Dutch, 62¼ (62¼); 3% Dutch, 77¼ (77⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 51⅝ (51⅝); Peruvian, 11⅛ (11⅜); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 53 (52¾); New York Ontario, 14⅝ (14⅞); United States Steel, 184⅞ (184⅝); Union Pacific, 218 (220½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 410 (409¾); Anaconda, 124¼ (128); Dell Batavia Rubber, 96 (97¼); Dell Batavia Tobacco, 356 (358¾); Dell Mij. Sumatra Tobacco, 357 (357); Deli Mij. Rubber, 142¾ (144); Margarine Unie, 356 (359¾); Philips Lamps, 472 (471); Exchange on Berlin, 59.31½ (59.32½); London, 12.07⅞ (12.07½); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48¼); Paris, 9.74¾ (9.74¾).

BERLIN, April 30.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 101 (previous, 101.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 200 (201); Salzdetfurth, 396.50 (399); Rhein. Westfael. Elect., 161 (182).

Reuter's Agency announces :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 11.37 (previous, 11.60); Reichsbank, 294.25 (296.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 175.25 (176.25); Commerz and Privat Bank, 151.50 (151.75); Darmstadtsier and National Bank, 226.75 (228); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 151 (150.25); Dresdner Bank, 144 (144.25); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 138.50 (139); Harpener, 125 (126); Allgemeine Elekt., 170.25 (171.25); Farbenindustrie, 176.10 (177.75); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 109 (109); Hamburg Amerika, 108.75 (109.75); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 113.25 (113.75); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 96.10 (96.75); Polyphon, 285.25 (289.25); Siemens Halske, 241.50 (246.50); Schuckert, 185.25 (187.50). Exchanges on London, 20.36 (20.36½); Paris, 16.43½ (16.43); Amsterdam, 168.55 (168.50); New York, 4.18⅞ (4.18⅞); Short term (30.55 days), 4¼% (4⅜%); long term (55-90 days), 4¼% (4⅜%); call money, 5½%-7½% (5%-7½%).

FRANKFURT, April 30.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 151 (previous, 151); Darmstadter Bank, 127 (129); Frankfurter Hypothecken Bank, 140 (140); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 106 (108); Farbenindustrie, 176¾ (177½); Harpener Bergbau, 125 (126); Phönix Bergbau, 104½ (105); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk, 138 (139); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 170 (171¼); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätsaktien, 167½ (170); Philipp Holzmann, 110½ (110); Nordeutscher Lloyd, 109¾ (109¾); Hamburg-Amerika, 108½ (110¼); German Liquidation Loan, 58⅜ (58⅝); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 93¾; Silver 5% Loan, 10 (—).

VIENNA, April 30.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108.60 (previous 108); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 13.20 (12.95); Oest. Nationalbank, 306 (306 x.d.); Wiener Bankverein, 16.80 (16.50 x.d.); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Niederoest. Eskompte, 169 (169); Zivnostenska Banka, 96.70 (96.70); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 32.10 (34); Boveri, 175 (—); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 206.20 (207.50); Salgotarjaner Steinkohlen, 52.25 (52.80); Oest. Alpine Montan, 31.60 (32.50); Velten and Guilleaume, 59.90 (60); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 4.81 (4.81). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.34 (285.82); London, 34.47½ (34.46); New York, 689 (689); Paris, 27.81 (27.79½). The Bourse will be closed to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

MILAN, April 30.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.77 (previous 92.75); Consolidato 5%, 85.65 (85.75); Banca d'Italia, 1,965 (1,960); Credito Commerciale, 1,421 (1,426); Banca Nationale di Credito, 574 (575); Banca di Roma, 113 (113); Credito Italiano, 772 (773); Comiteh Navigazione, 894 (900); Meridionali, 1,586 (1,560); Navigazione Generali, 500 (496); Cattoni Coats, 680 (680); Soie Chatillon, 254 (251½); Snia Viscosa, 59⅞ (70½); Ilva, 208 (207); Montecatini, 304½ (306½); Montecatini, 248½ (249); Fiat, 411 (401); Adriatica, 249¼ (248½); Edison, 794 (791½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 110 (110); Terni, 386 (385); Consorzio Motitliare Finanziario, 833 (835); Adamello, 319 (320).

ITALIAN PUBLIC DEBT

MEASURES FOR REDEMPTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, April 29

Signor Mussolini's announcement on Easter Monday last that the Government must take steps to pay off the consolidated public debt has, as is usual in these cases, been quickly followed by a statement of means whereby this policy is to be put into effect. Signor Mosconi, Minister for Finance, has now submitted to the Cabinet a project for reforming the sinking fund organization.

The reform is based upon three main principles. First the "Cassa di Ammortamento" is to be provided with adequate means for taking efficacious action. These means are to be realized by raising the price of tobacco. Five hundred million lire will become available every year in this way. Secondly, the "Cassa di Ammortamento" will in future not be allowed to acquire any stock other than consolidated debt bonds. Thirdly, the "Cassa" itself is to be granted a new legal and administrative constitution allowing it a greater autonomy while at the same time maintaining the necessary connexion with the Treasury. The Council is to have its board of directors presided over by the Governor of the Bank of Italy and including several officials and representatives of the Fascist Party and of the principal trade unions and corporations.

It is pointed out that the sums of money now earmarked for the payment of interest on these consolidated bonds will become available to relieve the National Budget in proportion as the bonds are bought up by the sinking fund. According to one writer, the total amount of consolidated bonds which can now be expected to be paid off annually is 1,000,000,000 lire.

DUTCH ARTIFICIAL SILK COMPANY

GLANZSTOFF AND OTHER HOLDINGS

Particulars are published of the Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie N.V. (A.K.U.), Arnhem, Holland, an artificial silk company with a share capital of Fl.230,048,000, of which there is issued Fl.128,359,000. The issued capital is divided into 8,339 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of Fl.1,000 each, 48 Six per Cent. Cumulative Priority shares of Fl.1,000 each and 121,972 Ordinary shares of Fl.1,000 each. The dividends on the Priority shares and Preference shares have been regularly paid, and the dividends paid on the Ordinary shares for the last three years were :—1926, 16 per cent.; 1927, 18 per cent.; 1928, 18 per cent.

The works of the company are situated in Arnhem, Ede, and Rotterdam. The Arnhem property covers 120,000 square metres, of which 43,000 square metres are built upon. The factory exploits the Viscose process, and has an approximate capacity of 10,000 kilos per working day. The Ede property covers 391,000 square metres, of which 191,000 are built upon. This factory also employs the Viscose process, and its daily capacity is 13,000 kilos. The Rotterdam works cover 43,000 square metres, of which 14,000 square metres are built upon; these factories are mainly used for the classification of the products of the two other factories.

The principal holding of the company consists of a participation amounting to approximately 97 per cent. of the Ordinary capital of the Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken A/G. This holding was mainly acquired through the offer of exchange made to the holders of Glanzstoff shares into A.K.U. shares in November last. A close working arrangement between the two companies has been established. Other shareholdings and participations are mainly in the following companies :—Société Lyonnaise de Soie Artificielle, Lyon; American Enka Corporation, Wilmington, Delaware; American Bemberg Corporation, Bemberg, U.S.A.; and the Barmer Maschinenfabrik A/G., Lennep.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 30.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy at 1½c. to 1¼c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 119½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 106½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 115c. MAIZE barely steady and ¼c. down. No. 2 mixed, 89½c. f.o.b. New York. OATS barely steady at ¼c. loss. White clipped, 49½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy and 1c. down. No. 2 Western, 69c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting, unquoted.

FLOUR was easy. Spring clears and Kansas straights 15c. lower at $5.55 and $5.50 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $5.80 and $5.00 respectively. Rye flour 10c. lower at $5.00 to $5.40.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	506	515	2,133	387,652	470,615
Do., Atlantic	107	554	298	72,995	107,570
*Exports, ditto	522	441	1,302	70,237	90,662
Maize (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	1,038	437	2,889	215,942	248,511
Do., Atlantic	17	10	58	4,248	20,439
Exports, ditto	—	—	—	9	17,619
Flour (barrels)					
Shipments, Wstn.	97	107	293	22,723	23,054
Receipts, Atlantic	71	103	209	17,906	20,158
*Exports, ditto	23	13	52	3,471	4,819
Oats (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	314	350	1,121	119,459	118,236
Do., Atlantic	19	52	46	5,383	11,253
*Exports, ditto	—	—	4	187	4,098

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was barely steady at 5c. loss. Prime Western Steam, $10.70 ; Middle West Spot, $10.60 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at 7 points advance to 7 points decline. Sales were estimated at 9,000 bags. Closing prices :—May, 8.64c.; July, 8.49c.; Sept., 8.34c.; Dec., 8.13c.; Jan., 8.10c.; March, 8.00c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 1 point to 9 points decline. Sales, 20,000 bags. Closing prices :—May, 13.00c.; July, 12.57c.; Sept., 12.26c.; Dec., 12.03c.; Jan., 12.00c.; March, 11.82c.; Cash coffee steady Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 9¾c.; Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14¼c.

COCOA futures closed easy and 4 points to 8 points down. Sales, 53,000 bags. Closing prices :—May, 8.21; July, 8.50; Sept., 8.79; Dec., 8.85; Jan., 8.99; March, 9.21.

SUGAR futures closed barely steady at 2 points decline to 5 points advance. Sales were approximately 52,000 tons. Closing prices :—May, 1.58; July, 1.55; Sept., 1.61; Dec., 1.71; Jan., 1.74; March, 1.78; No. 2 contract, duty free.—May, 3.51; July, 3.51; Sept., 3.58; Dec., 3.64.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg. spot, was quoted at 3.33c. per lb. Sales comprised 25,000 bags of Cuba, June shipment, at 1 9-16c. per lb., c. and f.

COTTON on the spot closed 30 points higher at 16.60c. The futures market opened with values 1 to 5 points lower on "bearish" weather news and poor spot advices. A rally ensued on covering by shorts, especially in old crop positions, but realizing near the close made the final tone barely steady, though values registered net gains ranging from 33 to 5 points. New Orleans spot middling advanced 39 points to 15.88c., and the futures market closed with near months 31 to 33 points higher and other positions 5 to 10 points above previous final rates.

New York	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
May	16.40	16.36	16.08	16.08
June	16.42	16.42	16.12	16.12
July	16.49	16.49	16.18	16.16
August	15.80	15.80	15.65	15.65
September	15.40	15.40	15.27	15.27
October	15.11	15.16	15.00	14.99
November	15.20	15.20	15.07	15.06
December	15.22	15.26	15.10	15.09
January	15.25	15.28	15.24	15.23
New Contract				
October	14.86	14.83	14.72	14.71
November	14.93	14.93	14.81	14.81
December	14.95	14.90	14.84	14.84
January	15.05	14.98	14.90	14.90
February	15.07	15.07	14.99	14.90
March	15.17	15.16	15.08	15.08

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	29,000	48,000	8,161,000	9,089,000
Exports, Gt. Brit.	1,000	2,000	1,191,000	1,747,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	9,000	24,000	5,057,000	5,556 000

COPPER was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic, spot and export spot and May delivery quoted at 14c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—May, 12.50 ; July, 12.00c. ; Sept., 12.00c. Sales, nil. TIN easy. Straits metal, spot, ¼c. lower at 33¾c., and May delivery ¼c. down at 34c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were :—May, 33.75c.; July, 34.00c.; Sept., 34.30c. Sales, 23 lots. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and May delivery quoted 4.75c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady and unaltered. No. 2 foundry quoted $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unaltered. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were unchanged. Spot and May, 14¼c.; May-June, 14¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 20 points down. May, 14.00; July, 14.50; Sept., 14.80; Dec., 15.40; March, 15.90. Sales, 173 contracts.

COTTON OIL futures closed steady at 3 points to 10 points advance. Closing prices, —Crude, spot, 7.37½c. to 7.50c.; yellow, spot, 8.80c. bid. Futures.—May, 8.83c.; July, 9.05c.; Sept., 9.25c.; Dec., 9.20c.

TALLOW was steady at yesterday's decline. Extra, loose, 6¼c.; in tierces, 6¾c. per lb., f.o.b.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unaltered at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unaltered at 50c. to 51c.

JACKSONVILLE, April 30.—TURPENTINE was steady and ¼c. higher at 45¼c. bid.

SAVANNAH, April 30.—TURPENTINE was firm and unalterated at 45c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $6.15; grade K, $6.25; grade W.W., $7.10.

DULUTH, April 30.—LINSEED futures closed firm at 1½c. to ¾c. advance. May, 281¾c.; July, 281c.

KINSAS CITY, April 30.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady, ¼c. to ¾c. down. May, 94¼c.; July, 87c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady at ¼c. decline. May, 102c.; July, 105c.

TOLEDO, April 30.—CLOVERSEED closed easier, unchanged to 20 points lower. Cash, 11.75; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, April 30.—WHEAT opened easy at 1c. to ¼c. decline, sentiment being "bearish" on the favourable weather conditions with the *Free Press* reporting that 60 per cent. of seeding in the Prairie Provinces has been completed about a fortnight ahead of last year. The market subsequently recovered the fall on a renewed export demand for Manitoba but reacted again later owing to increasing receipts, selling by commission houses, and a falling off in the outside demand. The close was barely steady, ¼c. to ¾c. lower. May, 105¾c. ; July, 108¾c. ; Oct., 112¾c. OATS closed barely steady, ¼c. to ¾c. down. May, 48¾c. ; July, 49¾c. ; Oct., 49¾c. BARLEY futures closed easy and ¾c. lower. May, 44¾c. ; July, 47¾c.

LINSEED futures closed steady, unchanged to ¾c. lower. May, 233c. ; July, 234½c.

CHICAGO, April 30.—WHEAT opened 1½c. to ¾c. lower on renewed selling pressure influenced by reports that seeding was progressing in Canada, "bearish" advices from Liverpool, further beneficial rains in the South-west, and a poor cash demand. Offerings were liberal but after a further decline the market began to rally on reports that exporters were showing more interest, with intimations that Germany will buy wheat despite the recent increase in the import duty, which with private estimates of the Kansas crop ranging between 100,000,000 and 130,000,000 bushels, stimulated professional buying. Selling was renewed later in the session on expectations of large deliveries, and the close was barely steady at 1½c. to ¾c. decline. May, 101¾c. ; July, 104¾c. ; Sept., 108¾c. ; Dec., 113¾c.

MAIZE closed barely steady, ¼c. lower to ¼c. higher. May, 79¾c. ; July, 82¾c. ; Sept., 84¼c. ; Dec., 78c. OATS closed easy at a fall of ¼c. to ¾c. May, 40c. ; July, 40¾c. ; Sept., 41½c. ; Dec., 43¾c. RYE.—No. 2, cash, nominal. Futures easy and 1c. to ¾c. lower. May, 59c. ; July, 65c. ; Sept., 69¾c. ; Dec., 73¾c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 5 to 2½ points lower and pork unchanged to 7½ points down. Closing prices :—Lard : May, 10.12½ ; July, 10.37½ ; Sept., 10.57½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies) : May, 13.50 ; July, 13.40 ; Sept., 13.57½.

BACON closed easy and 25 points down. HOGS easy, with light descriptions 10 to 5 points and heavy sorts 10 points down. Receipts at 15 principal Western Centres, including Chicago, since March 1, total 4,412,000, against 4,531,000 for the same time last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light.	Heavy
To-day	11.00	9.65 to 10.20	9.40 to 10.00
Previous day	11.25	9.75 to 10.25	9.50 to 10.10
Last year	11.00	10.75 to 11.40	10.75 to 11.20
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		92,000	17,000
Previous day		98,000	25,000
Last year		102,000	25,000

The New York coffee and sugar markets will be closed on May 30 and 31.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

FALL IN COPPER AND TIN

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 30.—WHEAT.—Sellers were inclined to concede 3d. to 6d. per qr. under the influence of lower closing advices from North and South America, and at the new level of prices buyers were rather more in evidence. For 8,400 tons, West Australian, per Anglo-African, March 31, B.L., 39s. 6d. was paid, and 39s. 9d. for 2,430 tons, South Australian, per Parrakoola, B/L, April 15, inwards, to Scandinavia. Late yesterday, a part cargo of 3,500 tons, Pacific (half and a part cargo of 3,528 tons, South Australian, per City of Wellington, sailed Feb. 28, 39s. 3d. net. For No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), May, 38s. 6d. was asked ; and 37s. for (Gulf), Rosafe, 63-lb. (old), May, was offered. Australian, at 40s. to 40s. 6d., according to position. Parcels sold quietly at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline owing to disappointing American advices, and free offers of Manitoba and Winter. South Australian, per Arnal, afloat, sold at 39s. 3d., and Baruso (sample), per Arnal, afloat, 39s. To Leith and Liverpool, No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Bonheur, mid-May, 38s. 6d. paid, and 39s. 6d. to Hull for South Australian, per Tricolor, afloat.

The wheat futures market closed weak, and 9d. to 10d. under yesterday's final levels.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	38 4	38 1	38 0	37 9	38 7
July	38 7	38 4	38 3	38 0	38 10
	LONDON GRADE				
May	36 2	35 11	35 10	35 8	36 5
July	36 2	35 11	35 10	35 8	36 5

MAIZE.—Carroes opened 3d. to 6d. per qr. easier on continued pressure to sell European, but at the lower prices buyers were more interested. For 5,500 tons La Plata, per Elrind Kyriakides, early May, 25s. was accepted. For this quality, May 15, 25s. 3d. was asked, and 25s. for May-June and June-July. Parcels were in quiet request at 3d. decline, but closed rather steadier. La Plata, April-May, sold at 23s. 10½d. to 23s. 7½d. ; May-June, at 23s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.) to 23s. 3d. and 23s. 4½d. and June-July, at 23s. 3d. (less ½ per cent.) to 23s. 2d. and 23s. 4½d.

BARLEY continued dull at late rates. No. 3 Canada Western, April, 23s. 3d. ; Russian, afloat, 18s. ; and Danubian, May, 18s. 9d.

OATS were quiet and prices were nominal. La Plata, afloat, May and June, 12s. 9d.

MARK LANE was poorly attended and trading was of a quiet nature at mostly lower prices. English wheat was offered at 40s. to 41s. per 504lb. Imported wheat was obtainable at 3d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba 42s. 6d. ; No. 2 (Atlantic), 42s. 9d. ; Vancouver, 42s. 6d. ; No. 3, 41s. 6d. ; (Atlantic), 41s. 9d. ; Vancouver, Manitoba, 40s. 6d. ; No. 5, 38s. 6

COMPANY MEETINGS

ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

SURVEY OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

INCREASED PROFIT

IMPORTANT CONTRACTS

WIDE FIELD FOR COOPERATIVE EFFORT

NEED OF PROTECTION OF HOME MARKETS

SIR FELIX POLE'S SPEECH

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited, was held yesterday at Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.

Sir FELIX J. C. POLE (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. H. Haviland, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—This is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of addressing you, and I am sure you will allow me to say that I am very conscious and appreciative of the confidence reimposed in me by your board in honouring me with the invitation to become chairman of this great company.

My predecessor, Mr. H. C. Levis, held office for a comparatively short time, and resigned the chairmanship concurrently with his retirement from the service of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited, with which he had been actively associated for 28 years. To Mr. Levis we owe a debt of gratitude for the part he played in the formation of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited, and I am sure you will join me in offering him our best wishes for a long and happy retired life. (Hear, hear.)

Your board received with much regret the resignations of Mr. Bernard D. F. Docker and Sir Edmund Wyldbore Smith. To fill one of the vacancies Mr. Cyril E. Lloyd has joined the board, and I feel that we are very fortunate in securing Mr. Lloyd's services as a director—I am sure you will gladly confirm his appointment.

An Owning and Holding Company

With your concurrence, I will refer to the principal items of your directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31 last. In the first place, I would direct your attention to the fact that, although this is the second occasion only on which we have met under our present name, you have before you the thirtieth annual report of the company, which was formerly the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, and originally the British Westinghouse Company. We have endeavoured to make clear in the balance-sheet that the company is an owning as well as a holding company—owning the physical assets of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company and holding the shares in the subsidiary companies named in the balance-sheet.

The Balance-sheet

Turning to the balance-sheet and taking the debit side first, the total issued capital is now 3,498,900 £1 Ordinary shares and 616,525 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £2 each, all fully paid, a total of £4,731,950, compared with £4,072,746 last year, an increase of £650,204. As you are aware, the capital of the company was increased for the purpose of acquiring shareholdings in the British Thomson-Houston Company, the Edison Swan Electric Company, and Ferguson Pailin, Limited.

At the close of 1928 the new issue of capital which was made in November, 1928, had not been fully paid up, but in accordance with the terms of the offer made to the shareholders the new capital issued at that date ranks for full dividend in the year under review.

The Four per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock and interest accrued thereon are the same as last year. Creditors, loans, accrued charges, and amounts owing to subsidiary companies total £1,663,481, against last year's figure of £2,300,109, a decrease of £636,628, the principal item being the repayment of a loan of £600,000.

General Reserve Increased to £800,000

The general reserve account has been increased from £575,000 to £800,000 by a transfer to that account of the premium on share account £209,726, and a transfer from profit and loss account of £15,273. This transfer, together with the increase in the carry forward —namely, £7,390—gives a figure almost equal to the £25,000 that was placed to reserve at the end of 1928. I feel sure you will agree that this is satisfactory, as also the substantial total at which our general reserve now stands.

On the assets side of the balance-sheet the share holdings in subsidiary companies and amounts owing by them total £3,122,824, as against £3,013,318, an increase of £109,506. As regards the investments in the three principal companies—namely, the British Thomson-Houston Company, the Edison Swan Electric Company, and Ferguson Pailin, Limited—totalling £2,089,109, I would point out that in the case of the British Thomson-Houston Company the shares issued in exchange for the 2,000,000 £1 Ordinary shares did not rank for dividend until January 1, 1929, and therefore the dividend received from the British Thomson-Houston Company in respect of 1928 was credited as a reduction of cost of the shares. In the case of Ferguson Pailin and the Edison Swan Electric Company the shares were purchased for cash, and the amount of dividend accrued up to November 1, 1928, was applied to the reduction of the cost of the shares and the difference only taken into revenue.

The remaining items are the assets of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, at their Trafford Park and Sheffield Works, and various offices, and show little variation on the previous year's figures, being £5,478,075, against £5,444,975.

Profit and Dividends

Turning to the profit and loss account, I would direct your attention to the item of depreciation £62,695. This amount is in respect of the works, machinery, &c., of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company only, but if the depreciation for the whole of the companies directly controlled by Associated Electrical Industries be taken together, the amount written off in 1929 was the very substantial sum of £259,623. In addition, all the works and properties have been fully maintained. The profit for the year, including dividends from subsidiary companies and after deduction of all expenses and charges other than interest on Debenture stock and depreciation, amounts to £365,961, as against £258,772 last year—an increase of £107,189. To this figure of £365,961 there has to be added the amount brought forward from last year, £101,851, so that we have a total of £467,812.

After providing for interest on the Debenture stock, depreciation written off works, machinery, plant, &c., at Trafford Park and Sheffield, and the amount transferred to general reserve, the total profits available for distribution amount to £348,389. We recommend that out of this amount there should be paid a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Preference shares and 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, both less income-tax, absorbing £239,147, which will leave a balance to be carried forward of £109,241.

I have been reminded that it is usual to pay dividends on Preference shares half-yearly, and I am pleased to announce that your directors propose to adopt this practice in future, commencing with the payment of a half-year's dividend on July 1 next.

The shareholders will be interested to know that our auditors now undertake an audit of the transfer registers and of the issue of certificates relating thereto.

Success of Co-ordination

Having regard to the severe competition prevailing throughout last year, the results may be regarded as satisfactory, but your directors feel that the profits are not commensurate with the high quality of our products and the service rendered to our customers. Last year you were reminded that, notwithstanding the large orders placed by the Central Electricity Board in connexion with the grid system, there was an excess of manufacturing capacity. This is still the case, and there is no doubt a wide field for cooperative effort within the industry. The steps taken to co-ordinate the activities of the companies embraced in Associated Electrical Industries have already been fruitful of some results, and we look hopefully to the future. The objects in view are to economize to the fullest extent possible in engineering, production, selling, research, purchasing, and co-ordination of the efforts of the staff in all directions, but, as you were told last year, the process of effecting economies without impairing the efficiency of the separate companies of the group must necessarily be gradual. In this matter your directors are satisfied that the wise course is to proceed cautiously with a policy of consolidation.

An important development during the year was the decision to utilize the Edison Swan Electric Company, Limited, as the merchandising section of the group, and the business in wiring supplies, fittings, and radio apparatus formerly handled by the merchandising sales department of the British Thomson-Houston Company has been taken over by the Edison Swan Electric Company. This will be followed in the course of the next few weeks by the transfer to the Edison Swan Electric Company of the Metropolitan-Vickers merchandising business. The results already secured have been encouraging, and we believe that substantial economies will accrue. Further economies will result from changes which are being introduced gradually in our engineering and manufacturing arrangements.

Improvement and Cheapening of Products

You will expect me to say something with regard to our activities during last year. I do not propose to attempt a review of what has been done in all the associated works, for two reasons: first, because the British Thomson-Houston and other subsidiary companies have their own annual meetings at which public reference is made to their activities, and, secondly because this is the only meeting at which public reference can be made to the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, and therefore I shall refer more particularly to what has been done at Trafford Park and Sheffield. I may say, however, that in the case of all the companies the year was marked by an extensive campaign undertaken with the object of improving and cheapening the companies' various lines of apparatus and developing new products to meet the requirements of our rapidly growing industry.

This development calls also for increasing sizes year by year in the units of heavy plant, which require not only the best designing, manufacturing, and research skill, but also involve heavy expense in the shape of new patterns and tools and the miscellaneous work connected with new and complicated apparatus.

Large Units Completed or Under Construction

A few examples of large units recently completed or now under construction by the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company may be of interest.

A seventh turbo-generator set of 25,000kw. capacity is being built for the Bunnerong station of the Sydney City Council, making 175,000kw. of our generating plant installed there.

At Yallourn we are adding two 25,000kw. sets to the six 12,500kw. units already installed there for the Victorian Government, making 125,000kw. of M.V. turbo sets in that station.

We are adding a 50,000kw. set to the two 25,000kw. sets already operating in the Portishead station of the Bristol City Council.

Liverpool Corporation have ordered two 50,000kw. turbo sets, the second of which still requires the sanction of the Electricity Commissioners.

The Uruguayan Government have recently ordered from us the machinery for their new power house at Montevideo, which comprises two 25,000kw. sets, switchgear and auxiliary plant, with the boiler house equipment which is being sublet to Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox.

The London Power Company have ordered two 67,200kw. turbo generator sets, one of which is being built at Trafford Park and one at Rugby by the British Thomson-Houston Company. These will be the largest generating sets in this country.

Before passing to other types of plant reference might be made to the very successful tests on the 40,000kw. turbo set at the Manchester Corporation Barton station, of which a very interesting account was given in a recent paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Last year we put into service a frequency changer of 33,000kw. capacity connecting the 25 and 50 period generating plant of the London Power Company at Deptford.

Development of Electric Marine Propulsion

Both at Rugby and at Trafford Park our engineers are devoting their attention, with great success, to the development of electric marine propulsion—a system which has such advantages that we feel convinced it will be adopted by steamship companies to an increasing extent as its merits become more widely known.

The Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company have recently completed one auxiliary turbo electric installation for the Ellerman Line and have five others in course of construction. In these cases the energy is made available by a turbo generator set coupled electrically to a direct current motor mounted on the propeller shaft.

The transformer department dealt with a record volume of work. A number of the transformers for the Scottish Grid were installed last year and are in operation. The two 60,000kv.a banks for 132,000 volts at Dalmarnock constitute the largest sets in this country at this voltage.

Among other important orders you will be interested to know that we secured the contract for four 35,700kv.a three-phase transformers for the new Clarence Dock Station at Liverpool.

In the switchgear department the output was in excess of any previous year, and I refer especially to the largest individual orders, which were the 132,000-volt gear for the north-west section of the Grid, and the 66,000-volt metal clad gear for the Battersea Generating Station, the latter being by far the most important order ever placed in this country for metal clad switchgear.

Railway Electrification

The traction department at Sheffield was well employed. In regard to railway electrification, perhaps the outstanding feature of the year was the opening by the Governor of Bombay of the electrified section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. For this railway electrification scheme we have supplied or have in course of construction 62 passenger and freight locomotives. The order for the passenger locomotives was received after very stringent competitive tests of sample locomotives supplied by British and Continental manufacturers. We have also received large contracts for traction work from the Southern Railway, the Central Argentine Railway, and from Russia, while for the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, in conjunction with Messrs. Sulzer Brothers and Messrs. Beardmore, we have supplied a number of Diesel electric locomotives.

I do not wish to burden you with further detail, but may say, in the terms of your directors' report, that the works of the group were comparatively well employed during 1929 and the output was satisfactorily maintained.

Orders in hand show an increase over those for the previous year. I am sorry, however, I cannot be very optimistic with regard to prices, which in my view are far too low, having regard to the very high standard of our products, which call for and receive the highest degree of engineering and manufacturing skill.

British Electrical Efficiency

It has been said of some of the industries in this country that they are badly equipped with respect to plant and technical ability, and it has been suggested that the poor financial results obtained have been due to these causes. I am not in a position to say to what extent this may be true of other industries, but I can say emphatically that there would be no foundation for any such statement if made with regard to the electrical manufacturing industry. The works of our companies are as well equipped and as up to date as any to be found in other countries. The technical ability of their engineering and manufacturing organizations is second to none, and their products, which have to meet the competition of the other electrical manufacturing countries not only abroad but also at home, more than hold their own in design, quality, workmanship, and performance. It is only in the case of price that we are at a disadvantage, due to our having no protected home market in which we can build up quantity production and so get lower costs; to the heavy burden of taxation which we have to bear; and to the lower rates of wages paid by our Continental competitors.

Plea for Protection of Home Markets

As to protection I should like to repeat with emphasis what was said at the recent meeting of the British Thomson-Houston Company. The chairman pointed out that "this is the only important electrical manufacturing country in which the manufacturers receive no protection in their home market, and one has only to examine the balance-sheets of the large electrical manufacturers in other countries to see the advantage to them of a protected home market and the disadvantage at which the British manufacturer is placed."

It is most unfortunate that this really vital question of how to protect our home markets should be a matter of political controversy, and I cannot help feeling that the solution of the problem is work for an impartial tribunal, which should weigh up facts, figures, and arguments and make a recommendation without regard to party cries or vote-catching. (Hear, hear.) Some day British working men will realize that safeguarding of industry is synonymous with safeguarding of their employment.

Overseas Activities

While the situation in the home market is all important to the electrical industry of this country, it is evident that if the industry is to make a proper contribution to national prosperity it must be able to obtain its fair share of business offering in the overseas markets, and therefore the conditions under which business can be obtained are of supreme importance. The markets must be carefully studied to ascertain the conditions which are acceptable to purchasers both as regards the technical characteristics of the plant to suit local conditions and the business and financial characteristics of the contracts which purchasers are in the habit of making. I am glad to tell you that the companies of our group maintain their own technical and commercial staffs in most of the important overseas territories, and, in addition, have periodically sent their best men to reinforce the efforts of the local organizations and to keep the headquarters of the companies in England conversant with the needs of our customers in the Dominions, in India, the Colonies, and Mandatory Territories, and last, but not least, in foreign countries. It is the intention of your board that these visits should be continued, and, indeed, extended.

£18,000,000 in Wages for British Workers

You are, of course, aware that the export business had practically ceased as the result of the War and that some time was necessary to re-establish it after the conclusion of peace. How effectively this has been done is demonstrated by the fact that in the last nine years the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company alone obtained business from overseas aggregating £27,000,000.

I have made a calculation as to what this meant to the workers of this country, and I think it may be estimated that quite £18,000,000 was paid in wages as the result of this business being obtained for Great Britain—a notable contribution to the solution of our post-War difficulties.

I cannot leave the export situation without some reference to Australia, which has been for a number of years one of the best markets for British apparatus. Unfortunately, the Australian Government have found it necessary to take very drastic steps to restrict the volumes of imports, and, following a policy which, if not inaugurated, has been accelerated in post-War years, they are encouraging by every means in their power the development of local manufacture. Since 1916 the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company have been manufacturing in Australia, but the present Australian policy has a tendency to encourage too many firms to enter the manufacturing field there and to invest capital which, in the aggregate, is in excess of the needs of the business to be done. This situation requires careful study not only by individual companies but by the electrical industry as a whole. I hope that a solution will be found which will be economically sound both from the Australian and the British points of view.

Research and Education Departments

You will be aware from the proceedings at previous annual meetings that your company sets a high value on research, and the department which was established 15 years ago at Trafford Park is progressing steadily. Its standing among industrial research organizations is now very high indeed. Practically all of the many branches of science associated with the industry are now pursued, and in each we have an expert staff of high standing, with suitable research facilities. During the past year the high-voltage laboratory at Trafford Park was formally opened by Sir Ernest Rutherford, President of the Royal Society, in the presence of a very distinguished gathering of scientists.

The education department is also a strong feature of our activities, and last year an additional course of training was instituted whereby young men who have reached Matriculation standard are accepted in the works for a year's training, and, by arrangement with the College of Technology, Manchester, have the benefit of part-time university study. Subsequently they proceed to the full-time university course, spending their vacations in the works, and afterwards pursuing one year of practical training. The purpose of this course is to afford an opportunity at an early stage of making the problem of selection much more accurate both as regards the correct choice of a career and to test out each candidate's general aptitude for the industry.

Cooperation with G.E.C. of America

You will be interested to know that we have recently completed negotiations with the International General Electric Company for an exchange of patent rights and manufacturing information between all the companies of the Associated Electrical Industries and the General Electric Company of America. You are probably aware that the General Electric Company is by far the largest electrical manufacturing company in the world, and spends enormous sums in research and experimental work. For many years past there has been close association between that company and the British Thomson-Houston Company. It is a matter of great satisfaction to your board that the whole of our group of companies will now have the benefit of cooperating with this important American corporation, and we hope also that we shall contribute our share of electrical research, development, and manufacturing knowledge.

In this connexion I may tell you that the International General Electric Company (which is owned by the General Electric Company) have considerable financial interests in this company. It is their intention to continue to hold as an investment a substantial, but minority, interest in this company. No condition whatever attaches to this investment. I am assured that they have no desire to hold a majority of our shares nor to change the British character of this company, and I am sure that the close association with the General Electric Company, through the agreement to which I have referred, will be of benefit both to us and to them.

Advantages of International Investment

For my part I welcome this type of international investment. For a long period of years Great Britain accumulated capital to such an extent that we were able to invest enormous sums abroad, especially in the United States. To-day America has capital available for investment overseas, and in my view nothing but good can come from investment in this country and in other parts of the British Empire, provided that the object of the investment is to assist in the development of our industries and that British trade and commerce are benefited, and not injured, by the transaction. We know that this is the object which the International General Electric Company have in view in holding the investment in our company, as it was during the many years in which they held an investment in the British Thomson-Houston Company. The voting rights of the shares in our company held by them have been placed in my hands by virtue of a power of attorney. (Hear, hear.)

Tribute to 30,000 Employees

Gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intended, but I have left until last one of the most important items. I want you to realize, and to appreciate, the good work that has been and is being done by our officials, staff, and employees of all grades, not only of this company but of its subsidiaries. I have personally seen a large number of our 30,000 employees, and I cannot speak too highly of their keenness and their efforts to promote the welfare of the company with which they are directly associated, as well as that of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited. (Cheers.)

I now formally move the following resolution:—"That the report of the directors dated April 16, 1930, together with the balance-sheet as at December 31, 1929, be and they are hereby adopted, and that the following dividends be paid to the holders of Preference shares and Ordinary shares registered in the books of the company on April 16, 1930, viz.: Preference shares, 8 per cent.; Ordinary shares, 6 per cent., both less income-tax."

Major-General Sir PHILIP A. M. NASH, K.C.M.G., C.B. (managing director), seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir PHILIP NASH, seconded by Mr. WILLIAM C. LUSK (deputy chairman), it was resolved:—"That the appointments of the following gentlemen who have joined the board since the date of the last general meeting, viz., Sir Felix J. C. Pole and Mr. Cyril E. Lloyd, be and they are hereby confirmed."

The CHAIRMAN then moved:—"That the following gentlemen, viz., General Sir Herbert A. Lawrence, Mr. Owen Hugh Smith, and Mr. Vivian H. Smith, the directors retiring under the articles of association, being eligible, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

This was also seconded by Mr. LUSK and passed unanimously.

The auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed for the ensuing year, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE CABLE, TELEPHONE AND GENERAL TRUST

INCREASE OF CAPITAL UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER'S STATEMENT

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cable, Telephone, and General Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Donington House, Norfolk-street, W.C., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing special resolutions increasing the capital of the company to £1,100,000 by the creation of 390,000 shares of £1 each, of which 250,000 are to be Preference shares, 5,000 "A" Preference shares, and 135,000 Ordinary shares, raising the rate of annual dividend on the Preference shares from 6 per cent. cumulative to 7 per cent. cumulative, changing the title of the "A" Preference shares to "Preferred Ordinary shares," and adopting new articles of association.

Sir ALEXANDER ROGER, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. D. Bennett) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As foreshadowed in my remarks to you at the fourth annual general meeting of the trust held on March 4 last, you have now been called together to consider proposals for the increase and alteration of the capital of the trust.

In the first place, it is proposed to increase the authorized capital from £710,000 to £1,100,000 by the creation of 390,000 new shares of £1 each, of which 250,000 will be Preference shares, 5,000 will be "A" Preference shares, and 135,000 will be Ordinary shares.

A certain amount of the trust's business has up to now been carried on by temporary financing on the lines of short-term borrowing, and this fact was brought to your notice when we last met.

The proposed alterations in the capital structure will place the trust in a position, therefore, more readily to expand and meet the needs of a large and ever-increasing business.

Growth of Trust's Capital

The trust was formed in June, 1926, to carry on the business of an investment and trust company, and is particularly but not exclusively interested in the telephone and cable industries and allied undertakings throughout the world. The original authorized capital was £202,000, which was increased to £500,000 in March, 1927, and again to £550,000 in August of the same year. The next increase took place in July, 1929, up to £710,000, and at date there is a total issued capital of £698,737. The whole of the issued capital has been paid up in full on allotment, and, in addition, 100,000 of the issued Ordinary shares have been subscribed for at a premium of 5s. per share, thereby already providing a reserve of £25,000.

The trust's investments and interests in subsidiary and associated companies, as at December 31, 1929, showed a total of £1,172,784 8s. 6d., and a valuation made at that date showed that, despite the well-known adverse market conditions then existent, the value of the trust's investments was considerably in excess of book figures.

An Important Link

The trust is an important link in a chain of companies in U.S.A., Great Britain, and elsewhere who together transact and operate every kind of telephone business, and is in association with International Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, British Insulated Cables, Limited, and other important British interests, and the Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company of U.S.A.

You will see that it is proposed to increase the dividend on the Preference shares from 6 per cent. cumulative to 7 per cent. cumulative as from June 30 next. It is estimated that when the changes now proposed have taken place the capital value of the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares will be covered more than twice, while the dividend will be covered about three times.

Another proposal before you to-day is to rename the existing "A" Preference shares "Preferred Ordinary shares." As you will have gathered, these "A" Preference shares, being non-cumulative and ranking just before the Ordinary shares, which bear the equity of the business, are more in the nature of a Preferred Ordinary share than a Preference shares, and it is proposed to rename them accordingly. They have hitherto been entitled to a 7 per cent. non-cumulative dividend out of the profits each year after satisfaction of the Cumulative Preference shares, and the same rights attach to their fresh designation.

The New Articles

To give effect to these changes in the articles of association and to bring them into line with the recent changes in law made by the Companies Act, 1929, your directors consider that the numerous alterations thus necessitated render it imperative that a new set of articles of association should be adopted. A copy of these new articles of association has been available at the registered offices of the trust since April 15, 1930, for inspection by shareholders.

The resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

At subsequent class meetings of Preference, "A" Preference, and Ordinary shareholders the resolutions were unanimously confirmed.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 29.—EXCHANGE on London remained at 5 1/32d. The COFFEE market closed firm, with No. 7 N.Y. standard 125 reis dearer at 14$075. Receipts, 11,000 bags, making so far this season 2,561,000 bags, against 2,537,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 2,000 bags to the United States, 1,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 243,000 bags, against 292,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted at 21$000. Receipts, 31,000 bags, making for the season to date 8,094,000 bags, against 7,367,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 19,000 bags to the United States and 19,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 999,000 bags, which compares with 1,094,000 bags a year ago.

UNILEVER, LIMITED

CO-ORDINATION OF WIDESPREAD INTERESTS

RAPID EXPANSION OF THE BUSINESS

THE LEVER AND UNITED AFRICA ARRANGEMENTS

INCREASE OF CAPITAL AND BONUS ISSUE

LORD BESSBOROUGH'S REVIEW

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Unilever, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London.

The Rt. Hon. the EARL of BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G., presided.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I submit to you to-day the second annual report of the directors together with the accounts covering the company's operations for the year 1929, both of which have been in your hands for several days. With your permission I propose to take them as read. (Agreed.)

You will have observed that the report and accounts have been issued under the name of "Unilever, Limited," instead of "Margarine Union, Limited." This change has been made in accordance with the resolution of the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on February 8, 1930, in order to carry out the arrangements made during last year with the Lever Ordinary shareholders, whom I shall hereafter call Levers.

The accounts which have been sent to you include those of your company, those of Unilever N.V., a consolidated balance-sheet of the two companies and a summary of the balance-sheets of their principal subsidiary companies as at December 31, 1929, together with a statement showing how the profits of those subsidiaries have been appropriated. As on previous occasions, the information I give you to-day will deal with the two companies as if they were one, and I shall refer to them both simply as the "company."

Merger Arrangements

Since the date of the last annual general meeting much of importance has occurred, not only with regard to the development of the company's widespread interests, but also with regard to the co-ordination of its interests.

Apart from the arrangements which were entered into with the Schicht and Hartog concerns which I dealt with at the last annual general meeting, two outstanding features have been the arrangements we have made with Levers, and with the United Africa Company, Limited, details of which were given you at the extraordinary general meeting held on December 10 last.

The arrangements with Levers have now been carried out so that, as from the beginning of the year 1930, the Ordinary capital of Lever Brothers, Limited, has been amalgamated with the capital of Unilever, Limited, with the result that Unilever now holds the whole of the Ordinary capital of Lever Brothers of the par value of £2,400,000, against which it has issued to Levers 6,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,100,000 7 per cent. Preferred shares of £1 each of Unilever, Limited. Both the shares acquired by your company and the shares issued to Levers in exchange were ex-dividend rights in respect of 1929.

You will remember that the 1,100,000 7 per cent. Preferred shares were issued to enable Levers to make an offer to certain employees of Lever Brothers, Limited, to surrender their rights to a share of the profits of that company in respect of their holding of co-partnership trust certificates. Levers have now made this offer to these co-partners, which has been accepted by all of them. (Hear, hear.)

Constitution of the Board

Under the merger arrangements and in accordance with the resolution passed by your company at the extraordinary general meeting held on February 8 last, representatives of Lever Brothers were elected to the board of your company, so that the board now consists as to one-half of representatives of Levers; under the same arrangements, the board of Unilever N.V. is similarly constituted, and the board of Lever Brothers, Limited, has obtained authority to increase its number to enable representatives of your company to sit on its board.

Now with regard to the agreement with the United Africa Company, Limited. As you are aware, this is a company in which Lever Brothers, Limited, hold a 50 per cent. interest, and the agreement provides for the transfer to the Africa Company of your company's interests in West Africa. The formalities referring to the transfer of these interests have not yet been fully completed, but completion will take place shortly, whereupon your company jointly with Lever Brothers, Limited, will hold about 60 per cent. of the shares in the United Africa Company, Limited. You will appreciate that the accounts now before you do not reflect in any way the financial effect of the arrangements made with Levers and the United Africa Company, Limited, inasmuch as these arrangements only became operative as from January 1 last. I should mention, however, that a sum of approximately £75,000, representing expenses incurred in connexion with the increase of capital and other expenses incidental to the Lever agreement, has been charged against the general reserves during the year under review.

Economies Effected Through Co-ordination

At the time when the arrangements with Levers were effected we were in the midst of the work of co-ordinating the various interests forming part of your organization. Large savings have been made through co-ordination of the selling organizations of the Jurgens, Van den Berghs, Schicht and Hartog concerns, together with other companies forming part of the organization in the various countries in which they trade. Savings also have been effected by a continuance of the policy of centralizing factory production in factories best situated for manufacture and distribution, and this has necessitated the further closing of factories and the extension of others. Most of these measures only came into operation during the latter part of the year and, therefore, the accounts for 1929 do not show the full benefit that we expect to receive from them.

When I tell you that the number of companies associated with your organization, together with Lever Brothers, Limited, exceeds 600, that the combined issued capital of the whole organization exceeds £125,000,000 sterling, and that to a large extent the territory operated by the two organizations is common ground, you will appreciate that there is ample scope for effective cooperation and co-ordination. Since the agreement with Levers was signed last September steps have been taken to ensure this, and substantial progress is being made.

Arrangements have been made to centralize the directorate and general office staffs of the two organizations, both in this country and on the Continent. In so far as this country is concerned, this centralization has been temporarily effected at Union House and in adjacent offices, but it is intended that ultimately we shall all be under one roof, and for this purpose it has been decided to rebuild Lever House. This work will be started immediately, and it is hoped that the new building will be completed by the end of next year.

The centralization of the Continental directorates and general office staffs has already been effected in Holland at Rotterdam, in France in Paris, and our offices in Berlin are to be extended to enable similar centralization for Germany, Central and Northern Europe.

Factory and Trading Organization

I have briefly touched upon reorganization in our offices, and I now come to the similar work we are carrying on in our factories and trading organizations. In England we are concentrating for our margarine trade in the North in the factory at Bromborough, near Port Sunlight. This factory is situated in an excellent position for the industrial North, and extensions to and improvements in the outlay of this factory are under consideration, which will make it, we hope, the finest factory of its kind in the world. When completed material savings on manufacturing expenses and freight will be effected. On the soap side cooperation is being brought about between the Lever interests and those which form part of the Unilever organization, which will also give material savings.

The economic financial crisis which arose towards the end of last year and which has continued to have marked effect this year has had no adverse influence on the volume of our business. Although, as a result of this crisis, the reduced purchasing power of the public has affected most trades, yet the turnover in our chief commodities of margarine and soap was not only fully maintained, but has shown an increase, and during the current year trade for the first quarter has again increased and represents a new record, which in the case of margarine is all the more remarkable in view of the very low butter prices prevailing. (Hear, hear.)

The way in which our organization has met this period of serious disturbance is a proof of the sound basis on which it is established. In this respect we are in a very fortunate position because the commodities in which we deal are in daily household use.

Prices of Raw Materials

The prices of our raw materials throughout last year, subject to minor fluctuations, declined steadily, and the prices of oil seeds now stand at exceptionally low levels. This decline is due to the enormous production of such seeds during the past few years. As a result margarine and soap makers have the benefit of cheap raw materials in the shape of oils they use, although this advantage has been counteracted largely by decreased prices for cattle cake. Over-production has also affected the price of cereals, of which there have been enormous crops all over the world. When cereal prices are low it is advantageous for the farmers to feed their cattle with cereals. As a consequence the prices of cattle-feeding cake have fallen about 45 per cent. when compared with the price ruling a year ago. In the accounts now before you full provision has been made to reduce the value of our stocks of feeding cake to market level.

We fear that the present prices of oil seeds must show the producers poor results and will have an adverse effect on the volume of supplies for the future. This would not be to our advantage, as consumers of the oil, and we would therefore welcome an advance and stabilization in prices of oil seeds at a level which would leave a reasonable margin both to the producers and to us as consumers of the raw materials.

During the course of last year expenditure exceeding £1,600,000 was incurred in respect of advertising. Depreciation on plant, machinery, and other fixed assets amounted to more than £1,150,000, and a further amount of over £1,100,000 was spent on the upkeep of our factories. All these amounts have been charged against the profit and loss accounts of the associated and subsidiary companies before arriving at their profits available for dividends. With regard to capital expenditure, an amount of approximately £1,500,000 was spent on new factories and plant and on extensions and improvements to existing works. All our factories are in a high state of efficiency and up to date.

Capital and Earning Capacity

I come next to the capital, the reserves, and the earning capacity of the company. The issued capital at December 31 last amounted to £19,623,666, as compared with a figure of £11,396,731 at the previous December 31, or an increase of £8,226,935. As stated in the directors' report, the capital has been increased chiefly by the issue of Ordinary shares to existing Ordinary shareholders on bonus terms in February, 1929, and by the issue of Preference and Ordinary shares in connexion with the acquisition of new businesses.

As a result of the arrangements with Levers and the acquisition of new interests during the first quarter of this year, the capital has been increased to £26,929,500. To this has to be added an amount estimated at £509,583 for shares agreed to be allotted in connexion with the acquisition of further interests, so that the total capital will then amount to £27,439,083, made up of £4,935,083 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred shares and £22,504,000 Ordinary shares.

It will interest you to know that the earning capacity of the businesses we have acquired by issues of Ordinary shares during the year 1929 (which of course does not include Levers) is equivalent to about 28 per cent. on the nominal value of such shares. (Hear, hear.) The shares so issued were taken into account at a price averaging 55s. for the year, and the excess over par value, which was in the nature of a premium, together with the premiums received on issues of shares for cash (including the premium received by the issue of Ordinary shares to existing Ordinary shareholders on bonus terms, to which I have already referred), have been carried to the general reserve of the company, which at the end of the financial year amounted to £7,469,018, after allowing £385,927 for the expenses incidental to the increase and issue of capital during 1929.

Increased Reserve

The general reserve at the end of 1928 stood at £2,357,197, so that during the year 1929, including the allocation from the profits of 1928, we have increased the reserve by £5,111,821. (Hear, hear.) You will see from our report that we propose, with your approval and the approval of the shareholders of Unilever N.V., to increase the general reserve further by allocating out of the profits of the year a sum of £1,500,000, so that the reserve will then stand at £8,969,018. The capital at December 31 last, together with this reserve, therefore amounts to £28,592,684, against investments of £21,863,370, giving a surplus of £6,729,314. This surplus has enabled us to make additional advances to our subsidiary and to our associated companies, and I should like to add that the amount of such advances is exceeded by their net floating assets. (Hear, hear.)

As to the earning capacity, you will remember that the directors in December, 1927, stated that the profits available for the Ordinary shareholders might amount to 9 per cent. on what was then a comparatively small capital. Actually the profit shown by the first accounts for the period to December 31, 1928, represented approximately 16¼ per cent. on the issued Ordinary capital at the end of the year, which since the formation of the company in November, 1927, had been more than doubled. For the year 1929 the profits of the company represent just over 20 per cent. on the Ordinary capital at the end of that year, which then amounted to over 3½ times the Ordinary capital at the date of formation. (Hear, hear.)

The directors are hopeful that, given normal conditions, the net earnings for 1930 will not disappoint, and you will be pleased to know that the yield on the issued Ordinary capital for the first quarter of this year shows a substantial increase over that of the corresponding quarter of last year. (Hear, hear.) This applies both to the old Margarine Union and Unie companies, and also to Levers.

Conservative Dividend Policy

As I stated at the meeting held on December 10 last, the rapid expansion of your business makes it desirable to follow a conservative policy in distributing dividends, and your directors think that the interests of the company and of the shareholders are best served by strengthening the financial resources. They therefore propose that a final dividend of 6 per cent. be paid, which, together with the interim dividend of 4 per cent. already paid, will make 10 per cent. for the year.

As you know, the directors have for some time past contemplated making a bonus issue to existing Ordinary shareholders, and they propose to take power to do this forthwith. It is intended to issue to the Ordinary shareholders of both Unilever, Limited, and Unilever N.V., free of cost, one fully paid Ordinary share for every 16 shares held. As I have already told you, the Ordinary capital of the two companies, including shares agreed to be allotted, amounts approximately to £22,504,000, but of this amount only £16,054,000 will be entitled to participate in this bonus issue, so that the amount of capital to be issued in this way will be approximately £1,003,375, which will be paid up by appropriating an equivalent amount out of the general reserves. This appropriation is nearly £500,000 less than the amount we propose placing to these reserves out of the profit of 1929.

I should explain that the capital not entitled to participate is the capital which was issued to Lever Brothers' Ordinary shareholders and certain capital agreed to be issued. Before the bonus shares can be issued an alteration in the Articles of Association of Unilever, Limited, will be necessary, and you will receive in a few days notice of a meeting at which the necessary resolutions will be proposed.

Additional Working Capital

In order to give the company further additional working capital your directors propose to make an issue of £2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each of Unilever, Limited, at a price of £3 per share. This issue has already been underwritten, and prospectuses will be posted in a few days. Arrangements have been made to give the existing Ordinary shareholders of Unilever, Limited, and Unilever N.V. a first preferential allotment in this issue. A second preferential allotment will be given to holders of Preference shares in these two companies and in the five subsidiary companies whose balance-sheets have been published with our report, and, in addition, to holders of Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares in Lever Brothers, Limited. This issue will give the company new working capital to the extent of £6,000,000 sterling, and the premium on this issue, after deducting the expenses of issue, will be added to the reserve fund, which will then amount to over £12,000,000 sterling after providing for the bonus issue. The bonus shares will be entitled to the full dividends payable in respect of the year 1930; the £2,000,000 new Ordinary shares will be entitled to one-half of such dividend which will be paid when the final dividend for the year is paid.

Subject to the necessary resolutions being passed, it is proposed to allot the bonus shares to those shareholders who are entitled thereto and who are on the register on June 2 next.

The shares will be allotted soon after that date, and notices will appear in the Press informing holders of sub-shares and certificates to bearer of Unilever N.V., of the procedure to be adopted to enable them to obtain their bonus sub-shares and certificates.

Margin for Further Developments

In order to provide for the new issue of Unilever, Lim

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

RESULTS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

DIFFICULT YEAR FOR FIRE INSURANCE

EXPANSION OF TRUSTEE BUSINESS

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE ORGANIZATION

APPOINTMENT OF A GENERAL MANAGER

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The TWO HUNDRED and TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the Royal Exchange Assurance was held yesterday at the Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

Mr. VIVIAN HUGH SMITH (the governor) presided.

Mr. A. MACDONALD (secretary) having read the notice convening the court and the report of the auditors,

The GOVERNOR said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts of the operations of your corporation for the year 1929, which was the 210th year of its existence, have been circulated and are before you; so I assume that you will agree to take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before submitting them to you, however, I wish to make reference to several important changes which have taken place at the head office. It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of two members of your court of directors—Mr. Walter S. Morgan Burns, who had been a director for over 28 years, and Mr. E. F. Barclay, who joined the court in 1914. Both these gentlemen will be greatly missed by their fellow-directors.

NEW DIRECTORS

These vacancies on the court have been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. W. Giffard and Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bt. Mr. Giffard is chairman and general manager of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co., a firm which has been happily associated in business with the corporation since, I believe, 1789. Sir Thomas Catto, through his many business connexions and as a director of one of our associated companies, was already well known to your court. His great experience and knowledge of the East will, I am sure, be of great value to the corporation. We feel we are fortunate in securing these gentlemen as new members of your court. (Hear, hear.)

I should now like to allude to a very important change which we have made in our organization during the past year. I refer to the appointment of Mr. Robert Connew as general manager. The Royal Exchange Assurance has never had a general manager up to now, but we felt that the business of the corporation had become of such magnitude that it was essential to appoint one.

Mr. Connew became our general manager in South Africa in 1911; he was appointed assistant fire manager at head office in 1921, fire manager in 1922, and general manager in 1929. We are fortunate in securing Mr. Connew for this position, and I am sure you will join with me in wishing him every possible success in his new work. (Hear, hear.)

RETIREMENT OF MR. PERCY HODGE

One of the reasons why it became imperative to appoint a general manager was because we are losing in a few days the services of our secretary and friend, Mr. Percy Hodge. Mr. Hodge joined the corporation in the year 1885; he was appointed accountant in 1902, and secretary in 1917. During the last 12 years, since Mr. Hodge has been secretary, he has occupied a position in your corporation quite different from what is usually occupied by a secretary to any company. He has been our principal official and the trusted friend and adviser of every one in the "Royal Exchange"—(Cheers)—from which he, to our very great regret, retires in a few days. Mr. Hodge has been in our service for his entire business life, during which he has seen many changes and has greatly assisted in building up your corporation to the high position it occupies to-day in the insurance world. (Cheers.)

The appointment of a general manager necessitates certain formal variations in the regulations of the corporation, which I will submit to you for adoption at a later stage in the proceedings.

THE GENERAL RESERVE FUND

Dealing now with the accounts of the "Royal Exchange" only, before I refer to the results of the various departments I wish you to turn to the profit and loss account, so that I may explain to you several rather unusual items which appear therein. On the debit side you will see that the balance of last year's account has been augmented not only by the interest and profits made during the year, but also by an item of £100,000, which represents a sum set aside years ago as a reserve against any possible unestimated liability for taxation. We now find that this reserve is no longer required and it is therefore carried into the profit and loss account, which is, as you know, the general reserve fund of your corporation.

Your directors are of the opinion that a general reserve fund of £1,000,000 is adequate for our present requirements, and that it is desirable for the departmental reserve funds to be increased until they—with the reserve for unexpired risks—approximate to the amounts of the annual premium incomes. This explains the transfers on the credit side of the profit and loss account of £50,000 to the accident fund and £100,000 to the fire fund. The transfer of £200,000 to the marine fund should strengthen that fund to such an extent that it should be independent of the general reserve fund in future, and, unless something very unforeseen happens, your directors do not propose to augment it further. It is hoped, however, to continue to build up the accident and fire funds as and when circumstances permit.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

If you will refer to the results of the life department you will see that during the year nearly 4,000 new proposals were completed, assuring £2,670,832, the net new business amounting to £2,273,906. Attention has recently been called to the issue of single premium policies. The corporation has never encouraged this business and the total number of policies issued under this scheme is only nine, of which two were completed in 1929. The net premiums from this class of business amounted to £56,289.

The gross rate of interest on the life fund has again risen and is £5 15s. 1d. per cent. as compared with £5 13s. 11d. per cent. in the previous year. The life fund at December 31 last amounted to £8,127,984, an increase of £625,995 on the 1928 figure. I am glad to be able to draw your attention to the fact that the interim bonus of 40s. per cent. has been improved by calculating it on the sum assured and declared bonuses, instead of only on the sum assured as formerly. The annuity and capital redemption departments continue to progress.

TRUSTEE BUSINESS.

The business of the trustee department continues to expand, and the services rendered by your corporation through this department for the public generally as executors and trustees of wills and settlements, as managers of private investments and estates, and as debenture trustees, registrars, &c., appear to be more appreciated as time passes. This is borne out by the continual growth of the trust funds under the administration of the department, the funds amounting at December 31, 1929, to approximately £108,000,000, showing an increase over the funds in the custody of the corporation at the end of the previous year of nearly £15,000,000.

The profits derived from the department also show an increase, the amount carried to profit and loss account being £16,848 7s. 8d., an increase of £1,727 13s. 9d. over the figures carried in for the previous year. Considering the magnitude of the business undertaken by the department and the complexity of the services rendered, this profit must be considered most reasonable and satisfactory.

THE HATRY SETTLEMENT

As a matter of interest I should like to refer for one moment to the help that your corporation was able to render as Trustees for the Stock Exchange (Hatry) Settlement. It gave us great pleasure to be able to assist in this most arduous and difficult task, and to offer the services of the trustee department voluntarily and free of cost in the clearing up of one of the most unfortunate financial happenings which the City has ever had to overcome. It was very gratifying to receive from the Stock Exchange (Hatry) Settlement Committee a graceful letter of appreciation of our services and to learn therefrom that the work had been carried out to their complete satisfaction. (Cheers.)

In order to complete the facilities which the trustee department has been able in the past to offer to the public, we have recently inaugurated a Bill, which is at present before Parliament, to extend the powers of your corporation to enable it not only to act as debenture trustees but also as registrars for share issues and as general agents and secretaries.

FIRE RESULTS

The net premium income of the fire department of over £1,756,000 shows an increase of some £12,000 compared with 1928. The expense ratio is unchanged, but our loss experience has been less satisfactory throughout the world. The amount carried to profit and loss account from this department is £113,308. This is less by some £37,000 than was carried in 1928, but I think that, in a year in which the general experience of fire business has been so much less favourable, an underwriting profit of over 4 per cent. cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory.

The year 1929 was one of acknowledged difficulty for fire business. Fire waste in the United Kingdom has been exceptionally heavy, and I think I am correct in saying that it is many years since insurance companies have suffered so severely in this respect. In the United States, although results were not unfavourable, the profit obtained was less than for 1928, due, to some extent, to the exceedingly keen competition and the resultant increase in the cost of obtaining business. In the remainder of the foreign field our premiums have been more than maintained, but here again the loss ratio is appreciably higher than we have experienced for some years. The fire fund now amounts to £1,302,476, including the sum of £100,000 transferred from the profit and loss account.

MARINE FIGURES

The premium income of the marine department for 1929 shows an increase as compared with 1928. This is partly due to the increase in hull rates and also to the writing of specially selected additional business of a class which has in the past proved satisfactory. This sphere of your corporation's business is being given the most careful and constant supervision. I must repeat my remarks of last year, that, whereas the hull rates show an improvement, the position as regards cargo is still unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, I feel I am justified in saying that, although progress in this business is disappointingly slow, on the whole there has been a distinct improvement in the attitude of the market, and more disinclination to engage in the disastrous competition which was so prevalent a few years ago.

Including the amount transferred from profit and loss account, the marine fund amounts to £1,001,835.

GENERAL ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

In the general accident department the premium income continues to expand, the net premiums for the year amounting to £1,275,830, which is £144,626 more than the corresponding figure for 1928. This is mainly due to an increase in the foreign business. The percentage of losses shows a welcome reduction, it being 53.28 per cent., as against 56 per cent. for the previous year, while the result of the year's working is a transfer of £71,585 to profit and loss. Including the £50,000 transferred from profit and loss account to strengthen the accident reserve, the general accident fund now stands at £1,070,687.

Accident business generally is not free from difficulties, and at the present time the margin of profit is small. It will be noticed that the general accident fund now exceeds £1,000,000, which, I think you will agree, places the department in a very satisfactory position. (Hear, hear.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

I now wish to return to the profit and loss account. On the debit side you will see that "interest not carried to other accounts" amounts to £136,584. With the exception of two small items representing "conscience money" and "transfer fees," I think that all items on this side of the account have already been dealt with.

On the credit side you will notice that the "dividend to proprietors" cost £205,763. This is larger than the amount appearing in the 1928 accounts, owing to the issue of new stock in 1928 for the payment for the shares of the Motor Union Insurance Company. The item "expenses not charged to other accounts" amounts to £56,829, and £20,000 is again written off office property. After deducting the transfers already referred to, there remains a balance of £1,002,094 to be carried forward.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

As the affairs of the associated companies are fully dealt with at their respective general meetings I propose to refer only briefly to them here. All your associated companies have, unfortunately, suffered from the generally unfavourable fire experience to which I have previously referred, and the results of the "State" and "Motor Union" are in consequence disappointing. The "Car and General" and "National Provincial" have, on the other hand, had a satisfactory year, the profits obtained from the other departments of their operations more than counter-balancing the fire results. I am confident, however, that all your associated companies are making progress, and I have every reason to believe that their acquisition will continue to prove beneficial to the corporation.

I wish to draw your attention to the statement on the balance-sheet to the effect that the aggregate profits of the associated companies during this year were in excess of the dividends paid by those companies.

I mentioned last year that we had obtained considerable additional space in the Royal Exchange and that the work of adapting the new accommodation to our requirements was in progress. The alterations are now practically completed and we have been enabled to bring back our fire department from Cornhill, and in addition room has been found for the head office of the "British Equitable" and the City offices of the "Car and General" and "State."

TRIBUTE TO LOCAL DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS

Your directors fully recognize that success in a vast organization such as the Royal Exchange Assurance is to-day can only be obtained by the loyal cooperation of every one connected with it. I am happy to say that this has always been our experience and I take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the court of directors their sincere appreciation of the unvarying support extended to your corporation by its local directors, representatives and agents, officials and staffs at the head office and branches throughout the world. Many of these connexions extend over a long period of years, and I feel that the "Royal Exchange" is fortunate in having such a large body of men who are devoted to its interests. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I now propose to put the formal resolution to the meeting, "That the printed report and accounts be adopted," but before doing so, if any proprietor wishes to ask any questions I will do my best to answer them. (Cheers.)

No questions being asked, the Governor then moved:—"That the printed report and accounts for the year 1929 be adopted."

Mr. CHARLES L. DALRIEL (deputy governor) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

A further dividend of 17 per cent., less income-tax, making 27 per cent., less income-tax, for the year 1929, was unanimously approved.

Certain alterations in the regulations of the corporation, necessitated by the appointment of a general manager, were sanctioned, and the court of directors, all of whom retired under the regulations, were unanimously re-elected.

On the proposition of MAJOR A. C. CHAMIER, seconded by Mr. R. C. PARR, Sir Nicholas E. Waterhouse, K.B.E., was reappointed auditor.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. A. RENDTORFF then proposed:—"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the management and staff of the Royal Exchange Assurance at home and abroad for their loyal and hearty work in the past year; that the best wishes of the shareholders be extended to Mr. Robert Connew on his appointment as the first general manager of this ancient corporation; that the best thanks of this court be and are hereby extended to Mr. P. F. H. Hodge for his long, faithful, and diligent service to the corporation, and that the heartiest wishes be extended to him on his retirement, with the hope that he may live long in good health to enjoy his well-deserved leisure."

In doing so, he said that a vote of thanks to the management and staff was not unusual at the meetings of the corporation, but he felt that that was a rather special occasion in view of the appointment of a general manager and the retirement of Mr. Hodge. It must be a source of great satisfaction to the directors that the immediate burden of this great corporation was being put upon the shoulders of so able a man and one so well versed in insurance and financial matters as Mr. Connew. (Cheers.)

TRIBUTE TO MR. HODGE

With regard to the retirement of Mr. Hodge, all those who had attended the meetings of the corporation and those who had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hodge in their daily life in the City had been impressed with his enthusiasm for the welfare of the corporation and the unstinted service which he had at all times rendered to it. Mr. Hodge had seen the transition, as it were, of the Royal Exchange Assurance from the good old days to the days of stress and strain in modern times, and he had always discharged his duties well. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. C. SIM seconded the vote, and it was carried amid cheers.

Mr. ROBERT CONNEW, in response, said that he realized the responsibilities and difficulties before him, but he had lots of confidence and was not afraid; he hoped that as time went on he would be able to prove that the directors had not made a mistake in appointing him to the responsible position of general manager.

Mr. P. F. H. HODGE, who on rising was greeted with cheers, said that he was very grateful for the kindly way in which his services had been referred to. In his retirement from the Royal Exchange he carried with him the very happiest recollections of his long service, and the welfare and good name of the corporation would always be extremely close to his heart. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE STANDARD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIGURES OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

INCREASE IN NET PREMIUMS

MR. A. PERCY ECCLES ON MARKET CONDITIONS

The FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited, was held in the board room of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, Limited, yesterday.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

Mr. A. PERCY ECCLES (the chairman) said:—Gentlemen,—Before formally moving the adoption of the report, accounts, and balance-sheet of the company for the year ended December 31, 1929, I will briefly refer to the figures of our operations for the past year.

The net premiums for the year 1929 amount to £658,992, representing an increase of £33,000 over those of the preceding year.

The losses paid, together with full provision for outstanding claims, amount to £516,151, equal to 78 per cent. of the net premiums, as compared with 71.5 per cent. for the year 1928.

General expenses, directors' fees, and Colonial and foreign taxes amount in the aggregate to £82,700, or 12.5 per cent. of the net premiums written, as compared with 10.7 per cent. for 1928.

UNDERWRITERS' LOSSES

From an examination of the results of the operations of the marine insurance companies which have so far published their accounts for the year 1929, it would appear that on the whole the results are slightly better than for 1928, in spite of the fact that underwriters have suffered heavy losses due to a number of important casualties, particularly during the last quarter of the year. This is probably due to the fact that although casualties have been numerous during the year under review, they have been confined to steamers of moderate size.

Fires in general cargoes have again been numerous, and in this respect exceed the records of the previous four years. In the year 1929, in all 582 cases of fires occurring on steamers and motor-vessels are recorded, as compared with 531 in 1928. A great deal of attention has been given to the matter, and now that it has been generally agreed that the bulk of the fires which have occurred during late years have originated in steamers' bunkers, it is to be hoped that steps will be taken by shipowners to bring about such improvements as will cause a diminution in the number of fires which can be traced to this cause, in the future.

On the whole, I do not consider that any material advance has been made towards the improvement of the business during the past 12 months. The rates for cargo insurance are, indeed, probably lower now than they have ever been.

THE THREE PER CENT. FRANCHISE CLAUSE

The general experience from this important section of marine insurance has been prejudiced by the large number of small claims arising from extraneous risks, which, in pre-War days, would have been regarded as entirely outside the scope of an ordinary marine insurance policy. It is a pity that underwriters were not able to carry out the proposals which emanated from the London market to reinstate the Three per Cent. Franchise Clause, which had for its object the elimination of all small claims and expenses incidental thereto. This franchise was, of course, generally in operation before the European War, but owing to the lack of support by Continental underwriters to the proposals of English underwriters it was impossible to make any progress in the desired direction.

The aspect of Hull business has, on the other hand, improved, and it is satisfactory to find that the agreement entered into as far back as February, 1926, to "respect the lead" is still in operation, and higher rates are being obtained in the case of those fleets of steamers which have not shown satisfactory results in the past.

BALANCE OF THE 1929 UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT

Reverting now to our figures, you will see that after adding to the amount of £244,670 brought forward from profit and loss account, the balance of underwriting account for 1929—namely, £46,693—and the interest on investments, amounting to £47,553, we have to deal with a total of £338,916. Out of this we have provided for income-tax the sum of £15,864, and it is proposed to pay the same dividend as in previous years, which, after deducting income-tax thereon, amounts to £84,000, thus leaving £259,052 to be carried forward to the next account.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the assistance which our representatives at home and abroad have given us during the past 12 months, which has in a great measure enabled us to show a satisfactory result during a time of severe competition and trade depression. I should also like to record our thanks to the officials and staff for their untiring zeal and efforts on behalf of the company.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Mr. James Platt was elected a director of the company, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SPELLING OF THE RIVER LEA

At an inquest at Poplar yesterday Dr. R. L. GUTHRIE, the Coroner, asked if any one knew how to spell the word "Lea" in River Lea. "I always spell it Lea as it is on the maps," a local doctor said. "So do I." the Coroner replied, "but we are apparently wrong. The other day I noticed the Lea Conservancy Board spelt it Lee. There appears to be a divergence of opinion on the matter."

VAN DEN BERGHS, LTD.

LARGER DEMAND FOR THE COMPANY'S PRODUCTS

MR. ALBERT VAN DEN BERGH'S ADDRESS

The THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Van den Berghs, Limited, was held yesterday at 26, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.

Mr. ALBERT VAN DEN BERGH (the chairman and one of the managing directors) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. G. Hales) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The accounts and the report of the directors have been in your hands for some days, and I propose, therefore, with your permission, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

A perusal of these accounts will have shown you that we can look back with satisfaction upon the financial year that lies behind us. As compared with the previous year the results are substantially better, and the causes of this increase in profits are to be found in various directions. The addition to our capital enabled us to extend our holdings in associated companies and, therefore, to increase our income from such holdings. Furthermore, the cooperation with our associated companies in the Margarine Union—now Unilever—is steadily becoming closer and thereby productive of constantly growing benefits to every member of the organization. The saving on the cost of freight through the transfer of a certain portion of our trade from a Continental associated factory to our Fulham factory, to which I referred in my address last year, has now for the first time covered the whole of the financial year. Finally we have been able to take advantage of the decline in prices in raw material markets. This decline in prices is part of a world-wide movement, due to an all-round increase in production overtaking the naturally expanding demand. A large portion of the advantage so obtained has, of course, been passed on to our customers, and it has also enabled us to introduce a cheaper line of margarine in packets.

THE SALES OF "BLUE BAND" MARGARINE

The fine established demand for our various proprietary packet margarines, and particularly for "Blue Band," which is constantly finding its way into thousands of fresh homes throughout the country, has naturally enabled us to reap the corresponding benefit from the easier conditions. We continue to enjoy to the full the good will of the trade and of the public, and the demand for all our products remains excellent. We attribute this in no small measure to the loyal cooperation of our staff in field, office, and factory, to whom, with your consent, I shall be happy to convey your appreciation of their efforts.

Now, in turning to the accounts, I want to draw your attention to a number of changes which become apparent on comparing this year's figures with those of the previous balance-sheet. There is in the first place the increase of capital. You will recollect that last year we sought and obtained your sanction to issue 2,250,000 new Ordinary shares of 5s. each, which were offered to the Ordinary shareholders on our books at the rate of three new shares for every one held and at the price of 12s. per share. This issue increased our resources by a sum of no less than £1,350,000. The effect of this issue is also most beneficial to the holders of our Preference and Preferred Ordinary issues, adding materially to their capital security.

GOODWILL OF £656,000 WRITTEN OFF

Our authorized and issued capital now stands at the sum of £4,137,500, of which £750,000 is Ordinary capital. As you will further see from the accounts, we added the premiums—amounting to £787,500—to our reserve fund, which thereby became increased to £1,447,500. From this total we decided to write off the goodwill, which for 35 years has stood in our books at about £656,000. Our goodwill has not become in any degree less valuable by the fact of its having been written off—but the advantage of being able to show tangible assets only on the credit side of a balance-sheet will be apparent to every one of you. We have further written off the reserve fund the expenses of the issue of the new Ordinary shares—amounting in round figures to £5,700—and finally a sum of about £35,300 described as "written off investments in subsidiaries." This item requires some explanation. In the course of 1929 we made an offer to the outside shareholders of Hagemann's Creameries, Limited—an associated company—to buy them out for cash, which offer was accepted. This business was then amalgamated with our own, and as its capital was represented mainly by goodwill, we decided to write this goodwill off as well. I am pleased to add that this amalgamation has resulted in considerable savings. The reserve fund as a result of these additions and deductions now stands at £750,000, and is therefore equal to the issued Ordinary capital. The next item on the debit side of the balance-sheet represents "loans from and balances of current accounts with subsidiary and associated companies," and shows a total in round figures of £1,205,000. The next item—bills payable—is shown at £770,270, showing some increase over last year. Trade creditors, &c., amount in round figures to £576,000. The last figure on this side of the balance-sheet is the balance of profit and loss account, and is shown at £314,765.

HIGH STATE OF EFFICIENCY OF FACTORY AND PLANT

Now, turning to the credit side of the balance-sheet, I have already explained that the goodwill has been written off entirely. Our Fulham factory, together with rolling stock, furniture, and utensils, follows next with a sum in round figures of £533,000, which is £21,000 below last year's figure. This, therefore, is the amount by which depreciations written off have exceeded new additions to plant. I should like to state in passing that as always we are maintaining our factory and plant in the highest state of efficiency. Investments in subsidiary and associated companies together show a total of about £1,790,000; this figure shows the large increase of £1,360,000 over last year's, and this difference is practically identical with the increase of our Ordinary capital, including the premium. It represents the balance of new acquisitions to which I have already referred over interests disposed of. Sundry properties and trade investments appear in round figures at £38,800. An opportunity occurred during the year under review of selling to good advantage some of our trade investments, which accounts for the decrease in this item. Reserve fund investments figure at a round sum of £108,800, a small decrease of £1,500 as compared with last year. The next item—"loans to and balances of current accounts with associated and subsidiary companies"—shows the large total in round figures of £4,162,000, as against £2,685,000 last year; the increase of close on £1,500,000 is connected with the expansion of one of our associated companies. The stocks in hand amounted to a round sum of £817,800, not much more than last year, and debtors at about £185,700 are slightly lower. The same is the case with cash at bankers and in hand, which amounts to £114,200.

A RECORD NET PROFIT

The total net profit for the year is the highest ever made by your company in any normal year. As shown on the front page of the accounts, it amounts to £467,614, which, added to the amount brought forward from 1928, gives a total of £497,244 to be dealt with—an increase of almost £100,000 over last year. After making provision for Preference and Preferred Ordinary dividends paid and accrued, the directors propose to distribute a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, free of income-tax, on the 3,000,000 Ordinary shares issued. The report shows that this will leave a carry forward of £35,148, which is an increase of £5,518 over the amount brought into the accounts from last year. The alterations in the rate of income-tax, however, since our report was printed will necessitate a slight adjustment in the carry forward. The required adjustment will amount to less than £150. I now beg to propose that the accounts be adopted.

Mr. J. DE BLANK seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors were reappointed.

THE UNILEVER ISSUE

At the conclusion of the meeting the CHAIRMAN announced:—"At this morning's general

(Continued at foot of next column)

meeting of Unilever, Limited, the chairman intimated that the said company propose to make an issue of £2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each at the price of £3 per share. He further stated that the Ordinary shareholders of Unilever, Limited, and of Unilever N.V. would have a first preferential allotment in this issue, and that a second preferential allotment will be given to holders of Preference shares in those two companies, in the five subsidiary companies whose balance-sheets have been published with the report of Unilever, Limited, and in Lever Brothers, Limited. This second preference, therefore, also extends to the holders of Van den Berghs, Limited's Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares. It is the intention that in due course prospectuses with special application forms shall be posted to you."

A MEETING of the Preference shareholders was subsequently held, when Mr. J. de Blank was re-elected to represent the interests of the Preference shareholders on the board.

CEYLON TEA PLANTATIONS COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 40% MAINTAINED

A YEAR OF CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY

THE FALL IN MARKET PRICES

MR. H. K. RUTHERFORD ON THE OUTLOOK

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ceylon Tea Plantations Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the company, 37-38, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. K. RUTHERFORD (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. F. Woods) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—With your permission we may, I presume, accept the report and accounts as having been read. (Agreed.)

The year which we are about to review was one of considerable anxiety to your directors, more especially during the latter half, owing to the persistent fall in the market price of our produce. Shareholders, I think, however, are to be congratulated on the final result as presented in the accounts, as these show that the total profits have been practically the same as those of the previous year.

The net profit was £195,936, compared with £196,256 in 1928, or only £320 less. There were, however, considerable differences in the profits accruing from the various sources from which our income is derived. The profit on tea was £13,112 less, on coconuts £7,470, and on commission, interest, and sundries (less administration bonuses and other charges) there was a reduction of £3,378, but fortunately these deficiencies were counterbalanced by an excess of profits of £23,640 on rubber as compared with the previous year. This result confirms the soundness of the policy which your directors adopted many years ago of not placing all their eggs in one basket.

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The total profit to be dealt with, including the sum brought forward, was £248,476, and out of this amount, after paying the dividends recommended, we set aside for income-tax account £5,000, depreciation £14,000, and transfer to the reserve fund £16,000, carrying forward £52,498 to next account. You will note that we propose to distribute to the Ordinary shareholders the same dividend as last year—namely, 40 per cent.

By referring to the balance-sheet you will observe that the reserve fund, with the addition we are now making, stands at £170,000, and, adding the amount carried forward, the total of these amounts to £222,498. The cost of our estates (allowing for depreciation) is £594,814, and the issued capital £527,120, or an excess of expenditure of £67,694. Deducting this sum from our reserve, it leaves us with a working capital of £154,804, which is equivalent to 40 per cent. of the Ordinary share capital of the company. Our investments at December 31 last of £96,314 had a market value of £15,758 above that figure. I need not trouble you with more figures, and will now deal separately with our various products.

POSITION OF THE TEA INDUSTRY

For the last nine months of 1929 the tea industry was faced with a steadily falling market, and so low did the price for common grades of tea recede that many growers of this class could earn but scanty profits on the past year's working. Producers, however, of the finer qualities made reasonable profits, as for such teas there is always a stronger demand.

It is interesting to compare the average price of all grades of tea sold in the London market from the various producing countries (with the exception of China) in 1927 and 1929. The average price in 1927 of all teas was 1s. 7d. per lb. and in the latter year 1s. 4½d., or a total fall of 2¾d. per lb. This figure stated in pence may not appear very much to you, but 2¾d. per lb. calculated on the volume of tea produced in India, Ceylon, and Netherland Indies means less realized by the growers by approximately £9,000,000. On the other hand, this lower price, plus the withdrawal of the import duty of 4d. per lb., should represent to the consumers in this country a saving on their tea bill of no less than £11,000,000, provided the lower average price and remission of duty are entirely passed on to them.

RETAIL PRICES AND TAXATION

Retail prices do not, however, always follow commodity prices, as the trade has to protect itself against the unreasonably high national and municipal taxation, so it is unlikely that the whole of the lower price and remission of duty is passed on for the benefit of the consumer. What effect the abolition of the duty has had on the consumption in this country is unknown, as the Customs Department has no further interest in the matter, and no statistics are now therefore available. As our tea interests are in Ceylon, it is some encouragement to you to know that the island last year fully maintained the premier position for all-round good quality of its teas. The average price for the Ceylon crop of 1929 sold in London was 1s. 7d. per lb., while the average realized for Indian, Java, Sumatra, and Nyasaland teas was 1s. 3.16d., a difference of 3½d. per lb.

The stocks of tea in this country were, at March 31 a year ago, 264,000,000lb., but, large as that quantity was, it is now exceeded by some 12,000,000lb. All tea-producing countries during 1929 largely increased their output, and this may be said to have been due to favourable weather conditions, increased tea acreages, and in some countries a freer plucking of leaf—these circumstances account for a larger volume of common tea which was not required.

OUTPUT RESTRICTION AGREEMENT

With the view of reducing the large tea stocks, lengthy conversations were carried on in an endeavour to supply Russia with a considerable quantity of tea, but after protracted negotiations it was found impossible by the Indian, Ceylon, and Netherlands associations to agree as to conditions with the Russian representatives. This outlet having failed, an agreement was reached by the producing countries I have mentioned to restrict the output of tea from April 1 of this year, and it is estimated the restriction for the current year will represent a reduction on the output of last year of some 57,000,000lb. The basis of this scheme is that the maximum reduction in output falls on producers of common teas, this being the class of tea with which the market is over-supplied, and the minimum reduction is borne by growers of the finer qualities. The incidence of restriction entails on us a lessened output of 355,871lb. for the current year.

Last year's crop was 5,720,335lb., and the 8,982 acres in bearing gave an average yield of 637lb. per acre. The average gross price realized was 1s. 7.07d. per lb., or ¼d. less than in 1928.

With regard to the condition of our tea estates I would quote from the annual report of our acting manager, Lieutenant-Colonel Agar. He states "that in spite of a not too favourable season the increase in crop can be considered satisfactory and demonstrates that the present system of cultivation is on sound lines. I consider that many of our up-country estates have by no means reached their peak of production, while the potential output from our low-country estates is very great."

RESULTS FROM RUBBER

With regard to rubber, you will be pleased to see that notwithstanding the depressed condition of the market we have come out with a profit of £24,205, compared with only £565 in 1928. The crop produced was 2,212,942lb. and exceeded that of the previous year by 775,505lb., thereby lessening the cost of production by 2½d. per lb. The net price realized was the same as that of the previous year, being 8.27d. per lb.

The trees having been rested during the restriction period, only a small amount of manuring was carried out last year, but a considerable expenditure will be incurred during the current year in order to keep the trees in good condition to enable us to obtain these satisfactory yields when times improve.

As you are doubtless aware, there are very large stocks of rubber hanging over the market, and as long as these exist there is small hope for an upward movement in price, which to-day is 7d. per lb.

THE TAPPING HOLIDAY

In order to assist in reducing these stocks the producing countries of Malaya, Netherlands India, Ceylon, and South India have agreed to stop producing rubber for the month of May. In this scheme, however, it has been impossible to enlist the full support of native cultivators, as they are destitute of any organization to deal with any cooperative movement. It is estimated that the result of the month's stoppage of supply will amount to some 35,000 tons, and it is hoped this reduction may strengthen the market to an extent to save severe losses to the industry, which must inevitably happen should the present low price for the commodity continue. Under this scheme our crop will not reach last year's figure. For this reason, and also for the extra cost of cultivation, our production costs will certainly be higher than those of last year, and it is only right that I should state that, under these circumstances, you must not expect our rubber to yield much or indeed any profit for the current year unless the unexpected happens. At present there is one crumb of consolation I can give you, and that is we have a forward contract at 11¼d. per lb. Colombo for 448,000lb., or approximately 25 per cent. of our estimated crop. (Hear, hear.)

No one can forecast what may happen in the near future to the industry. Production, we believe, is bound to increase, and as the rubber tree is a very accommodating reservoir from which may be drawn as little or as much as you dare the volume that it is possible to produce in any one year must always remain an unknown quantity. As to consumption, the general consensus of opinion of the manufacturing interests is, I believe, that this is far from saturation point and that yearly increases may safely be counted on. To reduce, however, these views on production and absorption to actual figures would be sheer guesswork, as all such estimates have for previous years been wide of actual results. As to the condition of the estates, Mr. W. Forsythe, who, as you are aware, has had a lengthened experience of Ceylon rubber cultivation, and who has just returned from a tour of inspection of our properties, will, I am sure, be pleased to give you the latest information.

COCONUT ESTATES

Our coconut estates, you will see from the accounts, show that we had very poor results. This was due to a combination of adverse circumstances. The rainfall fell short of requirements, as a failure of the monsoon rains and droughts were experienced in January, March, and July and October. The crop consequently fell short of the previous year's harvest of 8,423,000 nuts by no less than 1,339,000, or 16 per cent. The price of copra, as I pointed out to you last year, had been steadily falling for the previous four years, and last year we had again to face a further reduction in price. Added to this two of our estate superintendents were home on furlough, which increased expenditure by £1,330.

The price also for coconut fibre was so poor that we had to close down one of our mills. From these facts you will realize that the meagre profits of £1,042, as compared with £8,511 in 1928, arose from conditions over which your directors had no control.

For the current year we look forward to an increased crop at reduced costs, but it is impossible to predict at what price the market for copra will be, as this is now more or less controlled by a merger of the margarine, soap, and allied trades, who, by using very large volumes of other and cheaper vegetable oils, have been able to control and depress the copra market.

CEYLON EXPORTS

As Ceylon exports some 100,000 tons of copra and 43,000 tons of coconut oil per annum, and 35,000 tons of desiccated coconuts, which are almost entirely produced by the Ceylonese owners of large plantations and small-holdings, the position is gradually assuming one of vital importance to the welfare of the whole population and that of the Colony generally. It is estimated that the value of last year's crop was no less than one million sterling under that of 1928. At the moment the only immediate relief to growers would be the reduction, or the temporary abolition, of the export duties on the products of the coconut palm, but this course the local Government is not likely to entertain in view of the state of the Colony's finances. Some relief might also be obtained by a reduction of freight rates.

It, however, rests with the growers to endeavour to lower costs of production while at the same time maintaining, or if possible increasing, the yielding capabilities of the trees by more systematic and scientific cultivation and also by fostering the development of the Indian market in the supply of coconut oil and nuts.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

I have dealt with our various products, and from what I have stated you will have gathered that as regards the current year's prospects, it is not safe to dogmatize where there is so much uncertainty as regards market prices. I may summarize our views by stating that we see no reason why we should not have quite an average year in our principal product of tea, that it is impossible to estimate what the results from rubber may be, and that we look for better profits from coconuts than last year.

In conclusion the Chairman paid a tribute of praise to the Ceylon manager, Mr. C. D. Sparkes, and acting manager, Lieutenant-Colonel Agar, and the estate superintendents and staff, both at home and abroad, all of whom had worked with zeal in furthering the company's interests.

Mr. G. H. MASEFIELD seconded the resolution and it was carried unaninously.

The retiring director, Mr. William Forsythe, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Harper, Feather, and Paterson (formerly Messrs. Harper Bros. and Feather), were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and also to the staff in Ceylon.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERAL OUTPUT

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during March, comparative figures being given in parentheses for the preceding month:—Gold, 45,511oz. (43,385oz.); silver, 7,106oz. (5,509oz.); coal, 81,726 tons (92,437 tons); chrome ore, 22,003 tons (21,049 tons); copper, 162 tons (108 tons); arsenic, 6 tons (nil); asbestos, 3,078 tons (4,126 tons); mica, 24 tons (10 tons); iron, 314 tons (616 tons); tin, 6 tons (3 tons). The number of producers is 123.

In the following table is shown the value of each month's gold output since January, 1927:—

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930
January ..	£206,094	£217,027	£195,481	£194,953
February ..	195,906	196,649	191,788	185,967
March ..	213,708	204,000	200,435	192,392
April ..	204,870	206,234	203,780	—
May ..	207,818	200,159	203,798	—
June ..	223,418	218,745	204,803	—
July ..	207,448	206,877	196,016	—
August ..	199,880	214,077	196,528	—
September ..	193,646	201,825	190,354	—
October ..	197,501	182,032	198,308	—
November ..	200,481	201,689	195,386	—
December ..	208,016	189,319	197,884	—
Total gold	£2,458,862	£2,438,404	£2,374,359	—

Net profits of the Sepang (Selangor) Rubber Estates for 1929 amounted to £14,064 (against £9,776

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION

INCREASED DIVIDEND

CONTINUED GROWTH OF BUSINESS

OFFER OF UNISSUED SHARES ON BONUS TERMS

The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the Head Office, Perth.

Dr. WILLIAM LOW, of Blebo (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said:—My lords and gentlemen,—This is the fourteenth occasion upon which I have had the satisfaction of presiding over the annual general meeting of our great company, and the accounts which I have had the pleasure of submitting for your approval have each year shown continued progress. It is specially pleasing to me to be able to place before you on the present occasion a statement of accounts showing such satisfactory results, as they have been attained in a year which, admittedly, has been a bad year for insurance as well as in the economic conditions of our country generally; results such as these, in my opinion, evidence very decisively the strength of our organization and the outstanding ability and energy of our staff and connexions in all parts of the world.

LARGER INCOME IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Our income in all departments shows a satisfactory increase, and I must emphasize that when the income of an insurance company arrives at the eight millions mark it requires the most energetic organization to show a substantial increase, by reason of its being necessary to make up a very considerable sum, year by year, through lapses of policies.

What is equally gratifying is the fact that our profits have also been well maintained and are practically the same as in the very satisfactory year of 1928.

After setting aside ample sums for all underwriting reserves and making specially generous provision for every possible outstanding liability, we have been able to add £100,000 to our general reserve, £20,000 to our staff pension fund, pay an increased dividend of 1s. per share for the year, and carry forward £24,000 more than at the close of 1928. Although we have increased our dividend, the amount it costs is still £70,000 under the total interest earnings; these continue to increase, and, when more prosperous times arrive and the trading profit, apart from interest earnings, increases, our shareholders will indeed be in a happy position.

Our business is very well spread; at home we have an income of about £3,000,000 per annum. We not only have a considerable income in America and Canada, but we also have a substantial income in South Africa, India, and other parts of the Dominions, and on the Continent of Europe. Our ramifications, as I have said before, practically cover the whole of the civilized world.

I wish to direct your special attention to the item in the balance-sheet "shares in subsidiary companies" and to point out that nothing is included therein for goodwill, the amount representing only the corporation's share of the paid-up capital, revenue account balances, and free reserves of these companies.

You will be pleased to hear that the corporation has suffered no ill-effects from the financial slump in the United States last autumn, notwithstanding the large stake it has in that country, the market values of the investments in the United States as at this date being only about £12,000 below the high-water mark of December, 1928. Your directors, in view of the decrease in the market value of investments generally at the end of last year, and as a precautionary measure, have made a small transfer to the reserve for depreciation of investments. I am pleased to say, however, that since that date our securities have appreciated by an amount considerably in excess of the amount transferred to the reserve.

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES

Shareholders will all have received the circular letter of April 22 relative to the issue of new shares, and I am sure they will heartily appreciate the decision of the directors to offer the unissued 18,800 Ordinary shares *pro rata* to the shareholders on terms that will prove equivalent to a not unimportant bonus.

Since our last meeting we have lost by death two of our head office directors—Lord Blythswood and Mr. Richard S. Tilling. We have also to mourn the deaths of a number of directors of our subsidiary companies and local boards.

Let me in conclusion express the directors' high appreciation of the splendid work done by the members of the staff at home and abroad. They have risen to the occasion when difficulties had to be overcome. This fine spirit is stimulated by the grand example of the general manager. To one and all of the local directors, agents, managers, and staff the directors offer their sincere thanks for work well done. To Mr. Norie-Miller we can only offer heartfelt good wishes; as an insurance manager he is supreme—as a friend and colleague, one of the best.

I now beg to move the adoption of the directors' report and accounts.

GENERAL MANAGER'S STATEMENT

Mr. F. NORIE-MILLER, director and general manager, in seconding the motion, said:—There is no doubt that the economic conditions of the year 1929 were such as to make it a very difficult one for most branches of insurance. With bad trade new business is more difficult to obtain, but in addition experience has always shown that in bad times losses, especially by fire, are always greater. It therefore speaks volumes for our organization that in these bad times we have been able to increase our premium income by the substantial sum of over £300,000 and make satisfactory profits in both the fire and casualty accounts.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT FIGURES

I would like shortly to refer to the figures. In the fire account our net premiums amount to £656,868, showing an increase of over £15,000 on the previous year. As stated in the report, the losses amount to 49.78 per cent., as compared with 42.47 per cent. for 1928. It is a rare thing for the "General" ever to exceed the 50 per cent. of loss ratio, and we have generally been in the low forties, and I hope we shall considerably reduce last year's percentage in the present year. Our income would have been larger but for the lack of mercantile business, which has been sadly reduced, and will, I fear, not increase until this country returns to its customary position as the market of the world. We have been fortunate in making up that loss with other first-class business.

Our gross fire income, as you will see from the report, is £1,150,000. We must increase this to £2,000,000 in the near future. We spent £493,194 in re-insurances, as we continue the careful policy of spreading our risks which we have followed during all these past years.

The accident account shows nearly £270,000 of an increase. This increase is almost entirely in home business. The losses paid and outstanding amount to 62.46 per cent., and are slightly higher than in the previous year, and still higher than they ought to be, as we look upon 60 per cent. as an average ratio for casualty business and a ratio that will show a fair trading profit.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

If the Road Traffic Bill passes into law, it will possibly increase the motor premium income; I do not think it will do so by any substantial amount, for there is no doubt that fully 95 per cent. of the owners of motor-propelled vehicles are already insured; but the Bill will have the advantage that it will limit to a considerable extent the ownership of cars by a class of people who are without sufficient means to run a car, and therefore cannot pay the insurance, and who merely purchase old second-hand cars that are very liable to accident. We are undoubtedly the leading company for automobile insurance, and I think we have in this department, as in all our other departments, reduced to a fine art the underwriting of risks. I would say at once that the present rates are only just sufficient to leave a minimum of profit; but these rates will have to be materially increased if juries continue to give the very excessive verdicts against

(Continued at foot of next column)

motor owners, doubtless influenced in their minds by the fact that they are insured, and forgetting that an insurance company is not a philanthropic institution but has to charge the insured—or owners of cars—a sufficient premium to pay claims and give a fair margin of profit to the company.

Turning to the profit and loss account, the free interest earnings you will see stated at £253,344, and in addition we have over £29,000 profit on sale of investments. These interest earnings will continue steadily to increase.

OVER £2,000,000 OF NEW LIFE BUSINESS

Our life business has been most successful. We had well over two millions of new business last year, and this year, under its present able management, I expect we shall approach the three millions mark. I must record my indebtedness to the directors of the life company and also its officials for all they have done in the interests of the company; as you are aware, it is carried on as a separate company and will shortly become one of the most successful of British life companies.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EASTERN PRODUCE AND ESTATES COMPANY

YEAR'S PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

TEA AND RUBBER POSITION

COOLIE WAGES AND OUTTURN

The FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Produce and Estates Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 2-4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Mr. NORMAN W. GRIEVE (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. John Young) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen.—When I met you last year I had to deplore the death of Mr. John Hamilton, and I regret that it is now my painful duty to say that after a long and trying illness Mr. T. P. Simpson passed away in August last. For the long period of 37 years Mr. Simpson had done valuable work for this company both as manager in Colombo and afterwards as a member of the board. His intimate knowledge of the company's affairs is sadly missed by us all, and I feel sure our sorrow and regret will be shared by all who have the interests of this company at heart.

ELECTION OF MR. DICKSON TO THE BOARD

Mr. A. J. Austin Dickson was elected to a seat on the board. This gentleman is well known in Ceylon; he has an intimate and up-to-date knowledge of all estate matters and goes out regularly for some of the winter months to visit other concerns with which he is connected. This alone makes him a very valuable acquisition to the board, and you will be asked later on to confirm him in the position.

If I may be excused from adding a personal note I should like to say that as, owing to advancing years, I am unable to make periodical visits to Ceylon, as I did in the past, it is particularly gratifying to me to have secured the services of a gentleman who can keep us in personal touch with Ceylon affairs. Mr. Dickson has visited most of our properties this winter, and I hope he will tell us of the impressions he formed during his visit.

LARGER TEA CROP

The tea crop for the year amounted to 6,674,681lb., compared with 6,375,000lb. originally estimated and with 6,838,984lb. gathered in 1928. The price of tea was good up to May-June, when there was a considerable falling off in the prices of low and medium tea. Our average price suffered from this, the net price realized being 1s. 3¼d., against 1s. 4¼d. in the previous season. As we are now feeling the effect of the incidence of the minimum wage ordinance and still have very heavy outlay to meet in the construction of new coolie lines, I think it very creditable to the Ceylon management that the f.o.b. cost at 11d. per lb. is the same as the 1928 figure.

With a profit for the year of £126,259 11s. 8d. and the sum brought forward from 1928 of £35,109 13s. 6d., less the dividend paid on the Preference shares and a 10 per cent. interim dividend on the Ordinary shares paid in October, we have a sum of £124,469 5s. 2d. to deal with to-day, out of which, with your consent, we propose to pay 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 30 per cent. for the year, to place to general reserve £15,000, to buildings and machinery £10,000, to income-tax reserve £3,000, to staff pension and provident funds £5,000, and to carry forward to 1930 account £24,869 5s. 2d.

While on the subject of tea it will interest you to know that owing to the drop in price of the lower grades of tea a scheme of restriction of output was agreed upon. This was put on a percentage basis according to the prices obtained from various estates. In our case it will mean roughly about 7 per cent. off our estimated crop for the year. At present the price of this class of tea has improved, and it is hoped that permanent good will result to growers from this voluntary curtailment of output.

The attempt to do business with Russia, formerly a large consumer of tea, has failed. Terms of business with that country were found impossible on any reasonable basis.

THE RUBBER TAPPING HOLIDAY

Owing to low prices, the net result of our dealings in rubber has been very unsatisfactory, resulting in a loss of £2,800, and at the moment it is not possible to say anything very encouraging about the future.

A scheme called the "Tapping Holiday" is coming into operation, and I think great credit is due to the Rubber Growers' Association, and especially to some of the members of the council of that body, for inducing the Dutch East Indies to cooperate in this movement. The month of May has been agreed upon to stop tapping. It has the merit of simplicity, and though the visible stocks of rubber are about 95,000 tons it is hoped that the curtailment of some 25,000 or 30,000 tons during the year may have a steadying effect on the market. There was some opposition from Ceylon on the month of May being selected, but their objections were eventually overcome. This is the first time the Dutch have shown any disposition to cooperate with us, and it would have been a pity if this scheme had fallen through; having once done so, they may do so again, if the necessities of the enterprise made it imperative for all producers of rubber to pull together.

ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT

This branch of our activities is very encouraging. The shops have enough work on hand and in view to keep them going for 18 months or two years, which I think, considering the depression in various aspects of the Colony, is satisfactory.

Mr. Scoble Nicholson has been appointed our manager in Colombo. He is a son of one of our former chairmen, has had considerable experience as a planter in our employ, made his mark as Commissioner of Indian Labour, and is well known in Ceylon.

There are many points in connexion with the inevitable further outlay on new factory accommodation which modern practice demands. If, on the one hand, by careful and systematic cultivation we increase our crops, we must have suitable facilities for manufacturing the tea, and where existing facilities are inadequate we must face the outlay.

The tea research scheme in Ceylon now located on the St. Coombs Estate promises to be of great value to the industry; however, I will leave Mr. Austin Dickson to give more detailed information on this and kindred subjects.

In conclusion the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the proposed dividend.

MR. AUSTIN DICKSON'S REMARKS

Mr. A. J. AUSTIN DICKSON.—I have much pleasure in seconding the directors' report and accounts. Your chairman has asked me to give you a short summary of the conditions I found on your estates during my visit to Ceylon. It is pleasing to be able to inform you that from an agricultural point of view your properties are, generally speaking, in excellent order. It speaks well for the Ceylon management that modern methods of cultivation should have been so carefully studied and carried out that the yield per acre has increased very considerably during the last few years without in any way pressing for a big outturn of leaf and consequent damage to the bush.

Owing to a large output of tea throughout all the tea-producing countries the market is rather over-supplied, and it is of the utmost importance that our factories should be in the position to turn out good teas such as the market appreciates. Your board bears this matter well in mind and finds it will be necessary to build a new factory on Vellai Oya to deal with the increased crop there, thus replacing the existing very old and out-of-date building on that estate, as well as making extensions to and providing more machinery to factories on some of the other properties.

I am very confident that the Ceylon Tea Research Institute will be helpful to our industry in regard to manufacture, cultivation, disease, and matters connected therewith.

LABOUR POSITION

In regard to the all-important question of labour for the estates, Ceylon is really sufficiently supplied, but owing to the increased wages given under the new Labour Ordinance so-called "minimum wage" it is found that the average outturn of coolies is far less—that is, about 75 per cent. against 85 to 90 per cent. some years back. Notwithstanding fewer days' work, the coolies are able to send large sums of money over to India to relations and friends or for the purpose of acquiring property there. It is very evident from this that labour on estates is well paid and could earn more if it wanted to. In regard to housing, medical attendance, sanitation, schooling, &c., Government regulations have to be carried out. Labour is exceedingly well looked after at the cost of vast sums of money provided by this company, as well as by all other proprietors.

These various new ordinances all affect our costs of production, which compare very favourably with other companies similarly situated. A very great deal has been done on your estates to conform to regulations imposed upon us, but I am afraid it will be another few years before every coolie line is up to Government standard. When I left Colombo the engineering departments were working full time, and in certain sections overtime, in order to keep up with orders on hand. Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think there is anything more for me to add to your chairman's able review of last year's working. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors (Mr. A. J. Austin Dickson and Mr. Norman W. Grieve) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed.

On the proposition of Mr. W. J. THOMPSON (Tertius), seconded by Mr. G. DE STE. CROIX, a resolution increasing the directors' remuneration from £1,700 per annum to £2,500 per annum (free of tax), as from April 1, 1930, was approved.

Mr. F. B. LACY having proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, and to the directors and to the staffs in London and Ceylon, which was seconded by Mr. H. L. CARRE-SMITH and carried unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

PEACOCK AND NILAMBE (CEYLON) TEA AND RUBBER ESTATES

DIFFICULT MARKET CONDITIONS

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS' STATEMENT

The TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Peacock and Nilambe (Ceylon) Tea and Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at Messrs. Boustead Bros.' offices, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Sir THEODORE CHAMBERS, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the reduction in the profit on tea from £22,454 in 1928 to £13,160 in 1929 was almost entirely attributable to the Nilambe estate. The tea market during 1929 was a difficult one. High-grown teas had not only maintained 1928 prices, but in some cases had exceeded them. Peacock tea had not done at all badly as a medium-elevation tea, but had dropped a half-penny a pound. Nilambe, however, which ranked as a low-elevation estate, had suffered, particularly in the later months of the year. The average for the year was 2d. below 1928, and 3½d. below Peacock. The board had made careful inquiries into the sale prices of teas produced on estates of the same elevation as Nilambe, and could say with confidence that what Nilambe had suffered was by no means exceptional, and there was nothing which reflected on the management of the estate or implied any permanent fall in the value of the tea on that property. At the present time Nilambe prices were satisfactory, being again within a penny of Peacock.

The directors had considered it advisable to fall into line with other estates in the scheme of voluntary restriction. This scheme was based on a carefully adjusted sliding scale in order to bring about an equilibrium in prices, taking account of the conditions of supply and demand in the various grades of tea. The effect of this system should be to reduce the accumulation of low-grade teas which had tended to depress the market all up the scale. At the same time the board and their agents in Ceylon were giving the closest attention to the question of the quality of the tea on both estates. In the long run it was to quality and demand that the Ceylon tea industry had to look in order to maintain its economic position.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Continuing, the Chairman dealt with the progress of the estates since the formation of the company in 1910. "At that date we had under cultivation 1,455 acres of tea and 245 acres of rubber. In 1935 we should have 2,403 acres of tea and 355 acres of rubber. The yields in 1910 were 730,000lb. of tea and 7,000lb. of rubber. By 1935 they should, in an average year, be producing 1,200,000lb. of tea and 177,500lb. of rubber." There was still a considerable area of land available for planting on the Nilambe estate, but the directors were inclined to adopt a cautious policy as to further planting pending results from the 250 acres which had been planted since 1925. If the yield and quality proved satisfactory, they could then go ahead with development. He was proposing to visit the estates at the end of the year in order to confer with their agents and managers on the spot with a view to arriving at a final decision as to future developments.

The resolution being seconded by Mr. GUY BOUSTEAD, the report and accounts were adopted.

A final dividend of 2½ per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year, was declared, and the proceedings terminated.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

SOUTH KALGURLI CONSOLIDATED.—Ore reserves at March 31 were as follows:—Blocked-out ore, Australia lode, 68,000 tons, average value 10½dwt.; elsewhere, 150,000 tons, average value 8½dwt. Probable ore.—Australia lode, 9,000 tons, average value 6½dwt.; elsewhere, 95,000 tons, average value 6½dwt.

RWANA M'KURWA COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Mindola Hole 26 from 934ft. to 973ft. assays 3.9 per cent. copper for true width 23½ft."

MONEY LYELL MINING AND RAILWAY.—During the four weeks ended April 23 the mill treated 16,264 tons of ore, producing 3,119 tons of concentrates.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Development report to March 26:—Ivanhoe Group.—3,020ft. Level.—The South Drive No. 3 Lode was restarted and driven 16ft. to a total distance of 690ft. from Patterson Shaft. The average value of the extension was 36s. per ton over a width of 66in. Chalfers Group.—1.1 d. Level.—The North Drive No. 4 Lode, 1206ft. west off West Crosscut 235ft. north, was restarted and driven 8ft. to a total distance of 28ft. The average value of the extension was 37s. per ton over a width of 60in. 2,780ft. Level.—The winze 60ft. south of Chalfers-Horseshoe boundary has been sunk 4ft. to a total distance of 58ft. The average value of the extension was 292s. per ton. Lake View Group.—900ft. Level.—The last 11ft. of the South Drive worked by the Tributers was in ore averaging 155s. per ton over a width of 45in.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—Up to April 28 there has been produced 37,200 barrels of whale oil, valued at £155,000. This brings the total 1930 catch of the company up to 246,000 barrels of whale oil, valued at £1,025,000.

The National Provincial Bank has opened a new office at 611, Fishponds-road, Fishponds, Bristol.

MALAKOFF RUBBER ESTATES

THE NEED OF THE INDUSTRY

NEW USES FOR RUBBER REQUIRED

SIR HAROLD E. SNAGGE'S VIEWS

The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Malakoff Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 149, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

Sir HAROLD E. SNAGGE, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES (Messrs. Edward Boustead and Co.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accounts for the year 1929 have been in your hands for the prescribed period, and with your permission I will take them as read. (Agreed.)

In connexion with the accounts, some of you may have noticed that, for the first time, we have included a trading account, which is, in fact, merely a subdivision of the profit and loss account to which you have been accustomed hitherto.

As you are aware, some shareholders have from time to time asked us to make this addition to the statement of accounts, and, at the last general meeting, I promised that the board would again consider the matter.

Some years ago, before this company was incorporated, steps were taken, by means of a referendum, to ascertain the views of shareholders in various rubber companies on the subject, with the result that an overwhelming majority decided to leave the matter entirely to the discretion of their respective boards.

The chief reason why this subdivision of figures has not been published before is that, unless absolute uniformity as to matter and method in the particulars published by companies can be ensured, fallacious and invidious comparisons are almost inevitable and misunderstandings may arise. That risk remains, and in deciding, after further consideration, to publish a trading account in the manner shown on this occasion, the directors recognize and accept it. We hope that our action will meet with your approval. Those of you who have the leisure and a taste for sums in long division will be able to make your own calculations, and to arrive at an almost infinite variety of conclusions. One word of warning. It will be wise not to overvalue the result of such investigations. Rubber statistics are dangerous and tricky things.

Having provided you with this added field for inquiry and deduction, I need not detain you by enlarging now on the figures themselves.

LARGER CROP AND INCREASED PROFITS

Our crop harvested for the year amounted to 1,655,180lb., which considerably exceeds the prospectus forecast of an unrestricted crop of 1,620,000lb., and the net profit for the year under review was £26,256 8s. 2d., compared with £21,222 4s. 8d. in 1928. With £6,169 9s. brought forward, the amount available for appropriation is £32,425 17s. 2d., which compares with a figure of £30,106 9s. 10d. a year ago.

Our first concern is, of course, to wipe out the outstanding balance of preliminary expenses—namely, £4,424, and thus finally to eliminate the only unrealizable asset in our balance-sheet. After setting aside £6,000 for income-tax reserve and paying a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent.—the same as last year—we carry forward a balance of £9,501, against a corresponding figure of £6,169.

Considering the unfavourable market conditions with which plantation rubber companies have had to contend during the past 12 months, I think we need not be dissatisfied with the result of the year's working.

REDUCED CAPITAL COST OF PLANTED AREAS

Our planted area is 255 acres more than a year ago, and our capital cost per planted acre has fallen from £99 to £94. We have again effected a considerable saving in our cost of production, our estate cost having been brought down to 4.84d. per lb., and it will not require a great mathematical effort on the part of shareholders to discover that our net all-in cost of production, including all other charges and administration expenses, was almost exactly 6½d. per lb. for the year 1929.

Since our last general meeting the board have made a further purchase of 418 acres of suitable land, which, apart from its natural advantages, enables us effectively to round off the geographical unit of the estate which we call the Stothard Division, and brings the total area of our property up to 7,554 acres. So far as capital requirements for development purposes are concerned, we can see our way, barring accidents, to completing the whole of our present programme and have a margin in hand.

THE VISITING AGENT'S REPORT

With regard to the actual condition of our properties, Mr. Kennedy, the visiting agent, referring to the Mayfield Division (2,644 acres), writes:—

I was exceedingly well pleased with the clean and neat appearance of the whole estate and also the general efficiency with which all work is being carried on. It is a pleasure to go round such a property.

And of the new Stothard Division he writes:—

There is no doubt that the land is capable of developing first-class rubber.

As he was at home at a time when his visit to the Malakoff Division was due, Mr. Kennedy did not have an opportunity of reporting on this section, of which, however, the acting manager and the agents give uniformly good account.

For this excellent state of affairs we have to thank once more our manager and staff in the East, who never relax their efforts to maintain the high standard of cultivation with which the name of Malakoff has always been identified.

Of this year's (1930) crop we have sold 190,400lb., at the equivalent of 1s. 2d. per lb. London landed terms. (Hear, hear.)

So much by way of retrospect. Looking ahead is more difficult.

A PRUDENT TAPPING POLICY

In common with other prudently managed rubber estates we are pursuing the policy of periodically resting sections of our property by rotation, and we have also fallen into line with the large majority of European owned properties and have agreed to suspend all tapping during the forthcoming month of May. It is possible, therefore, that during the current year our crop may fall below our prospectus estimate, though, with the new areas planted since 1926 coming presently into the tapping round, we should soon recover the lost ground.

As for the future of rubber, what is there to be said that has not already been said? If a long view be taken I believe there is no sound reason for pessimism. One is continually being asked what is the matter with the rubber producing industry. The answer is that there is nothing the matter with the rubber producing industry, but there is something seriously amiss with the various rubber consuming industries.

The world can have all the finest rubber it wants at a very moderate price, but, unfortunately, at the moment it does not want enough. Rubber just now is suffering from the same complaint as many other raw materials necessary to civilization. Present supplies are too great for present demands. The world is experiencing a bad slump on a big scale. But slumps—like booms—do not last for ever. If all the time and thought which for years were devoted to limiting supplies of rubber had been applied to promoting demand, I think we should have been farther along the road by now. However, there are signs that we have learnt by experience. The present chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, Mr. G. H. Masefield, in his recent most interesting address at the general meeting of the association, gives us more than a ray of hope when, in paying a well-deserved tribute to the hard work recently carried out by Sir Stanley Bois' Propaganda Committee, he states that "the report of the committee indicates that given a fair chance there is scope for a much greater use of rubber, not only in connexion with established lines of rubber goods, but in new ones."

EMPLOYMENT OF RUBBER IN ITS INFANCY

I am convinced that that way salvation lies. Companies that look to much higher prices for their survival are, I believe, doomed to disappointment. Increased earnings will come from an increasing demand to absorb increasing supplies, and the uneconomic producer, which may include the native—this has yet to be established—will find himself out of the race. So far the producer of rubber has learnt more about his end of the industry than the consumer. The employment of rubber in the manufacture of goods is still in its infancy. Presently the consumer will catch up. Then there will be equilibrium, and well managed properties will come into their own.

These remarks may seem to you to be—and indeed they are—in the nature of platitudes. But too much disparagement of platitudes is a mistake. The soundest rules of business are in the nature of platitudes, and they will bear constant repetition.

Meanwhile our business is to continue to produce as much fine rubber as we can at the lowest possible cost, and this we mean to do.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I now beg to move:—"That the statement of accounts and balance-sheet and the reports of the directors and auditors, now submitted, be received and adopted."

Mr. J. B. YOUNG seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved: "That a dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and it is hereby declared payable on May 2, 1930, to the shareholders on the books of the company on April 30, 1930."

Mr. JAMES SELLAR seconded, and the motion was carried.

On the proposition of Mr. J. F. WREFORD, seconded by Mr. JAMES SELLAR, it was unanimously decided that Sir Harold E. Snagge should be re-elected as a director of the company.

The auditors, Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the manager and his staff in the East.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLANS FOR THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Sir WILLIAM PLENDER, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, at a luncheon given yesterday in the Institute's Hall, Moorgate-place, referred to the celebration this month of the grant of the Royal Charter to the institute.

The celebrations will extend over May 13, 14, and 15, beginning with a welcome at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, followed by a conversazione at the Natural History Museum. On the two following days visits will be paid to places of historic interest and to manufacturing firms. A banquet, with the Lord Chancellor as the principal guest, will be held at Guildhall, and the events will close with a dance at Grosvenor House.

The president stated that in the early sixties public accountancy in the City was chiefly concerned with insolvent estates. Nothing in the nature of an organized profession crystallized in England until the seventies. Before the incorporation of the institute in 1880, professional auditors in England were not, as was the case now, almost invariably appointed auditors of a company, but in many instances the audit was delegated to a layman. In 1880 the companies registered in England and Scotland numbered approximately 6,300, with a total paid-up capital of £380,000,000; on December 31, 1928, the corresponding figures were 105,729 companies, with a total paid-up capital of £4,977,914,258. At the date of the incorporation the institute's membership was 599; now it was 9,047. During the 50 years some 12,242 persons had been admitted as members.

The success which the institute and its members had attained had resulted in other societies with the same professed objects being formed; but whereas every member of the institute was either in practice as a public accountant or had served articles of apprenticeship in the office of a practising chartered accountant for a number of years, all the other societies did not necessarily make public accountancy a condition of membership. They admitted persons who had not passed through this apprenticeship, but had gained a knowledge of bookkeeping and accounts in a municipal, mercantile, or business office only, and the qualification they gave was based on an examination which was passed without such practical experience. This, in a large number of cases, was the distinction between a chartered accountant and members of other bodies.

THE EXPERT IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

SIR R. REDMAYNE'S PLEA

At the annual general meeting of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants last night, Sir RICHARD REDMAYNE, the president, said that since 1925 the membership had grown from 2,800 to 6,860. Referring to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, he stated that the institution considered that in the modern civilized State, dependent upon the fruits of scientific research and their practical application by professional men, the expert should be given an adequate status—*i.e.*, a position of authority enabling him to take his full share both in the shaping of policy and in its execution.

The institution did not deny that there must be in every organization what was often styled "administrative control," but the experts upon whose advice any action was contemplated should have the fullest opportunity of explaining the grounds of that advice directly to the controlling administrative authority. In industry this meant that there should be a technical element on boards of directors. In public administration it implied that either there should be the board system, whereby the experts would sit in council on equal terms with the administrators, or, failing this, that the heads of the professional, scientific, and technical departments should have full access to the ultimate controlling authority represented by the Permanent Secretary of the Department and the Minister.

Professional, scientific, and technical Civil servants could adduce socially justifiable reasons for increased remuneration. They were definitely rendering services to the community which were necessary and indispensable, and it was only the classical tradition, upon which higher education had been so long based, which had prevented them from receiving that recognition which was essential to the maintenance of this country as an economic power. He commented upon the absurdity of the present inclusive salary (£1,700) of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office, who had under him a staff of some 30,000 men, and he expressed the hope that one of the results of the deliberations of the Royal Commission would be that heads of the more important professional departments would be raised to the same level of remuneration as that applied to the administrative heads of Ministries.

Apart from the all-important question of status, the institution's evidence before the Royal Commission would be mainly concerned with an attempt to simplify the multiplicity of grades, salary scales, and methods of recruitment which characterized the conditions of employment of its members. At the present time there were more than 500 separate grades on different salary scales with no obvious connexion with one another. It was the view of the institution that this chaos could be replaced by an orderly scheme of, perhaps, 50 salary scales, to which the whole of the specialist services could be fitted without any serious difficulty.

To a reference to the committee now sitting under the chairmanship of Professor Sir Harold Carpenter on the conditions obtaining in scientific establishments, before which the institution had given evidence, the president said the presentation of this evidence was notable in that it was the first time in the history of the scientific classes in the Service that they had been in a position to go forward in a single body and put forward a single case.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, April 30.—At the wool sale held here to-day the offerings consisted of 8,360 bales. There was a useful selection. Competition was keen, all sections of buyers operating freely. Prices were higher and are now 10 per cent. above those obtained at the last series.

SYDNEY, April 30.—At the wool sale held here to-day 8,823 bales were offered, of which 8,613 were sold. Private sales totalled 414 bales. The selection was good. There was again good all-round competition from all sections, with values ruling very firm at the recent improved rates. Greasy merino fetched up to 18½d., comeback 14½d., and crossbreds 12½d.—*Reuter.*

The transfer office of Mellroys Stores (Hanley), Limited, has been transferred to the registered office at Hanley, Staffs.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	May 6	May 20	June 3
Pay-day ..	May 8	May 22	June 5

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅜ 54⅝	-¼
88 13/16 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	87⅞ 87⅝	-⅛
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	101 5/16 101 7/16*	-⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅞ 101⅛	..
91¼ 82 1/2	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89⅜ 89⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93⅞ 93¾	..
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	93½ 93¾	..
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	76⅞ 77⅛	-⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	97⅞ 98⅛	+⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	102½ 102¾	..
101⅞ 97⅝	Treas., 5% '33-35	101¼ 102	..
100 96 11/16	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅛ 100¾	..
98 12/32 94⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅛ 101	+⅛
97⅞ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅝ 99⅞	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58 59	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½ 64½	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	63⅛ 63⅞	+⅛
84½ 80	Tr'sal, 2½, '22-57	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	250 255	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	81 83	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	62½ 63½	..
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	53 54	..
51⅞ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	101⅛ 101⅝	..
92⅝ 80¼	Do., 4% ..	84½ 85½	..
109 103 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63¾ 64¾	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	73½ 74½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101½ 102½	..
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65 66	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	64¾ 65¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85¾ 86¾	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70½ 71½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	61 62	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80¾ 81¾	-¼
100⅜ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99½	100 ..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	91½	92 -¼
91⅜	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½	91 ..
85¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	84	84½ ..
95¾	91 1/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	94	94½ ..
82⅝	78⅜	Do., 3½% '29-49	82¼	82¾ -¼
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82	82½ ..
113¾	108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	109½	110 ..
104⅛	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	101¼	101¾ -1
85⅜	81⅝	N.Z., 5% '34-44	85	85½ ..
76⅝	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½	77 ..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '55	86	86½ ..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	70	70½ ..
94⅜	90½	Do., 4% 1933	94½	95 ..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	91½	92 -¼
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	94¼	94¾ ..
104	98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100¾	101¼ -¾
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	94¾	95¼ ..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	85½	86 ..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	86	86½ ..
80⅝	75	Do., 3% 1945	79½	80 ..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½	103 ..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88½	89 -¼
84	75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	75	75½

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; ▲, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 52½ ½ ½
2½% Annu., 50½
2½% Cons., 54½ 5⅞ 4½ ½ ¼ ½ ¾ 4 ¼ ⅝ ¼ ¾ ½ ¼ 4 ⅜ ½
4% Consol., 97½ ¼ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅝ ½ ⅜ ⅞ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅝ ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 27

Jos Tin Area, 5/3
Juan Valley, 1/9 -/9½ -/9
Taquah and Aboso, 2/3 -/6

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 210001 to 420000 and 590001 to 1512000, 1/- Bearer, 64/4½ 3/9 -/11½ -/9 4/4½
New Tamarugal, 16/10½†† 17/-†† 18/6 18/- 18/- 17/6
Rosario, 2/6
Tarapaca and Tocopilla, 7/-9½†† -/6†† -/10½ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aguas Blancas, -/3 -/3
Lautaro, 88½ 9 88½ 7
Santa Catalina, 3/3½††

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 19/9 -/9 20/- -/3 19/9 20/3 19/7½
Anglo-Persian, 85/3½ 4/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½ 5/- 4/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 27/6†† -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 29/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 99 8½
Attock, 31/3 2/6 1/3 -/6 -/10½
Burmah, 84/4½ 5/ 4/4½ -/9½ 5/- 4/8½ 5/7½ 5/-
Do., 4% Sec. Deb., 104½ 1½
Canadian Oilfields (Bearer), 13/11½ -/4½ -/11½ -/3½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/11½ -/11½ -/3½ -/3¼
Do., Pref. (7%), 13/-
Kern River of California, 6/11½ 5/10½
Lobitos, 51/3†† -/3 -/3†† 50/11¼ 1/3 -/6½ -/3
Mexican Eagle, 13/11½†† -/11¼ -/10½†† -/11½ -/10½ -/9½ -/10½ -/10½
Phœnix and Transport, £1 Shares, 12/2¼ -/3
Phœnix Products, Pref. (8%), 18/10½
Royal Dutch, 34½ ½ ½ ¼ ¼
Shell "A" (Regd.), 97/9½†† 1/3†† 8/11½†† 6/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/7½†† -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/9½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/4½ -/6 6/10½ 7/3½ 6/ 6/10½ -/10½ 2/3½
Shell (Regd.), 97/9½†† 1/3†† 8/11½†† 6/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/7½†† -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9½
Spies Petroleum, -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American, Ord. (Vtg.) (Certs. of Dep.), 72/3
Anglo-Egyptian, "B" 50/7½ 1/6½
Apex (Trinidad), 2/3
Baku Cons., "A" 1/1½††
Brit.-Borneo, 12/3½†† -/3
Brit. Controlled, 4/3¼ -/3 -/2¼
Do., 7% Pref., 7/11½ 6/11¼ 7/1½ 6/11¼ -/10½
Brit. Mexican, 3/4½ Bds., 98½
Caltex, -/3
Canada, 27/6 -/7½ -/8 -/7½
Petroleum Corp. of America, 82/6½
Petroleum Storage, 16/3 -/1½ -/1½ -/3 -/4½
Do., Defd., 1/6
Service Petroleum, -/3½
Shell, New 7% and Pfds. (less, at 25/-, 5/- pd.), 4/10½ -/8¼ -/7½ -/10½ -/10½†† -/9†† -/8¼ -/8¼ -/9¼ -/10½
Do., Defd.-pct., 24/9½ -/10½ -/9¼
Standard, 5% Pref., 102½ ¼
Steaua Romana (Brit.), 9/6
Tocuyo of Venezuela, 15/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½
Trinidad Central, 4/-
Trinidad Leaseholds, 71/- 70 70½ 2/10½ 70/-
Ud. Brit. of Trinidad, 2/- -/1½ -/3 -/9½
Venezuelan Concessions (ex rights), 57/9½ 8/11½ -/3¼ 7/6 -/6 8/3½ 7 9½
Do., New, 5/- pd., 38/4½ -/9

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 15/4½ -/3½ -/6 -/7¼
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 32/3 3/-
Do., 5% Deb., 98††
Anglo-Java (Trinidad), 2/-
Ayer Kuning, 28/9
Beaufort Borneo, 11/9
Chersonese, 2/0½ -/2 -/3
Devitural, 14/9
Djasinga, 15/9
Dunlop Plantations, 6% Pref., 20/3†† -/3 -/3
Grand Central (Ceylon), 18/†† 17/3
Kepitiagala, 1/2
Laras, 2/0½ -/0½ -/3 -/3
Lingsi, 21/3½
Lond. Asiatic, 4/4½ -/4½
Merlimau Pegoh, 2/4½ -/3½ -/3½
New Crocodile River, 2/3
Sialang, 24/4½
Telomredio Ud., 7% Deb., 110 10 8½
Ud. Patani, 18/9
Ud. Serdang, 3/6 -/7 -/5 -/5 -/7 -/3½ -/7 -/6
Ud. Sumatra, 1/10½
Ud. Sumatra, 6% Deb., 84½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amal. Finance, -/4½
Ambent Rubber, 1/3
Anglo-Johore, -/3½
Assam, 2/6 2/-
Balan, 1/4½
Brit. Estates of Java, 1/7
Broome, 16/3
Bukit Bertatam, 2/6½
Bukit Pahlong, 1/2½ -/1¾ 1/- -/11½
Bukit Palah, -/11
Bukit Selampor, -/9††
Cawood, 2/10½
Cons. of Malay, 4/10½
Dagiat, -/8¼
Darkwah, 11/3
Gan Kee, 4/6 -/3
Do., 7% Pig. Pref., 2/11½
Hobrood, 26/3
Jitra, 1/4½
Kali, 1/9 -/8½ -/8¼ -/8¼
Kalibreed, 38/-
Kamunting Kamatan, 4/4½
Kamuning, 2/9
Kawie, 4/11½
Kepayang, 3/2½
Killiheath, 38/-
Kota Tinggi, 2/- 3/-
Lows, Defd., 2/3
Do., 10% Pig. Pref., 1/3
Lumut, Ord. Deb. fully-paid, 108¾††
Malayalam, 25/6 -/6 6/- 5/-
Pambulan, 1/- 0/11¼
Riverside, 9/6½
Sandhu Brothers, 4/-
Shelford, 22/6
Singapore Para, 1/9½ -/1
Sungei Way, 1/- -/3½ -/3½
Suppiah, 15/7½ 16/- 15/7½
Sungei Bahru, 16/- 16/-
Sungei Siput, -/9½
Sungei Tekoi, -/3¼
Sungei Tinggi, -/4
Takan, 1/- 0/9½
Tall Ayer, 19/-
Thamboon, 2/-
Tronoreno Hevea, -/10½ -/9¼
Third Mile, 3/6
Tyersall, -/9††

SHIPPING

British India, 5% Pref., 87
British Tanker, 5½% Debs., 99½ ⅞
Cairn, 6/6
Clan Line, 7% Deb., 101¼ ¼
Cunard, 20/3 -/3 19/10½ 20/3 -/11½ 20/- 19/10½ -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 89½ ¼ ½ 90
Do., 6% Pref., 100 ½
France (Wm.), 14/6 -/3
French Steam, 6½% Bds., 103
Furness, Withy, 34/- -/9 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 87½ 9/9
G.E.N., 5% Pref., 14/3
F. & G. Dock, 7% Deb., 106 4/6 -/6 9/-
R.M.S.P., 6% Pref., 87½ ⅞
Do., 5% Deb., 98½ ⅞
Union-Castle, 6% Deb., 90 90
White Star, 6½% Pref., 12/- 11/6 -/6 -/7½ -/9 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, -/1
Do., Prior, Pref., 8/3†† -/11½ 8/- 8/-/-/8¾ -/11½
Do., Funding Certs. (Reg.), 28½ 33¾ 28½ 32 27½ 31½
Ud. Brit., 11/- 11/- 10/9
Do., 6% Deb., 84½

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 34/6† 5/6 5/-
Assam Co., 32/6 -/6 3/9
Assam Cons., 11/7½ -/7½ -/9
Assam Frontier, 22/10½ 3/- 2/3
Cambodia, 5% Pig. Pref., 12/-
Ceylon, 5½
Cons. Tea and Lands, 7% Pref., 11
Darjeeling, 60/- 60/-
Doom Dooma, 62/6††
Dumoni, 10/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 38/9 5/-
East India, 5/-
Empire of India, 41/3
Imperial, 37/3
Jhanzie, 4½ 5/7½
Joinl, 70/7½
Jorehaut, 66/3 5/-
Nuwara Eliya, 5½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barsang, 28/- /6
Batulanja, 80 80
Glenlate, 17/6
Mayfield of Ceylon, 95/- /6 /6
Pam, 5½ 5½
Travancore, New, 52/6 /3Δ

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 257½ 6½ 5½†† 6†† 7½ ⅞ 8¼
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 108
Central, 7% Bds., 100½
Cables and Wireless, 5% "A," 53½†† 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 2
Do., "B," 24¼ 24½ 24½ ¼ 5 4¾ ¼ ½ ¼ ¾ 1½
4¼ 2½ ½ ¼ ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 93¼ 2½† 3¼ 3 ¼ 3¼ 3½ ¼ ½ 3 ¾
Do., 5½ ½ 3
Eastern Extens., 4% Deb., 77½ ½
Eastern Telegraph, 11/10½
Do., 4½% Deb., 1931-55) 1 to 94-97.
HOME CORPORATIONS.—RISE.—Hull (3½% 1925-55) 1 to 78-81. Ipswich (6%, 1933-50) 1 to 104-106. Swansea (6%, 1940-50) 1 to 104-106. FALL.—London County (3% 1920) 1 to 63-65.
PUBLIC BOARDS.—FALL.—P.L.A. (4% "B" Stk., 1926-90) ½ to 89-89½.
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chinese (5% Imp. Rly.) 1 to 72-75. Portuguese (3% 3rd Series) ½ to 49½-49½. FALL.—Austrian (6% Gld. Stlg. Bds.) ½ to 100½-100½; Roumanian (4% Ext. Ln., 1922) 1 to 77. Salvador (8% Stlg. Bds.) 1 to 89-90.
HOME RAILS.—DEBENTURE.—FALL.—Cardiff, 5% Pref., 127 9
Do., Defd., 1740 40 30 60 50 20†
City of B.A., 5% Pref., 77½
Kalgoorlie, 6% B Deb., 110
London and Sub., 2/- 2/- 2/-
Do., Pref., 9/9 -/9 10/- 9/9
Do., 4½% Deb., 94½
L.G.O.C., 4½% 1st Deb., 92¼††
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Mexico, 5% Bds., 70 ½
Do., 6% Bds., 55½ 5½ 6 5½ 6
National, 24/9½† 3/- -/4½ 4/9 5/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 20/6†† -/6 1/3 20/6
Rangoon, 5% Deb., 87½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Birmingham, 40% -/6 -/9 -/9
Brazilian, New Tract. Certs., 8½ 17½†† 15½†† ⅝ 7/8
Do., Ord., 7/16
Kent Kent, 5½% Pref., 20/3†† -/3½ -/3½ -/3½
Liverpool, 6% Deb., 90
National, New, 25/9 5/- 5/- 5/- 5/- -/6
Do., New 7% Pref., 21/- 20/9 -/6
West Yorkshire, 6½% Pref., 20/6 -/6

WATER WORKS

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Monte Video, New, 5/-†† 4/9 -/6 -/6 5/- 4/9 -/10½ 5/-
Richmond, 4½% Deb., 94½ -/10½
Rickmansworth, 4½% "A" Pref., 1928), 123½††
Seville, 5% Debs., 74½ ½

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Tuesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—Treasury Bds. (4½% 1931) ¼ to 101-101¼.
SECURITIES GUARANTEED TRADE FAC. ACTS.—1921-36.—RISE.—North British Aluminium (4½% Gtd. Deb. 86/- 1931-55) 1 to 94-97.
HOME CORPORATIONS.—RISE.—Hull (3½% 1925-55) 1 to 78-81. Ipswich (6%, 1933-50) 1 to 104-106. Swansea (6%, 1940-50) 1 to 104-106. FALL.—London County (3% 1920) 1 to 63-65.
PUBLIC BOARDS.—FALL.—P.L.A. (4% "B" Stk., 1926-90) ½ to 89-89½.
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chinese (5% Imp. Rly.) 1 to 72-75. Portuguese (3% 3rd Series) ½ to 49½-49½. FALL.—Austrian (6% Gld. Stlg. Bds.) ½ to 100½-100½; Roumanian (4% Ext. Ln., 1922) 1 to 77. Salvador (8% Stlg. Bds.) 1 to 89-90.
HOME RAILS.—DEBENTURE.—FALL.—Cardiff, 5% Pref., 127 9
Do., Defd., 1740 40 30 60 50 20†
City of B.A., 5% Pref., 77½
Kalgoorlie, 6% B Deb., 110
London and Sub., 2/- 2/- 2/-
Do., Pref., 9/9 -/9 10/- 9/9
Do., 4½% Deb., 94½
L.G.O.C., 4½% 1st Deb., 92¼††
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Mexico, 5% Bds., 70 ½
Do., 6% Bds., 55½ 5½ 6 5½ 6
National, 24/9½† 3/- -/4½ 4/9 5/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 20/6†† -/6 1/3 20/6
Rangoon, 5% Deb., 87½

78-80. Gt. Western (4½% Stk.) 1 to 85-87. L. and N.E. (4% ½ to 77-79. Lond. Electric (4% Stk.) 1 to 78-80. Metrop. (3½% Stk.) ½ to 70-72, ditto (3½% "A") 77-79.

DITTO, GUARANTEED.—RISE.—Centl. London (4½% Pref.) 1 to 79-82. FALL.—Met. Dist. and Lond. Elec. (Joint Power-house Rent-charge 4% Stk.) to 77½-79½. L.M. and S. (5% Pref., 1955) 1 to 94-96, ditto (4% 1929-62) ½ to 67-69, Southern (5% Red. Pref., 1964) 1 to 94-96.

INDIAN RAILS.—FALL.—Bengal and N.-W. 1 to 280-285. East Indian (5% New Deb. Stk.) 1 to 49-53. ditto (3½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 59-63.

COLONIAL RAILS.—FALL.—Mashonaland (5% Gtd. Debs., 1905) 1 to 95½-97½.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Alabama Gt. Sthn. 1 to 126-130, ditto (Pref.) 3 to 133-137.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Chilean Nthn. (3% 1st Debs.) 1 to 98-100. FALL.—Argentine N.-E. (5% "C" Debs.) ½ to 66½-68½, B.A. and Pacific (4½% 2nd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 81-83, B.A. Western (5% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 81½-9, ditto (4½% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 77½-79½, Cordoba Cent. (5% 2nd Deb. Stk.) ½ to 53-56, G.W. of Brazil ½ to 3½-4, ditto (6% N.-C. Pref.) ¼ to 61½-7.

ARGUANI.—RISE.—Buenos Ayres Great Southern (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 77-79. Lond. Electric (4% Stk.) 1 to 78-80. Metrop. (3½% Stk.) ½ to 70-72, ditto (3½% "A") 77-79.

DITTO, GUARANTEED.—RISE.—Centl. London (4½% Pref.) 1 to 79-82. FALL.—Met. Dist. and Lond. Elec. (Joint Power-house Rent-charge 4% Stk.) to 77½-79½. L.M. and S. (5% Pref., 1955) 1 to 94-96, ditto (4% 1929-62) ½ to 67-69, Southern (5% Red. Pref., 1964) 1 to 94-96.

INDIAN RAILS.—FALL.—Bengal and N.-W. 1 to 280-285. East Indian (5% New Deb. Stk.) 1 to 49-53. ditto (3½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 59-63.

COLONIAL RAILS.—FALL.—Mashonaland (5% Gtd. Debs., 1905) 1 to 95½-97½.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Alabama Gt. Sthn. 1 to 126-130, ditto (Pref.) 3 to 133-137.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Chilean Nthn. (3% 1st Debs.) 1 to 98-100. FALL.—Argentine N.-E. (5% "C" Debs.) ½ to 66½-68½, B.A. and Pacific (4½% 2nd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 81-83, B.A. Western (5% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 81½-9, ditto (4½% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 77½-79½, Cordoba Cent. (5% 2nd Deb. Stk.) ½ to 53-56, G.W. of Brazil ½ to 3½-4, ditto (6% N.-C. Pref.) ¼ to 61½-7.

BANKS.—FALL.—Midland (Nos. A1-1921677) 1/16 to 9½-9¾. Mtge. of Bogota (7% Stlg. Bds.) 1 to 95-97.

BREWERIES.—FALL.—Morgan's (6% Pref.) 2/9 to 13½-13½.

CANALS.—FALL.—Suez 5 to 145-155.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Gillette Safety Razor 2 to 86-89, Keith (James) and Blackman ½ to 1¼-2. FALL.—American Smelting 2 to 70-75, Assoc. Dyers and Cleaners ½ to 17/16-19/16, Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (Bearer) ½ to 59½-51/16, Brunswick-Balke-Collender 1 to 19-22, Crosse and Blackwell 6d. to 2/6-3/6, Int. Stevedoring Car Share Tst. 6d. to 7/6-8/6, Krueger and Toll (Pfg. Debs.) ¼ to 34-35, Magadi Soda (6% 2nd Pref.) 3d. to 3/0-4/0, Sweet Ball Brg. ("B") ¼ to 12¾-13¼, Selfridge Prov. Stores (Defd.) ½ to 32½-7½, Swedish Match ("A" shares and "A" sh. in Swed. names) ¼ to 16½-17½.

ELECTRIC L. AND P.—RISE.—Perak River Hydro (7% Pfg. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 107-110. FALL.—Calcutta Elec. Sup. ½ to 2½-2¾.

LAND AND PROPERTY.—FALL.—British S. Africa (Chartered) Co. (Br. Warranties) 3d. to 37/3-37/9, Moambique Co. 3d. to 10/0-11/0.

INSURANCE.—FALL.—Pearl (16/- pd.) ½ to 13½-13½.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—British Assets (4½% Pref.) 1½ to 83-86, British Inv. (5% Pref.) 1 to 92-95, ditto (Defd.) 5 to 430-440, Internat. Inv. (Defd.) 2 to 175-180, Investmt. Tst. Corpn. (Defd.) 2 to 476-486, Lake View Inv., ½ to 1½-1½, London Scott. American (Defd.) 1 to 205-210, New Invest. Co. 3 to 215-220, Premier Inv. 10 to 170-180, Scott. Amer. Inv. ("B") ½ to 1¼-1⅝, Scott. Centl. 5 to 145-150, ditto (5% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 92-93, Scott. Cities 8 to 135-140, Scott. Inv. (5% Pref.) 2 to 87-90, Second Amer. (5% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 90-93, Sec. Guardian T. 5 to 125-130, Sec. Scott. Inv. (4½% Pref.) 3 to 80-83, *Sec. Scott.* National 9 to 175-185, *Stockholms* Inv. 2 to 121-126, Third Sc. Inv. (4½% Pref. 2nd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 76-79. FALL.—Scottish National (5% Pref.) 1 to 85-88, U.S. and S. American Trust 2 to 67-69, Southern (5% Red. Pref., 1964) 1 to 94-96.

INDIA

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CAMMELL LAIRD and COMPANY, Limited.
To the Holders of FOUR and a HALF per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING (adjourned from the 25th April, 1930) of the Holders of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stock of the above-named Company, constituted and secured by Trust Deed, dated the 22nd day of March, 1905, and made between the Company of the one part and the Right Honourable Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley and Alfred Tongue of the other part, and deeds supplemental thereto, hereby sanctions the arrangement below set out, proposed to be made between the Company and the Holders of the said stock, and the modification of the rights of the said Stock-holders against the Company and its property, comprised in the said arrangements.

(1) That this Meeting assents to the modifications of the provisions contained in the said Trust Deed, dated for giving effect to the foregoing Resolution, and hereby authorises Richard Albert Rowley Morris, or other the Trustee or Trustees for the time being of the said Trust Deed, to concur with the Company in the execution of a supplemental Trust Deed, containing such provisions modifying the provisions of the said Trust Deed, and to concur in the execution of all such other deeds and documents, and to do all such acts and things as in his or their absolute discretion he or they may deem requisite for giving effect to the foregoing Resolution.

(2) That this Meeting hereby sanctions the appointment of William Mackinnon, of 54, Brook-street, in the County of London, to be a Trustee of the said Trust Deed and supplemental deeds, to act with the said Richard Albert Rowley Morris.

THE ARRANGEMENT ABOVE MENTIONED.
PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT between Cammell Laird and Company, Limited, and the holders of :—

(a) Its Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock (herein called "the First Mortgage Debenture Stock"), and

(b) Its Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stock (herein called "the Second Debenture Stock"), and

(c) Its Five per Cent. Debenture Stock (herein called the Third Debenture Stock").

1.—The Company shall not be bound to repay the First Mortgage Debenture Stock not previously redeemed until the 1st July, 1935, or until such earlier date as the security constituted by the Trust Deed and deeds supplemental thereto securing the First Mortgage Debenture Stock becomes enforceable when the First Mortgage Debenture Stock not previously redeemed shall be repaid at £103 per cent.

2.—As from the 1st July, 1930, the First Mortgage Debenture Stock shall carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum instead of at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

3.—The Company shall be at liberty at any time to redeem at £105 per cent. the whole of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock for the time being outstanding on giving not less than three months previous notice in writing to the Stockholders and at the expiration of such notice the stock shall be redeemed. The stock shall be repayable at the same rate if the security becomes enforceable in consequence of the voluntary winding up of the Company for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation.

4.—The Company shall not be bound to repay the Second Debenture Stock not previously redeemed until the 1st July, 1935, or until such earlier date as the security constituted by the Trust Deed and deeds supplemental thereto securing the Second Debenture Stock becomes enforceable when the Second Debenture Stock not previously redeemed shall be repaid at £102 10s. 0d. per cent.

5.—As from the 1st July, 1930, the Second Debenture Stock shall carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum instead of at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

6.—The Company shall be at liberty at any time to redeem at £102 10s. 0d. per cent. the whole of the Second Debenture Stock for the time being outstanding on giving not less than three months previous notice in writing to the Stockholders and at the expiration of such notice the stock shall be redeemed.

7.—The security constituted by the charges in favour of the Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock or pursuant to the Trust Deed and deeds supplemental thereto securing the First Mortgage Debenture Stock shall extend to and be and remain a security for the payment of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock and the premiums payable in respect of the same, together with such premiums and interest as are mentioned in Causes 1, 2, and 3 hereof, provided that in so far as the said charges or any of them are expressed to rank subject to the charges securing the Second Debenture Stock such charges shall rank subject to the security constituted by the said charges securing the Second Debenture Stock as extended and modified by this arrangement.

8.—The security constituted by the charges in favour of the Trustees for the holders of the Second Debenture Stock created by or pursuant to the Trust Deed and deeds supplemental thereto, and the principal moneys payable in respect of the same, together with such premiums and interest as are mentioned in Causes 4, 5, and 6 hereof, Provided that in so far as the said charges or any of them are expressed to rank subject to the charges securing the First Mortgage Debenture Stock such charges shall rank subject to the security constituted by the said charges securing the First Mortgage Debenture Stock as extended and modified by this arrangement.

9.—The charges in favour of the Trustees for the holders of the Third Debenture Stock created by or pursuant to the Trust Deed and deeds supplemental thereto, and the principal moneys payable in respect of the same, together with such premiums and interest as are mentioned in Causes 4, 5, and 6 hereof, Provided that in so far as the said charges or any of them are expressed to rank subject to the charges securing the First Mortgage Debenture Stock and/or the Second Debenture Stock such charges shall rank subject to the security constituted by the said charges securing the First Mortgage Debenture Stock and/or Second Debenture Stock as extended and modified by this arrangement.

10.—The moneys payable by the Company on the 1st July, 1930, of the principal moneys and premiums respectively payable in respect of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock and/or Second Debenture Stock shall not render the principal moneys and premiums payable in respect of such respective Stocks and/or the Third Debenture Stock payable or the security constituted by the respective Trust Deeds constituting such respective Stocks enforceable.

11.—The Company shall not declare or pay any dividend on any shares in the capital of the Company, or otherwise distribute any part of its profits or assets by reduction of capital of the Company so long as any part of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock and/or Second Debenture Stock shall remain outstanding.

12.—Each holder of First Mortgage Debenture Stock and/or of Second Debenture Stock shall after this arrangement shall have become absolute on demand by the Company deposit with the Company the certificate or certificates for the Stock held by him in order that the same may be endorsed with notice of the provisions of this arrangement.

13.—The Trustees of the respective Trust Deeds constituting the First Mortgage Debenture Stock, the Second Debenture Stock and the Third Debenture Stock, shall respectively concur with the Company in the execution of supplemental Trust Deeds containing such provisions modifying the provisions of the said respective Trust Deeds and consent to the execution of such other deeds and documents, and do all such acts and things as they may respectively deem requisite for giving effect to this arrangement.

14.—This arrangement shall become absolute upon being sanctioned by Extraordinary Resolutions, passed by the requisite majorities, in accordance with the respective Trust Deeds, constituting the First Mortgage Debenture Stock, the Second Debenture Stock and the Third Debenture Stock at separate meetings of (1) the holders of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock (2) the holders of the Second Debenture Stock and (3) the holders of the Third Debenture Stock.

Dated this thirtieth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. LAIRD, Secretary.
Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Birkenhead.

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES CHEMINS DE FER BELGES.
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges will take place on the 22nd May, at 3 p.m., at the Palais des Académies, rue Ducale 1, Brussels.
AGENDA.
(1) Report of the Board of Directors.
(2) Report of the "Collège des Commissaires."
(3) Approval of the accounts for the financial year 1929.
(4) Distribution of profits.
No further advice of this Meeting will be given to Shareholders.

The General Meeting is composed of holders of at least ten Preference shares and of the holder of the Ordinary shares (Article 29 of the Articles of Association). In order to take part in the General Meeting the holders of Preference Shares must, in conformity with Article 33 of the Articles of Association, deposit their shares before the May 1930, with one or the other of the undermentioned establishments :—
In BELGIUM—Banque Nationale de Belgique and its Agencies.
Société Générale de Belgique, its Agencies and affiliated Banks.
Banque de Bruxelles, its Agencies and affiliated Banks.
Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie.
In SWITZERLAND—Société de Banque Suisse, Bâle, its Agencies and its correspondents in Switzerland.
In HOLLAND—Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Amsterdam, and its Agencies.
In ENGLAND—Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, S.A. (limited company, incorporated in Belgium), 4, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
In LUXEMBURG.—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, Luxembourg.
Banque Raymond Bourmans & Cie., Luxemburg.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited, of Denmark.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Copenhagen on Friday, the 30th May, at 3 p.m., at the Exchange, when the following business will be submitted:—1. A report of the business of the past year and of the condition of the cables and all other property of the Company. 2. Production of the Company's accounts and same to be endorsed with notice of the provisions of this arrangement. 3. Resolution to be passed on the amount of dividend to be paid for the past year, and discharge given to the directors for the same period. 3. Election of one member of the Board. 4. Election of two Auditors for the present year.

From the 16th May the accounts will be open to the inspection of the shareholders at the Company's offices, and at the same place cards of admission to the meeting may be obtained on shareholders proving their right as such by accordance with Article 21 of the Articles of Association not later than 5 days before the General Meeting.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Ludvig C. Dessau, Director-General.
Copenhagen, April 22nd, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

N. V. ANTON JURGENS' VEREENIGDE FABRIEKEN (ANTON JURGENS' UNITED MARGARINE WORKS).

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. has been declared on the Ordinary Shares for the year ended 31st December, 1929, and is PAYABLE on and after 5th May, 1930.

(a) On Bearer Share Warrants against surrender of Coupon No. 24.

(b) On Sub-Shares against deposit of the Certificates of Sterling.

Coupon No. 16c of the Cumulative Participating "B" and "C" Preference Shares are hereby declared null and void.

For further particulars apply to :—
The Transfer Office, "Union House," 84, Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1.

THE THARSIS SULPHUR and COPPER COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1929, equal to 4s. per share net, after deduction of income-tax, is PAYABLE on and after Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1930.
Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will receive payment on presentation of Coupon (Series No. 45) at the London Office, Company's Offices in Glasgow, Thereafter payment will be transmitted direct, or through any Banker, and must be left for examination five days previous to payment. Shares should be listed on the printed form obtainable at the Company's Offices.
By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM KNOX, Secretary.
Head Office of the Company, 136, West George-street, Glasgow.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS (continued)

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS of CENTRAL AMERICA FIVE Per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The COUPONS falling due on the 1st May, 1930, on these Bonds may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), at Hambros Bank, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1st May, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 18s. (minimum)

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT 7% per CENT. (GUANO) LOAN of 1922.

Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loan the following BONDS were this day DRAWN by lot by Mr. E. Courtney Walker (of Messrs. Scorer and Harris), Notary Public. Nos. :—

18	89	96	147	158	213	
6 Bonds at £1,000 each					..	.. £6,000
271	299	321	399	428	433	534
552	629	656	680			
11 Bonds at £500 each					..	.. £5,500
777	808	821	890	933	962	975
1008	1118	1131	1138	1272	1283	1313
1321	1350	1444	1509	1533	1538	1543
1578	1646	1803	1876	1895	2010	2011
2134	2157	2186	2189	2204	2206	2235
2236	2260	2409	2473	2500	2579	2599
2639	2748	2851	2856	2865	2868	2933
2960	2983	3007	3065	3145	3168	3183
3201	3357	3415	3436	3460	3470	3617
3634	3664	3709	3726	3760	3800	3805
3840	3944	3988	3990	3995	4039	4076
4105	4122	4167	4206	4240	4296	4338
4441	4589	4600	4692	4780	4876	4902
4907	4908	4956	4967	4969	5016	5098
5147	5269	5287	5309	5313	5405	5434
5446	5456	5476	5510	5519	5531	5562
5581	5588	5598	5681	5706	5749	5768
5804	5823	5875	5882	5889	5947	5949
6050	6106	6118	6119	6123	6138	6163
6170	6173	6224	6355	6378	6401	6414
6471	6574	6582	6632	6824	6833	6888
6926	6929	7069	7260	7386	7413	7467
7570	7504	7531	7533	7576	7639	7683
7669	7695	7719	7804	7852	7888	7923
7946	7947	8103	8141	8186	8192	
174 Bonds at £100 each					..	.. £17,400
						£28,900

These Bonds are repayable at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. on the 2nd June next. The Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.
145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.
28th April, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CEYLON GOVT. 3½% INSCRIBED STOCK.
NIGERIA GOVT. 6% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1949/79.
GOLD COAST GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.
MAURITIUS GOVT. 3½% INSCRIBED STOCK.
SIERRA LEONE GOVT. 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCKS will be CLOSED for the preparation of Dividends on the night of 30th May, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.
Crown Agents Office, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. 1st May, 1930.

CITY of REGINA 5 per CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1943-63.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st July, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, 1930, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st May, 1930.

DOMINION of CANADA 3 per CENT. LOAN C.P.R. 3½ per CENT. LAND GRANT LOAN, 1938, and 3½ per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1930-50.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st July, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, 1930, after which date the stocks will be transferred ex-dividend. Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) three clear days prior to payment being made.
Forms for listing coupons may be had on application on and after the 16th June, 1930.
For Bank of Montreal, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st May, 1930.

PROVINCE of ONTARIO 3½ per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1946, and 4½ per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1945-65.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st July, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, 1930, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st May, 1930.

PROVINCE of NEW BRUNSWICK 4 per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1949.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st July, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, 1930, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st May, 1930.

PROVINCE of QUEBEC 4½ per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st July, 1930, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, 1930, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.
For BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, 1st May, 1930.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and the REGISTER of MEMBERS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th day of May, 1930, inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
K. W. ELDER, Secretary.
Phœnix House, King William-street, London, E.C.4.
30th April, 1930.

READING CORPORATION 6 per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1940/60.

Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividend due the 15th June next, the BALANCES of the several ACCOUNTS in the above STOCK will be STRUCK at the close of business on Thursday, the 15th instant. On and after Friday, the 16th instant, the Stock will be transferable ex-dividend.

READING CORPORATION THREE per CENT. STOCK. REDEEMABLE 1962.

WESTMINSTER BANK Limited gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above-mentioned Stock, kept by the said Bank, will be CLOSED on 31st May, 1930, for the purpose of preparing the dividend warrants for the dividend payable on the 1st July, 1930, to the persons whose names are inscribed on the day of such closing as holders of the Stock, and further, notice is hereby given that the said Books will be reopened for the transfer of Stock ex the July Dividend on the 2nd June, 1930.
41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

THE BRITISH BANK of SOUTH AMERICA, Limited.
The Directors of the British Bank of South America, Limited, hereby give notice that the REGISTER of MEMBERS and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th May, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
L. G. BALLY, Secretary.
117, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
30th April, 1930.

THE CHARTERHOUSE INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 14th May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants in respect of an Interim Dividend for the year ending 11th November, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
H. O. KING, Manager and Secretary.
1st May, 1930.

TAUNTON CORPORATION 3 per CENT. REDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK.

Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividend due the 1st June next, the BALANCES of the several ACCOUNTS in the above STOCK will be STRUCK at the close of business on Thursday, the 15th instant. On and after Friday, the 16th instant, the Stock will be transferable ex-dividend.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY,
Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).

Published by "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

ACADEMY OF DRESSMAKING,
24, OLD BOND-STREET, W.1.
Principal: Mme. J. TROIS FONTAINES.

The most VALUABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT a girl can possess is to be able to create her own clothes. It is profitable and pleasurable all her life, and provides the quickest and LUCRATIVE CAREERS. Under our tuition the art is acquired in a very short time. Day or Postal Tuition. Visit the Academy or write for Prospectus A.K.

ABOUT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS and TUTORS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS and GOVERNESSES.
Advice free of charge will be given by
GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,
36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878.
Established over half a century.
Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fee should be stated.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

A SCHOOL WANTED for BOYS, 15 and 18. Also a girl, 15, Kent; girl, 7, country; boys, 8 and 12, and sister, 5, North of England.—LAURIE and WARD, 24, Margaret-street, W.1.

A SUPERIOR SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated GIRLS under Principal of exceptional experience. Complete training and good positions (carefully selected) guaranteed all pupils within SIX MONTHS. Interesting vacancies.—Mrs. Bartholomew, Secretarial School, 113A, Westbourne-grove, W.2. Park 7986.

TABLE ADVICE FREE, concerning reliable Boarding and Finishing Schools, Educational Homes and Tutors.—Educational Bureau, 7, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1.

ADVICE (free of charge) on the CHOICE of BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS by RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER.
(All schools personally visited.)
BURROWS, 8, Bureau (T.), 44, Kingsway, W.C.2

ALL SCHOOLS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Miss MABEL HAWTREY
(Daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough and Weston-super-Mare),
ADVISES PARENTS re PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys or girls at home or abroad.
Tutors, Governesses, Secretaries, &c.
Also Nursery and Holiday Homes. Professional Training.
SPECIAL CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO BACKWARD, DELICATE, or NERVOUS CHILDREN.
Education Office, 176, Piccadilly, W.1. Gerrard 3978.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SECRETARIAL COLLEGE for Educated Girls.
Careful modern training culminating in first-class POSTS on completion. No waiting.
Four EXHIBITIONS granted annually to help clever girls. Please ask for details.
MODERN LANGUAGES taught commercially. Foreign shorthand.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM.
197, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. (Padd. 6302.)

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Daily physical training in open air, good games' field, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.
Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. HOOPERS (educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free. Expert Consultants since 1885.—Regent House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.)

A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and
Tutors preparing for any Exams., or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write or call.
J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ADD TO INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—Genuine professional training and assistance by correspondence. "A student reports earnings during tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—"During the past ten weeks I have earned £103 4s., an increase of over £10 per week. My record week was last week, when I received £33."—SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Regent School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ALL LANGUAGES TAUGHT: native teachers: private lessons; small classes; translations; preps.; English for foreigners.—Regent Schools, 333, Oxford-street, London.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.—London, Country, Seaside, from £36 to £225 yearly. Particulars free.—Holborn 6105, Scholastic Agency, 93, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

COACHING FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS.
GLADSTONE and PAREZ, 90a, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3482.

COMBE FLOREY RECTORY, WEST SOMERSET.
Individual tuition (one tutor to two pupils).
Graduate Staff (Oxford, Camb., London, Foreign).
Four tennis courts; bathing; motoring. Moderate fees.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL and VETERINARY SERVICES.
ANNUAL AWARD of POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.
With a view to ensuring a supply of adequately trained men to fill future vacancies in the COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL and VETERINARY SERVICES, the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES will in June and July proceed to select candidates for (a) post-graduate SCHOLARSHIPS in AGRICULTURE and AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE tenable for from one to two years, and (b) post-graduate SCHOLARSHIPS in VETERINARY SCIENCE tenable for from one to four years. This year 25 scholarships under heading (a) and 10 under heading (b) will be awarded, provided that a sufficient number of suitable candidates present themselves.
Candidates for (a) should normally hold, or be about to qualify for, an Honours Degree in Natural Sciences or a Degree or Diploma in Agriculture involving not less than three years' study at a University or Agricultural College. Candidates for (b) should hold, or be about to qualify for, a University Science Degree or the Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
Value of scholarships in each case £250 a year, with allowance of £12 for books. Scholars under heading (a) will be required to undergo a course of practical training abroad; receive additional allowances for fees and travelling.
Requests for forms of application and for copies of Colonial Office Memorandum Miscellaneous No. 280, which contains full particulars of each class of Scholarship, and of appointments in the Colonial Services, should be addressed in writing to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1.
Completed applications should be submitted before June 15th.

COOKHAM.—The Vicar, who has had a wide experience as Headmaster and Army Coach, receives a few PUPILS at the Vicarage. Individual attention to backward boys; London 50 minutes.—Rev. Dr. Batchelor, Vicarage, Cookham, Berks.—Tele., 199 Bourne End.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS, &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 3352.

FRENCH FAMILY wishing send son 17 to learn language would CORRESPOND with English family to exchange simultaneously.—Write Lefebure, 8, rue Belhomme, Paris.

FRENCH and GERMAN LESSONS given by educated French lady (diploma) in pupil's own home or at her own address; terms moderate.—Mlle. Rigault, 8, Lancaster Gate-terrace, W.2.

GROSVENOR
SECRETARIAL COLLEGE.
Specializes in training the daughters of Gentlemen for the Secretarial profession.
INDIVIDUAL TUITION.
Good posts for qualified Students.
Call or write for Prospectus.
32, BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD, S.W.1.
Victoria 1301.

HARROGATE.—OATLANDS PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Headmaster, G. W. B. BOYER, M.A. (Cantab.). Next term commences May 1st.

HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES for all examinations; Army, Navy, Medical, Civil Service, Little Go, Responsions, Bank of England, &c.—G. W. Harris, 3, Rathbone-place, W.1. Tele., 4596 Museum.

I.C.S., FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1928, 16 places; 1929, 22 places.
DAVIES'S, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3352.

NURSERY HOME, South Coast; opening shortly; trained nurse; older children taken holidays.—Write Box E.205, The Times, E.C.4.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable sent free.—School and College Agency, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER with experience preparatory work seeks OPENING good Preparatory School VIEW PARTNERSHIP later. Write Box E.393, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVARDE SCHOOL of VIOLIN PLAYING.
Principal—ACHILLE RIVARDE, F.R.C.M.
Term commences May 7th. Professionals, Amateurs. Children accepted as pupils. Special training course for teachers. Ensemble classes.
Particular attention given to children. A correspondence course has been prepared which contains a complete exposition of Mr. Rivarde's methods of pure tone production and left-hand technique.
For full particulars apply Secretary, 1a, Chenistongardens, London, W.8. Western 6653.

S. AUDREY'S COLLEGE,
THORPE BAY, ESSEX.
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS.

Graduate staff; preparation for London Matriculation; swimming, golf, riding, tennis, badminton, hockey; open-air department for delicate children; trained and qualified matron resident.
Country or seaside holidays during summer vacation. Pupils' referral to the school may join by arrangement.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE of CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.—All the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC, SECONDARY, and ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Every Saturday. Price 6d. Of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

SCHOOL, successful record, vacancies little girl boarders; happy life; careful training; excellent education: games, bathing.—Netherhall School, Bournemouth.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, UNIVERSITY and ARMY EXAMS.—Eight whole-time Tutors; recent successes (including first place on Woolwich and Indian Police lists) 215. Prospectus free.—Mr. F. H. L. Evans, M.A., Stirling House, Bournemouth.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, precis, committee work, office experience; teachers' course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, HERTS. ST. KENTIGERN SCHOOL, KNOCKHOLT, KENT. ST. MARK and FRENCHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY, will hold combined SCHOLARSHIP Examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and written intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of 14 and 15 for musical and artistic promise.—Apply Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

SWISS STUDENT offers to give PRIVATE LESSONS in GERMAN and FRENCH.—Apply to H. Wipf, 86, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

THE GREGG SCHOOLS.

HAMPSTEAD.—165, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Head Office).
CLAPHAM COMMON.—3, Cedars-road, S.W.4.
CROYDON.—Broad Green House, 181, London-road.
ILFORD.—22, Cranbrook-road.
FINSBURY PARK.—4, Besulieu-villas, Seven Sisters-road, N.4.
NORBURY.—1266, London-road, S.W.16.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS.

All students placed in good posts as soon as proficient.

Special Short Courses for University Graduates and Senior Students.

THE INCORPORATED SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly PRELIMINARY, INTERMEDIATE, and FINAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st June, 1930, in London, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Swansea.
Entries should be received on or before the 15th May, 1930, at Secretaries House, 21, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of LANGUAGES, 319, Oxford-street, W.1. and 78, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. New exclusive and unique French method.

THE LONDON VIOLONCELLO SCHOOL.
Patron—PABLO CASALS.
10, Nottingham-place, W.1.
Director—Herbert Walenn, F.R.A.M.
SUMMER TERM commences MONDAY, May 5th.
Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION on the 2nd to 5th June. Entries close 17th May. The following will be offered: For boys under 14 on 1st June, 1930, four New Judd Scholarships of £75 per annum each and five or six Foundation Scholarships entitling the holder to exemption from payment of the Tuition Fee; for boys under 15 on 1st June, 1930, the Judd Scholarship of £40 per annum.—For particulars apply to the Secretary to the Head Master, The School House, Tonbridge.

51 GNS. YEARLY (Girls). Boarders only. Specially built premises.—Illustrated Prospectus, Principal, Pengwern College, Cheltenham. (Founded 1899.)

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION
FOR SOUND INFORMATION CONSULT
MONDOVER.
EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS,
12, Rue d'Agueseau,
PARIS.
Specialists in Schools and Families abroad.
Publishers of "Continental Schools," an annual Directory of a selected number of establishments, post free 3s.

TWO FRENCH LADIES receive in their house near Paris a few girls to study French, Art, Music; highest recommendations.—Particulars from Mrs. Keane, High-street Green, Henri Hemstead, Herts.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FRANCE, NORMANDY, near St. Aubin beach.—Newly FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for Pension Familie; 20 rooms, water, electricity; £200 per annum.—Write Steeg, 6, Square Alfred Dehodencq, Paris, 16e.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office
West Byfleet.

HOUSES

LOW RENT. SMALL PREMIUM.
STONE'S-THROW OF
KENSINGTON GARDENS
(SOUTH SIDE).

EXCELLENT HOUSE, suitable small family in quiet cul-de-sac; six bed rooms, three reception, bath room, kitchen, pantry; small garden; central heating and good decorative order. Rent £225 per annum.—Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE BOLTONS (Close to).

DELIGHTFUL low-built HOUSE with three ground-floor reception rooms and very pretty garden; seven excellent bed and dressing rooms and two first-rate bath rooms (practically on two floors), large box room, specially good kitchen, sitting room, &c., almost on garden level. The whole freshly decorated in most charming modern taste.
PRICE £3,900 for the lease at low ground-rent.
Personally inspected.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK GATE.

A HOUSE of DISTINCTION, having pleasant rooms of unusual shape and delightful outlook on Kensington Gardens; eight-nine bed and dressing rooms, three large reception, two bath rooms, domestic offices; parquet floors; independent hot water; small private garden. Reasonable premium for 14 years' lease.
RENT £900 PER ANNUM.
Full particulars of the Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.
HAMPSTEAD.

UNIQUE BIJOU RESIDENCE, built in 1704 as hunting lodge; high ground, easy reach of Heath; modernized yet retaining its character-istics; oak flooring; garden with lawn; garage for two cars; four bed rooms, studio or bed room, two bath rooms, three reception, lounge hall, ground-floor kitchen, &c.
LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL and VETERINARY SERVICES.
ANNUAL AWARD of POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

With a view to ensuring a supply of adequately trained men to fill future vacancies in the COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL and VETERINARY SERVICES, the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES will in June and July proceed to select candidates for (a) post-graduate SCHOLARSHIPS in AGRICULTURE and AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE tenable for from one to two years, and (b) post-gradu

LATEST SUNSHINE FLATS. RENTALS £130 TO £260.

INCLUDES RATES AND CONSTANT HOT WATER.

This charming old-world court is surrounded by sunken gardens, flower borders, spacious lawns, hard tennis court, putting and bunker courses, &c.
18 MINS. WATERLOO.
5 mins. Surbiton Station.
20 mins. West End. Close to Hampton Court, Richmond Park, Ranelagh, Roehampton Club, Wimbledon, river, and golf courses.

50 GARAGES.
RESTAURANT.
DOMESTIC SERVICE

as required, also spare guest rooms and unique Furnished Flats. Osborns Surbiton Estates, Ltd., St. Andrew's-sq., Surbiton, Surrey. Tele., Kingston 2580. Or Nightingale, Page & Bennett, Surbiton & Kingston. Tels., 0499 and 3356.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WARMINGTON & CO.,
19, BERKELEY-STREET, W.1.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (first. off).—A charming BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT to be LET, UNFURNISHED, comprising sitting room, bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift; uniformed porters. Rent £250 per annum inclusive. Service £39 per annum.

HARLEY-STREET.—A spacious SERVICE FLAT to be LET, UNFURNISHED, comprising sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room, w.c.; just redecorated and ready for immediate occupation. Rent, including full service, £280 per annum.

BERKELEY-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Only £575 per annum, inclusive of first-class service, a very attractive FLAT to be LET UNFURNISHED, in well-known building, comprising lounge-dining room, drawing room, three bed rooms, tiled bath room, w.c.; passenger lift; uniformed porters.

"BERKELEY HOUSE," BERKELEY-SQUARE (overlooking). ONE of the best FLATS in this building to be LET, UNFURNISHED, high up, with large light rooms, comprising lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, five bed rooms, two new tiled bath rooms, large kitchen, servants' hall, bath, &c.; central heating; constant hot water; lifts; uniformed porters. Rent £1,000 per annum inclusive.
For further particulars apply WARMINGTON and Co., as above.

ERNEST DURBRIDGE & CO.,
F.S.I., F.A.I.,
5, THAYER-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

BAKER-STREET (Just off).

MODERN SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT facing South and enjoying delightful views over gardens; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, box room, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £225 per annum.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Excellent FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; one reception.—two bed, bath; three months or longer; piano; 4gns. per week to include plate and linen.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

MAIN ROAD MANSION SERVICE FLAT.
MAIDA VALE.—Excellent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; reception, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water; porters; lifts, &c.; only £260 per annum to include service.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

OVERLOOKING PLEASANT PARK.
MAIDA VALE (close to Tube and buses).—Sunny FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, exceptionally well Furnished Mansion Flat; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, and bath; 4½gns. per week to include plate and linen.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; double and single bed room, bath, lounge, entrance floor; all conveniences.—3, Warrington-crescent, W.9. Abercorn 3183.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.

AN exceptional offer.—MANSION FLAT; central heating, &c.; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, 2 bath rooms, kitchen, &c.; perfect order. Small sum required for fittings, &c.—Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS, and HERNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

ONLY
£350 P.A.
INCLUSIVE.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to LET his very charming FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two bed, fitted hot, and cold, beautiful tiled and fitted bath room, bright sitting room, hall; telephone, &c.; 3½gns. weekly. Constant hot water; cleaning, service, view. 50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. (Minute Earl's Court Station.)

A TTRACTIVE BALCONY FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished, self-contained, 6½gns. per week or £230 per annum; two magnificent rooms, large bath, dressing room, kitchen. Constant hot water; 'phone.—44, Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

ALBERT HALL MANSIONS.—To be LET, FURNISHED, charming FLAT, three to six months from end of April; two reception, five bed, one dressing room, with hot and cold, two bath rooms, large kitchen, offices; constant hot water, central heating; tastefully redecorated, recently modernised; 20 guineas per week.—Apply: Owner, C. W. Kearley, 4, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.

ALBERT COURT (Adjoining KENSINGTON GARDENS). AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
TWO Unfurnished FLATS immediately available in this exclusive building, with its imposing entrance hall, one with two reception, three bed, kitchen, bath, &c., at £550 per annum and another with two reception, four bed, &c., at £650 per annum, inclusive. No premiums. Spacious reception rooms in both flats. Constant hot water and central heating included in rentals.—Apply Estate Office, 32, Albert Hall-mansions, S.W.

ABERY, Convenient, self-contained FLAT; near Lord's; spacious, lofty rooms; two reception, three bed, good kitchen, bath, &c.; to be LET, Unfurnished, at £170 per annum; immediate vacant possession.—Write Box 3684, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NO PREMIUM.
ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE, HYDE PARK; self-contained; Unfurnished; sunny; two-three reception, five-six bed rooms, two bath, two w.c's, two rooms 25ft. by 18ft.; rent £350 inclusive; lease 9½ years.—Major S., 14, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 8604.

A Charming BALCONY FLAT, close KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET; four bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms; lifts. Rent £175.—Apply COOKES and BURRELL, facing West Kensington Station, W.14.

VIEWS OVER KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A Charming MAISONNETTE, newly decorated, and comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent only £260 per annum.—BAKER, DUNHAM and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerrard 0616.

MAYFAIR
(close Berkeley-square).

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLATS, with all conveniences, including central heating, constant hot water, excellent full service, from £250 per annum (including service).
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ALBEMARLE - STREET. — SELF - CONTAINED MAISONNETTE (two floors); six rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £400 per annum. No premium.—Agents, ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerr. 4364.)

A IN PORTLAND-PLACE.
A PARTICULARLY LIGHT FLAT, with South aspect, containing four bed, two bath, two good reception rooms, and usual offices.—To be Let Unfurnished on Lease at the low rent of £400 per annum inclusive and £1,500 premium, to include fixtures, planned carpets, Frigidaire, &c. Apply to SAMUEL R. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

A Sunny, SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, best part Maida Vale; reception, three bed rooms, bath, kitchen. (Cloths as desired, optional.) What offers?—HOWARD TUTT, 111, Edgware-road, W. Padd. 7183.

HAMPSTEAD.
WITHIN TEN MINUTES OF THE WEST END.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY occurs to ACQUIRE ONE of these delightful FLATS, with every conceivable labour-saving device; parquet floors, luxuriously limited in bed rooms, constant hot water, central heating, &c.
£400 Four-five bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, good offices; refrigerator; lifts; porters.—Inspected and specially recommended by the WARNING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (Museum 5000.)
P.A. Exclusive.

BELGRAVIA (best part). Sitting room, bed room, large bed-sitting room and bath room, furnished or unfurnished; meals as required; exclusive.—Write Box 5629, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BELGRAVIA.
BRIGHT AND SUNNY
SERVICE FLAT,
comprising
three bed, two reception, bath, top floor (passenger lift). Rental, including excellent full service, only £510 per annum, inclusive.
Small premium for excellent lease.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE AGENTS.
BIRD & WEBSTER, Ltd.,
For FLATS and HOUSES.
49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6245-6.

BRIGHT, FURNISHED FLAT to be LET; large reception room, 3 bed rooms, kitchen and bath to view from Messrs. SIMON, HAYNES and IRELAND, 117-123, Great Portland-street, W.1.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE (off).—Newly constructed MAISONNETTE to be LET on lease; five rooms, kitchen, and bath. Low inclusive rental. Would be decorated.—Agents, DUNHAM and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

CADOGAN-GARDENS, S.W.—Attractively FURNISHED MANSION FLAT available for three-six months; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; first floor; lift.—Thoroughly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.
11 GNS. PER WEEK. Sloane 6293 (3 lines).

CADOGAN-SQUARE, S.W.—Charming bright FLAT in this quiet situation to be LET unfurnished; four bed and two bed reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Good lease. Rent only £350 per annum; reasonable premium to include carpets, curtains, tenants' fittings, &c. Recommended by the Managing Agents, Messrs. KING and RING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 6294 (3 lines).

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Magnificent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two large reception rooms, seven bed, two bath rooms, fine large hall. Rent only £650 per annum.—Agents, GORDON THOMAS and Co., 23, Margaret-street, Oxford-circus, W.1.

CHARMING FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, near Park; 4gns. per week; view till 4.—Mrs. Stead, 86, Church-street, W.8. Park 2694.

CHARMING UNFURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, close Westbourne-grove; three rooms, small kitchen; £6 monthly. D., 25, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES of PARK-LANE. Every modern convenience.—Apply Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

CHARMING modernised FLAT, private mews; six rooms, bath room; electric stoves, lights; quiet; Heal's furniture. 6gns.—Key, 13, Cornwall-gardens-stables, S.W.7.

CHELSEA.—£2 5s. per week, tiny TOP FLAT, self-contained; three rooms; well furnished.—'Phone 0718 Paddock, or write Box E.138, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR SERVICE FLAT in a first-class building close to the Park. Double bed room, large reception room, small lounge and modern bath room; constant hot water; electric heating; the very best service and cuisine. Rental £450 per annum inclusive of all charges. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

LANCASTER-GATE.—Spacious Unfurnished Maisonette with six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Long lease at only £350 per annum inclusive. No premium. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

RENT ONLY SEVEN GUINEAS per week, including full service. A privately-owned service Flat in Queen's-gate, comprising double bed room, two reception rooms and bath room; constant hot water; beautifully furnished and decorated. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

WHITEMAN & CO.,
56, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W. Sloane 0138 (2 lines).

FURNISHED FLATS
FOR THE SEASON OR LONGER.
Personally inspected and recommended.

RUTLAND COURT	4 bed, 3 rec., 2 bath.	25gns. p.w.	
ALBERT HALL MANSIONS	6 bed, 2 rec., 2 bath.	20gns. p.w.	
STANHOPE COURT	4 bed, 2 rec., 1 bath.	14gns. p.w.	
PORTLAND-PLACE	1 bed, 2 rec., 1 bath.	11gns. p.w.	
KENSINGTON COURT	4 bed, 2 rec., 1 bath.	8gns. p.w.	
BAKER-STREET (near)	3 bed, 2 rec., 1 bath.	8gns. p.w.	
SOUTH KENSINGTON	4 bed, 2 rec., 1 bath.	6½gns. p.w.	
CAMPDEN HILL	2 bed, 2 rec., 1 bath.	4½gns. p.w.	

Further particulars WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.
A LUXURIOUS FLAT
WITH SOUTH ASPECT
The long lease of this FLAT on which many thousands of pounds have been spent,
IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT PREMIUM.
Entrance hall, panelled dining room, Fine drawing room, with parquet floor, Three bath rooms, three to four bed rooms, Excellent domestic offices, Ample storage accommodation
Constant hot water, central heating, and other conveniences. TWO GARAGES if required.

VERY MODERATE RENTAL
INCLUSIVE.
Full particulars from the Owner's Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1671.

CHELSEA, S.W.—Charming position overlooking River.—Excellent SERVICE FLAT in private residence to be LET; reception room, two bed rooms, bath room, &c. Rent £350 per annum, which includes service, constant hot water, telephone, &c. ALSO EXCELLENT FLAT, FURNISHED, rent £5 5s. per week.—Apply 49, Doughty-street, W.C.1. CHIGWELL 17. Coleman-street, E.C.2.

CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, three bed, bath, two reception, to be LET for three months; 5gns. per week.—Agents, F. W. GAPP and Co., 54, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. ('Phone, Sloane 9245-6-7.)

EARL'S COURT.—A very well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, with one large reception room, one bed room, bath room, and kitchen; piano, plate, and linen. Rent only 3gns. per week, including maid's wages.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerrard 0616.

ST. JAMES'S.
Fashionable position.

EXCELLENT SERVICE FLAT to be LET unfurnished; quiet; bed, excellent reception, bath; bright and sunny, with first-class service, valeting, &c. Moderate rental. No premium.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

EXCELLENT SERVICE FLAT, No. 16, second floor, W.10, Manchester-street, W.1. Two reception, two bed rooms, &c. £275, short or long lease.

FLAT overlooking KENSINGTON-SQUARE to be LET about three months, well FURNISHED; four bed, two reception; moderate rent carefully tenant.—Lt.-Col. Baynes, 6, Abbots-court, Kensington-square.

FURNISHED MAISONNETTE for, say, six months; drawing room floor and three upper floors in Bayswater-road, facing Serpentine; three good maids would be left.—Apply by letter to Henley, 17, Lancaster-street, W.2.

FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; two bed, two reception, kitchen and bath room; four-six months; 3½gns.; 15 minutes Piccadilly.—29, Stonor-road, W. Kensington. 'Phone, Fulham 3711.

FURNISHED FLAT, WEST HAMPSTEAD; three rooms, kitchen; telephone; central heating. 2½gns. Maida Vale 4923.

FURNISHED self-contained UPPER MAISONNETTE, five rooms, kitchen, bath; three or four months; 3½gns. weekly.—28c, Bolingbroke-road, W.14. Riverside 5615.

GROSVENOR-STREET.—Attractive MAISONNETTE to be LET on lease; 10 rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Available for business or residential purposes. Would be divided.
Apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1.

THE FINEST AVAILABLE FLAT in HAMPSTEAD.—CORNER MANSION FLAT, with S.W. aspect, to be LET; extremely sunny and bright; five or six bed rooms (two with wash basins), two or three reception rooms, BILLIARD or DANCE ROOM (22ft. by 22ft.), and excellent offices; recently redecorated throughout. Rent £312 10s. per annum. Reasonable premium for the long lease and valuable fittings and carpets.—Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 26D, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

VERY CONVENIENTLY SITUATED.
HAMPSTEAD.—Charming ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT in elevated position; four bed rooms, two reception rooms and lounge; good domestic offices. Rent £260 inclusive; constant hot water installed. Garage may be had.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Mer.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

SERVICE FLATS.
HANS-CRESCENT, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—An unusual opportunity to obtain a really high-class Unfurnished Suite in a completely modernized building three minutes' park; one bed room, bath, handsome reception room with oak floor; entirely self-contained. Rents from £225.
CONSTANT HOT WATER. PASSENGER LIFT. AN EFFICIENT STAFF. EXCELLENT COOKING.
MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

Could be divided into two.
HEART OF WEST END.
ONLY £700 PER ANNUM.
FLAT WITH 11 ROOMS
and two bath rooms and complete offices, all on the sunny fifth floor of a MODERN MANSION BLOCK, in good order and decoration.
Constant hot water, Central Heating, Electric Lift, Parquet Floors, &c.
Moderate premium for lease.
Highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK.
Overlooking and with access to private gardens.
An unusually attractive and well-planned
MAISONNETTE,
with separate entrance from the street.
The accommodation is arranged on the first and second floors, and comprises two reception rooms and studio, three bed rooms, four tiled bath rooms, excellent offices.
TO BE LET ON LEASE, WITHOUT PREMIUM AT AN INCLUSIVE RENT OF
£600 PER ANNUM.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HOLLAND PARK.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; bed, reception, kitchen, bath; telephone; 2½ gns. per week.—Write Box N.716, The Times, E.C.4.

FACING SOUTH, WITH LOVELY VIEWS.
HYDE PARK.
Beautifully appointed MANSION FLAT in favourite position.
Three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Rent £1,000 per annum. Small premium for lease.
Strongly recommended by
YATES & YATES,
12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
(Mayfair 0501.)

For short or long Let, FURNISHED FLAT "DE LUXE."
HEART OF MAYFAIR.
OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.
IDEAL position, every modern convenience, beautifully FURNISHED, most suitable for entertaining. Moderate rent for choice apartment, comprising six bed rooms, two excellent reception rooms, two bath rooms, modern compact domestic offices. Available early May.—Further details of
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO LONDON VISITORS FOR THE SEASON, TO BE LET FURNISHED.
A positively superb Furnished Flat situate in central position
OVERLOOKING PARK.
IN premier modern building, every convenience, expensively and artistically FURNISHED regardless of cost; handsome fine panelled dining room, beautiful lounge, exquisitely furnished bed room, comprising five bed rooms, boudoir, two reception rooms, two excellent bath rooms, modern kitchen, and offices. Rent and further particulars apply
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON.—MAISONNETTE; three bed, two reception; garden; hot water. Rent £183. Three years' lease, no premium; £90 allowed for decorations (quick let). —Write Box 3705, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
IN A QUIET SQUARE.
KENSINGTON.—A delightful MANSION FLAT in good order; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, office; lifts, porters, &c. Reasonable premium for lease and fittings.
£270 P.A.
ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—MODERN MANSION FLAT; six bed, two reception rooms; rent £400; no premium.—RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED and tastefully decorated MODERN FLAT in HEART of WEST END; three bed, two reception, &c.; constant hot water; lift; 5gns. a week or offer.—Call WARD and DAVIS 99, Mortimer-street, Oxford-circus, Langham 3087-8.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

HERRING, SON & DAW,
FLAT SPECIALISTS.
1, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.
Tele. Franklin 6725. Victoria 3441.

KENSINGTON.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; five bed; bath, two reception; £350 per annum inclusive; small sum for fittings.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Beautifully appointed MANSION FLAT; all modern conveniences; four bed, bath, two reception; £550 per annum including rates, porterage, constant hot water, &c.

MAYFAIR.—Luxuriously appointed, newly decorated MAISONNETTE; four bed, two bath, two reception, spacious hall, &c.; moderate rental for long let.

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,
London's Principal Flat Agents.

Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, box room, &c.

BARKSTON-GARDENS (rent £273).—ONE of these much - sought - after FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLATS to be LET Unfurnished; recently redecorated.—Apply Sole Agents, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

WESTMINSTER.—A well FURNISHED bright FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; telephone; independent hot water; accept 4gns. per week.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

DUNHAM & KINGHAM,
47, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, W.1.
'Phones: Grosvenor 2574-5.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (off).—Charming MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, two bath rooms, bath, &c.; about six months at 8gns. per week or shorter term.

CHEREZ-STREET (off).—Sunny and MODERN FLAT; three bed rooms, one sitting room; season 10gns. with garage one car.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (near).—Splendid FIRST-FLOOR MODERN FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; 14gns. per week or lease of 18 months.

PORTLAND-PLACE.—Handsomely FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, two large sitting rooms, &c.

Particulars of these and many other Furnished Flats apply DUNHAM and KINGHAM, as above.

REGENT'S PARK (SOUTH SIDE).
A BARGAIN FLAT. Large sums spent on improvements but no premium asked. Exclusive building with lifts and constant hot water, six bed rooms, bath room, two handsome reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c. Long lease at £600 per annum inclusive.
Agents: FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
A WELL-FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET for three-four months at 8gns. weekly; four bed, bath, two reception.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

LANCASTER-GATE.—Attractive Self-Contained Unfurnished MAISONNETTE, near Park and Tube; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath. £175 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

MAYFAIR COURT,
STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Devonshire House Site.)
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
SERVICE FLATS.
Unrivalled situation.
Complete Service.
INCLUSIVE RENTALS
FROM £385
per annum without extras.
Accommodation for Personal Maids.
Illustrated brochure to be obtained at
THE ESTATE OFFICE
on the premises.
Telephone, Mayfair 8081.

MANSION FLAT, first floor; constant hot water; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, square hall, large kitchen, with cupboards, lift, porter; £340 inclusive. Lease 6½ years, ample fittings, linings, pelmets, several carpets, £250.—View appointment only, 1, York-place-mansions, Baker-street, W.

MAIDA VALE, in luxuriously appointed main road court.—A magnificent FAMILY FLAT of five bed, two reception, large lounge hall, kitchen, bath, scullery, lease, carpets and fittings, only £350.—Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida-vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (three lines).

MAYFAIR (Grosvenor-street).—FIRST FLOOR, three rooms and bath room, to be LET, Unfurnished. Suitable consulting or living rooms. Rent £225. Some service.—Mayfair 2831 after 3 p.m.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER PARK.
MAYFAIR.—Magnificently equipped and appointed MANSION FLATS in new building. Every conceivable modern improvement and convenience. Accommodation: Five bed, two bath, two-three reception rooms, &c. Rents from £650 to £950 per annum. Specimen Flat ready for inspection.—Agents, MILLAR, SON, and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED MAISONNETTE.
MAYFAIR.—Three bed, reception, bath room, kitchen; constant hot water, six bed rooms, bath; pleasant garden arrangements; lease, rates, taxes from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D.7., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

TO be LET, three-four months, well FURNISHED, sunny Self-contained FLAT, Kensington, near Olympia; two bed, reception, dining room, hall, bath room, kitchen; 6½gns. inclusive, gas, electricity, telephone, piano, and services of charwoman.—'Phone Western 2774.

TO be LET, TWO Unfurnished FLATS at Edgware; nice modern house, beautiful position; decorations to choice; 32s. 6d. each weekly to good careful tenants.—View, Morrison, 23, Whitchurch-lane, Edgware.

THE COUNTESS of LEICESTER wishes to LET her FLAT, 47, PARK-STREET, W.1, for season or longer; lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms, three bath rooms.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WRIGHT & VERNON,
9, MARGARET-STREET, W.1. 'Phone, Museum 7650.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED.
SOMETHING UNIQUE.
KENSINGTON.—Delightful FLATS to be LET, communicating with well-known Hotel. Two bed, one reception and bath room; passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water; full service (day and night); electric light included in the rents.—Managing Agents, WRIGHT and VERNON, as above.

CHEAP FLATS AND MAISONNETTES.

Eaton-square (by)	£290 p.a.	3 bed, bath, 2 recep.
Sloane-square (near)	£250 p.a.	4 " bath, 2 "
Cadogan-square	£350 p.a.	3 " bath, 2 "
Burton-court	£360 p.a.	4 " bath, 2 "
	Moderate premiums.	

ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

BARGAINS, THREE BED, TWO RECEPTION, &c.
3½-4GNS. PER WEEK.—COLLINGHAM-PLACE, S. KENSINGTON and CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED FLATS. Accommodation as above, telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 3, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

5GNS. PER WEEK.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath, telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

33, PARKSIDE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE (adjoining Albert-gate).—One of the best Furnished and most completely equipped FLATS in Town will be Let Furnished to careful tenant. Large lounge hall, drawing and dining rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water, water radiators (with controls automatically regulating the air temperature of every room), electric power, hot and cold water in every bed room, water softeners, latest type refrigerator, both Hoover and Electrolux sweepers; beautifully decorated and luxuriously furnished; baby grand piano, wireless and gramophone; linen and silver; spotlessly clean and ready to walk into immediately between 10.30 and 12.30, or between 2.30 and 4.30, or telephone Sloane 4061 for appointment. 33, Parkside.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE
(IMMEDIATELY OFF).
TO be LET, FURNISHED or Unfurnished, an uncommonly attractive MAISONNETTE containing two charming reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms (hot and cold), &c.; principal and secondary staircases. Strongly recommended.—Agents GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3043.)
RENT £500 P.A. INCLUSIVE, or FURNISHED.

TO be LET unfurnished, charmingly appointed sunny FLAT, MANCHESTER-STREET, W.1; three bed two sitting; £225, no premium.—Welbeck 9089 before 10.30.—Write Box 8755, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, self-contained; two large reception, two-three bed, bath, kitchen; small garden; £110 per annum (inclusive).—4, Sutherland-villas, Drayton-road, W. Ealing (1min. G.W.R.). Keys premises.

UPPER MAISONNETTE.
Four minutes from Baker-street Station and Regent's Park
Three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen.
Will be entirely redecorated.
Full particulars from
DRUCE and Co.,
55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

WELBECK-STREET, W.1.
WELBECK HOUSE.
£700 P.A.
FIRST FLOOR.
Exceptional MANSION FLAT.
Large lounge hall, two reception, five bed rooms, fitted lavatory basins, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s.
Excellent domestic offices.
Constant hot water. Electric lifts.
Central heating if required.
Day and night porters.
Apply Owners, large garden on to Embankment. Completely self-contained. 6gns. weekly.—HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL-COURT.—Seven rooms and bath room. Facing Embankment Gardens. Shortly available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

W.C.1.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; five bed £288 per annum inclusive; constant hot water and central heating. Good lease. Reasonable sum for fittings.—Apply J. W. GOADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

33, PARKSIDE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE (adjoining Albert-gate).—One of the best Furnished and most completely equipped FLATS in Town will be Let Furnished to careful tenant. Large lounge hall, drawing and dining rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water, water radiators (with controls automatically regulating the air temperature of every room), electric power, hot and cold water in every bed room, water softeners, latest type refrigerator, both Hoover and Electrolux sweepers; beautifully decorated and luxuriously furnished; baby grand piano, wireless and gramophone; linen and silver; spotlessly clean and ready to walk into immediately between 10.30 and 12.30, or between 2.30 and 4.30, or telephone Sloane 4061 for appointment. 33, Parkside.

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
£295 PER ANNUM. KENSINGTON. Attractive light and airy FLAT with passenger lift, fittings, carpets, &c.; £100.—Recommended by DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£250 PER ANNUM. KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Excellent FLAT; one large reception, one bed room, kitchen, and bath. No premium. Long lease.—Sole Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245-6.

IN MANSION BUILDING JUST OFF
BAKER-STREET.
SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, in good repair, light and airy; constant hot water; very convenient and quiet position; two bed, two reception, bath, kitchen. Lease six years. Reasonable premium for lease and fittings.
£160 PER ANNUM.
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

£104 PER ANNUM.—SELF-CONTAINED HALL FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, bath, hall, and good private garden; South aspect, over ornamental gardens. On view.—37, Powis-square, Westbourne-grove, W.11.

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
9GNS.—KENSINGTON (near the Gardens).—Well FURNISHED FLAT; 600 yards Kensington Gardens; one large reception, one bed room, kitchen, bath. Long lease.—Apply Owner, 30, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone: Temple Bar 8833.

WHITEHALL (just off).—FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, over garage; four bed rooms (two unfurnished), bath, two reception rooms; Land Co. to Embankment. Completely self-contained. 6gns. weekly.—HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL-COURT.—Seven rooms and bath room. Facing Embankment Gardens. Shortly available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

W.C.1.—Excellent MANSION FLAT; five bed £288 per annum inclusive; constant hot water and central heating. Good lease. Reasonable sum for fittings.—Apply J. W. GOADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SEAFORD.
UNFURNISHED, SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, containing one bed room, one sitting room, kitchen, bath room, w.c.; right on the sea front; central heating throughout; constant hot water throughout; large balcony overlooking the sea; lavatory basin in every bed room; cold; electric light throughout; separate tradesmen's entrance at rear; front stairs carpeted; iron staircase in case of fire for saving; facing due South with glorious sun summer and winter. Rent £80 per annum, including heating and all rates and taxes. No extras. Extra room 10gns. per annum. 95 minutes only from Victoria or London Bridge. Call 10-5 daily, including Saturdays and Sundays, 11, Esplanade, Seaford, Sussex (three minutes' railway station).

WANTED

FLAT or MAISONNETTE WANTED FURNISHED, about 28th May to 25th June; one double, two single bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, maid's room if possible; also piano; 5gns. weekly.—Knightsbridge, Sloane, Brompton district.—Write Box E.374, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED FLAT WANTED; three bed, two reception, &c., near Hyde Park district. Up to £180 per annum.—Write Box 09797, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED at once for six months or longer, a SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, furnished, separate bath room; 3½ to 4½ guineas per week.—Write Box N.693, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, small FURNISHED FLAT, West End; bed room, sitting room, bath. About 4gns.—Reply by letter only to E. A. Marx, 73, King William-street, E.C.4.

£500 PER ANNUM will be PAID for FLAT of four good rooms, large bed room, with large bath room, communication essential; Belgravia or West End districts preferred. Please 'phone immediately Kens. 8275.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
WEST DULWICH.—Charming detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, ENTIRELY on TWO FLOORS; five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, domestic offices, electric light; pretty garden; large DOUBLE GARAGE; £2,000 Leasehold; moderate ground-rent.

DULWICH COMMON.—Attractive, MODERN RESIDENCE, overlooking and backing on to playing fields, convenient situation; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, square hall, kitchenette; four bed, bath room, kitchen, &c., lounge hall.—Recommended by C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

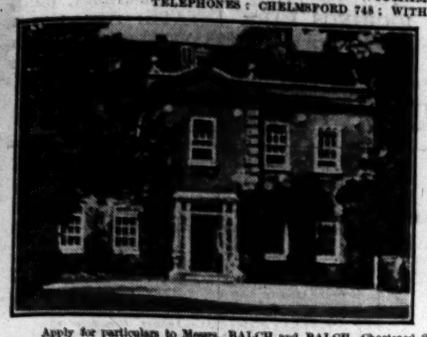
BROMPTON-ROAD (Just out of).
SMALL FURNISHED FLAT with garage under; one 4GNS. reception, two bed, kitchenette, and bath room. Six months or longer.—Sole Agents PER WEEK. road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A very attractive MAISONNETTE to be LET FURNISHED, or Unfurnished, at £150 per annum (no rates), or would sell Lease; rooms excellent kitchen, bath room, redec

MESSRS.

BALCH & BALCH

CHELMSFORD AND WITHAM.
TELEPHONES: CHELMSFORD 748; WITHAM 81.



THIS LOVELY
GEORGIAN HOUSE
for SALE, with Possession. It contains three reception rooms, usual offices, four principal and three secondary bed rooms, bath room, &c.; electric light and gas connected. Unique position off the beaten track, overlooking village green and adjoining carefully preserved estate, yet within a mile of the centre of large country town and railway station with express service of trains to the City in 40 minutes. Garden of ONE ACRE.
PRICE £2,200.

Apply for particulars to Messrs. BALCH and BALCH, Chartered Surveyors, CHELMSFORD.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE. By Order of the Executors of G. J. Cawthorne, deceased.

MESSRS.

FAREBROTHER ELLIS & CO.

are instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at a date to be announced later, valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES and FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

FREEHOLDS.

WESTMINSTER.

INVESTMENTS.
PETTY FRANCE, No. 61.
QUEEN-SQUARE-MEWS, No. 3.
WILFRED-STREET, No. 23.
LILLINGTON-STREET, Nos. 8 and 52.

BUILDING SITES.
GREAT PETER-STREET, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31.
MARSHAM-STREET, No. 77.
HORSEFERRY-ROAD, No. 88.
MEDWAY-STREET, Nos. 21, 26, 27, and 27½.
TUFTON-STREET, Nos. 37 and 39.
NEW-STREET, No. 8A.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE.

INVESTMENT.
DARTMOOR-STREET, Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51, 55, 61, 63, and 67.

Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale, when ready, may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. Warren & Warren, 31, Bedford-row, W.C.1; Messrs. Dudley M. Paul & Co., 3, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; Messrs. Grenside & Son, 11, Little College-street, S.W.1, Messrs. Colman & Knight, 3, Verulam-buildings, W.C.1, and at the Offices of the Auctioneers, 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4, and 26, Dover-street.

HOLBORN.

BUILDING SITE.
CLEMENT'S INN-PASSAGE, No. 11.
INVESTMENT.
ROBERT-STREET, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

CAMBERWELL.

INVESTMENT.
SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, No. 195.

LEASEHOLDS.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE.

INVESTMENT.
DARTMOOR-STREET, Nos. 37 and 39.

WESTMINSTER.

INVESTMENT.
MORETON-TERRACE No. 1A.

21, DOVER-STREET, LONDON, W.1. GERRARD 4364.

ELLIS & SONS.

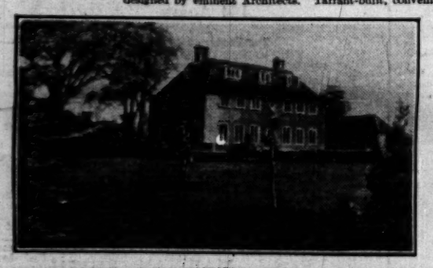
WENTWORTH ESTATE OFFICE, VIRGINIA WATER. WENTWORTH 33.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
CLOSE TO WINDSOR GREAT PARK.
EASY REACH VIRGINIA WATER, SUNNINGDALE, AND ASCOT. GOLF AT WENTWORTH.
21 *MILES MARBLE ARCH.*
LUXURIOUS BUT INEXPENSIVE COUNTRY PROPERTY
ON THE SUMMIT OF A HILL IN SECLUDED POSITION. SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Hall, three reception (one oak panelled), six principal bed rooms, four staff bed rooms, five bath rooms, perfectly planned domestic offices. Central heating, electric light and power, gas, company's water, modern drainage. Garage with rooms over, two cottages, and outbuildings.
Gardens and grounds of exceptional charm, lawns, Dutch Fountain, and Rose Gardens, herbaceous borders, paddock, extensive kitchen garden.
The whole screened to the South-West by a plantation of Scotch firs. In all about 20 ACRES.

CROWN LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents,
ELLIS & SONS,
22, Station Approach, Virginia Water (Wentworth 33), and 31, Dover-street, London, W.1 (Gerrard 4364).

IN THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE.
WENTWORTH GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB (NEAR).
21 MILES MARBLE ARCH, AMIDST SURROUNDINGS OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY, FACING SOUTH ON RISING GROUND. SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.
A BEAUTIFULLY PROPORTIONED HOUSE
designed by eminent Architects. Tarrant-built, conveniently planned.



Hall, three reception rooms (polished oak floors), six bed rooms (two running water), two bath rooms, well-arranged offices; company's water, gas, electric light; modern drainage; radiators; garage.
Beautifully disposed garden with lawns, orchard, terrace, and several old shady trees, in all about ONE ACRE. Extra land available.
FREEHOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE.
ELLIS and SONS,
22, Station-approach, Virginia Water (Wentworth 33), and 31, Dover-street, London, W.1 (Gerrard 4364).

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 30)

WHITEMAN & CO.,

56, BROMPTON-ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL.

100 yards famous Links, Sunn. Weybridge Station.
TRULY PICTURESQUE HOUSE in OLD SURREY FARMHOUSE STYLE.
Oak floors; perfect order; electric light, main water and drains.
Three reception, four bed, dressing room, two bath rooms; two excellent garages.
SMALL BUT PLEASANT GARDEN.
PRICE £3,750.
EARLY SALE DESIRED.
Photos from ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge; HARRODS, Byfleet; or WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.

TO BE LET or SOLD.

Entirely rural, away from building developments.
IVER HEATH.—In ideal healthy situation on gravel soil, facing South.—DELIGHTFUL GABLED RESIDENCE; recently redecorated throughout. Lounge hall, three reception, loggia, seven bed rooms, bath, &c.; garage, stables; electric light.
INEXPENSIVE GARDEN. 1½ ACRE.
Luxuriant laurel hedges and specimen trees, tennis lawn, &c.

RENT £150 PER ANNUM.
PRICE £3,000.

Illustrated particulars of WHITEMAN and Co., as above.

16th CENTURY GEM.

IN PERFECT ORDER.
N QUAINT OLD-WORLD SUSSEX HAMLET, six miles from Petworth; facing South 300 feet; heavy oak beams, &c.; small sitting hall, two reception, three bed (fitted lavatory basins), bath, &c.; garage; PRETTY GARDEN, ½ ACRE.
PRICE £1,800.
Hunting with several packs.—Recommended WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.

ADJOINING GOLF COURSE.
INDFIELD, SUSSEX.—A most attractive well-built 1921 FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, fitted hot and cold; over one acre of delightful gardens; PRICE £4,000.
HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

EWBURY District.—Old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE, retired and secluded position; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, box room, offices; two-roomed cottage; garden; orchard and paddocks. Over TWO ACRES.—THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

EARLY SALE DESIRED.
NEWBURY (two miles). Choice position, secluded, high up.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; seven bed, three bath, three reception; electric light, company's water; garage, stables, outbuildings; pretty timbered grounds, tennis lawn, pasture; NINE ACRES. £5,000 or offer.—THEODOSIUS and PRICE-ROGILL, Newbury.

NEW FOREST.—THREE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSES, £2,500, £1,750, £2,500; in lovely neighbourhood.—Write Box A.819, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTHWOOD.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE in most sought-after position. 10 minutes station; all services; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and lounge hall; rent £4 a week room. Excellent domestic quarters; garage; cultivated garden. £2,500 FREEHOLD; two-thirds can remain if desired at 5½ per cent.—Apply Sole Agent, FRANCIS EVANS, 2, Eastbury-road, Northwood. 'Phone 717.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.—Fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, about 9000ft. above sea level, standing in FIVE ACRES of ground; eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall; garage for two cars; about one mile from station. Price only £6,500.—For full particulars apply to JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 2, West End Buildings, High-street, Ruislip, Ruislip 165.)

DELIGHTFUL SECLUSION YET EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
NORFOLK (easy reach Sandringham, Sheringham, and Hunstanton).—A most charming RESIDENCE in the Elizabethan style of 31 ACRES; three magnificent reception, nine bed rooms; all up-to-date conveniences; delightful grounds with exceptionally beautiful rock garden with small lake; model range of other buildings. Or would sell with 234 Acres. Moderate price. Photos and particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

NUTFIELD DISTRICT.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE; 4 Acres; £2,500. large hall, three sitting and seven bed rooms, tiled bath room; radiators; Co.'s water; gas; stabling, garage cottage; four rooms and bath; matured garden; 4 Acres. Another, £2,500, up, secluded; 1½ miles station.—MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1.

OUR HIGH GROUND.—Fine detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception; excellent order; inner Sloane's; garage; good garden; £1,850.—GERVEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station. Tel. 442.

OUR THE CHILTERNS.—Messrs. OLDACRES and BULL, 10, Station-road, Henley-on-Thames (Tele. 34), offer a charming property; five bed rooms, bath, &c.; pretty garden, greenery, old pasture, productive orchard. FREEHOLD, £2,750. Likely to appeal to a City man about to retire.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

Messrs. CROW, DORKING.

ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE.
TO be LET, Unfurnished, South of Dorking; eight bed, bath, and three reception rooms; stabling and garage; characteristic garden. RENT £170 per annum; 17 acres pasture adjoining available.
BEAUTIFUL LEITH HILL DISTRICT.
COUNTRY COTTAGE in woodland garden of TWO ACRES; station ¼ mile; three bed, bath, and two sitting rooms; garage; company's water. FREEHOLD £1,650.
FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
DORKING.—Pre-War detached HOUSE; four bed, dressing, bath, and two reception rooms; large garden; all main services. FREEHOLD £1,450.—Messrs. CROW, Land Agents, Dorking. ('Phone 176.)

PANGBOURNE.—Delightful week-end COTTAGE; three beds, bath, three reception, gas; modern conveniences; pretty garden.—Apply EGGINTON and SON, 15, Friar-street, Reading.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PICTURESQUE converted FARMHOUSE with 23 acres to be LET on LEASE, five miles ANDOVER; seven bed, three bath, three reception, lounge hall. Cottage adjoining with six rooms, bath, &c.; electric light, CENTRAL HEATING; beautiful garden, kitchen garden; FISHING RIGHTS, rough SHOOTING; garages, dairy, &c.—Particulars, HADSLEY-CHAPLIN and TROTTER, 1, Hotcomb-street, S.W.

IDEAL FOR DOCTOR.
PINNER.—Detached HOUSE, corner four cross roads; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, and bath; garage. £1,600 FREEHOLD.—Agents: JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 2, West End Buildings, High-street, Ruislip, Ruislip 165.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
REALLY exceptional RESIDENCE on sunny slope, 45 minutes Town; three reception, five bed, three bath; garage; terraced gardens 1½ ACRE; tennis; electric light; central heating.—BINGE and SON, Cookham, Berks.

AN EXQUISITE
OLD-WORLD "GEM."
RURAL ESSEX, in a delightful, unspoilt situation, on gravel soil, near Witham, away from main roads and traffic.—A 300 YEARS OLD HOUSE of CHARACTER, quite unique, modernized and in beautiful order; three reception, seven bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), bath room; electric light, central heating, main water, modern drainage; fascinating gardens which are a special feature, shaded by fine old specimen trees. Two Acres; double garage. South aspect. A bargain at 2,800 guineas FREEHOLD.—Full particulars and photographs from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.
Tele., Regent 6773.

SANDWICH, two miles from sea and golf links.—Attractive SMALL HOUSE in picturesque group; two reception, four bed, bath; co.'s water and gas; garage; garden. £1,000.—PHILIP STANSFELD, Architect, 37a, High-street, Canterbury.

CORNISH COAST, in quaint unspoilt fishing village. Semi-detached double-fronted COTTAGE; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; w.c.; good water supply laid on; public drainage; within stone's-throw of sea; safe bathing; excellent fishing. Price, with furniture complete, £525 for quick sale.—WARD, 11, The Crescent, Plymouth.

SALISBURY, near.—COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); pretty garden, tennis lawn; rent £120; fishing and shooting available.—Write G.1428, The Times, E.C.4.

SEAFORD.—Attractive RESIDENCE, near links, facing South; four bed, bath, two reception; garage; electric light. FREEHOLD £1,600.—J. PATTINSON MARTIN, Estate Offices, Seaford.

ST. ALBANS.—For SALE £1,800.—Immediate Possession. Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Delightful position, on high ground; three reception, five bed, bath room, hot and cold, usual offices; good fruit garden; large garage, also lawn. Close to shopping centre and bus routes. Near to Abbey. Very central. No agents.—Apply 8, Gombards, St. Albans.

On the banks of the Teign.
"CROWN WELL,"
SHALDON, Near TEIGNMOUTH.
SOUTH DEVON.—Beautifully situated with fine views, affording Fishing and Boating, with anchorage in the River. The house contains seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, domestic offices; electric light, central heating, modern sanitation; cottage, garage, stabling, with chauffeur's flat; tennis lawn; walled and terraced flower and fruit gardens, orchards, meadow, in all about

6½ ACRES.

Full particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Alfred Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading; and Messrs. RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., 8, Queen-street, Exeter.

BARGAIN. COMPLETE WITH FURNITURE.
STAINES.—OWNER GOING ABROAD.—Brick-built RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE of unique charm and construction; beamed ceilings, panelled walls, three verandahs, 10 rooms; three reception, four-five bed rooms; bath, usual offices; modern drainage; every convenience; garage; lawn to river; kitchen garden; tiled paths; seven minutes station. FREEHOLD, with furniture, fittings, fishing and boats, £2,750 for quick sale.—Box T.M.N., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE. Five bed and dressing rooms, three reception; good garden and outbuildings; garage. Furniture can be purchased.—Apply WEATHERALL and GREEN, Surveyors, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

SURREY-HANTS Border, 1½ mile Farnborough Station; two miles Camberley Heath Golf Club.—FREEHOLD detached HOUSE; three reception, six bed rooms, bath room; main drainage; garage, stables; well-stocked garden. £1,650.—Murrell, Elm Lodge, Primley Green.

SURREY, in a pretty rural spot within one hour from Town.—An attractive BUNGALOW with four bed, bath, two reception; garage; wooded garden of about TWO ACRES. PRICE ONLY £1,600.—WATKIN and WATKIN, Reigate.

SUSSEX (SALVINGTON near WORTHING).—Close to the Downs and Golf Course; ¼ mile station.—Modern, Detached COUNTRY HOUSE, with seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, cloakroom, three reception rooms, kitchen and offices.
Central heating; electric light, gas; company's water; telephone.
Double garage; charming gardens of over one acre, including tennis lawn, &c.
FREEHOLD, £3,900.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX.—London one hour.—Picturesque ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, 1½ mile station; oak beams, lattice windows, modernized; quiet situation, surrounded by private property; seven or 11 bed rooms, three reception, five baths; main water, electric light, central heating; chauffeur's flat, and cottage; hard tennis court; 5½ Acres. Price £6,500.—Craig, Cromwell Hall, East Grinstead.

TO be LET, UNFURNISHED, well-built attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, situate on pretty private estate adjoining Camberley Heath Golf Links; three reception, eight bed rooms, bath room; main services; electric light would be installed; good garden; room for garage; telephone; tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c. Rent £150 per annum.—Apply HANKINSON and SON, Sole Agents, Camberley. ('Phone 41.)

SUNNINGDALE.
ON THE LINKS.
TO be LET Unfurnished or for Sale, most attractive RESIDENCE; recently redecorated; contains nine bed and dressing, two bath, sitting hall, dining and drawing rooms; garage; inexpensive grounds with tennis lawn; electric light, main drainage, &c.; rent £210 per annum; premium of £100 required for seven years' lease; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Agents, GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

UNIQUE POSITION, summit of South Downs, 450ft. high.—COUNTRY HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath, &c.; garage; garden. FREEHOLD £2,000.—GLADDINGS, 8-11 Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.
Offered for an immediate Sale at considerably reduced price.

WEYBRIDGE (outskirts).—IDEAL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, to be LET for summer months or longer; 400ft. above sea level, on high ground (gravel soil), 30 minutes from Waterloo and close to St. George's Hill Links; LUXURIOUSLY FITTED regardless of expense, and containing some remarkably fine panelling; labour-saving throughout; seven bed, three splendidly fitted bath, and four reception rooms; GARAGE for several cars and good FLAT ABOVE; ONE ACRE (more land available); company's electric light, gas, and water.—Details EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

WHY NOT BUILD
a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

WILTSHIRE.—For SALE with POSSESSION, FOUR Desirable RESIDENCES; two-three reception, six-10 bed; within mile of 18-hole golf course, two hours London, 17 miles Bath. Register of Residences and Farms. State requirements.—Apply HARDING and SONS, Land Agents, Warminster.

WITLEY, near.—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, quiet, high situation, near old-world village; large hall, two good reception, four bed, bath; main water; gas; good garage; grounds of ½-ACRE. FREEHOLD £1,600.—FOLKER and HORTON, Estate Agents, Godalming.

A DREAM COTTAGE.
Amidst glorious country off the beaten track.
XVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE, in PERFECT CONDITION, 23 miles south of Town; wealth of oak, &c.; six bed, two bath, three reception. DELIGHTFUL GARDEN, 2½ ACRES in all, including orchard and tennis.—Strongly recommended at £3,000 FREEHOLD by Sole Agents, MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tel. 938.)

IN THE HEART OF UNSPOILT COUNTRY.
40 MINUTES WEST.
Easy motoring distance of Station.
A BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN RESIDENCE of mellowed red brick, in faultless order; three-four reception, 13 bed and dressing, three bath rooms, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, &c.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Garage for three. Stabling. Cottage.
Old-world Grounds of rare charm. Paddocks.
12 ACRES. FOR SALE.
Strongly recommended by the Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay Hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

£425.—WILTSHIRE COTTAGE; two reception rooms, hall, three bed rooms; garage and pretty garden.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SUSSEX. DRIVE FROM COAST.
A Most attractive stone-built HOUSE in beautiful country is available from July; 13 to 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three to four reception rooms; all modern conveniences; delightful grounds with tennis court and park land; moderate rent.—Apply WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W. (4074.)

BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN COUNTRY COTTAGE in EAST SUSSEX, FURNISHED, overlooking sea, to be LET for summer months or longer; six bed rooms, two reception, bath room; garage, garden; electric light, gas; hot and cold in bed rooms.—Particulars write Box S.583, The Times, E.C.4.

BURNHAM BEECHES.
1½ miles from Burnham Beeches Golf Course and three miles from Beaconsfield.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, with every modern convenience; 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; Company's electric light and water, central heating; two garages; beautiful gardens with hard and grass tennis courts. To be LET FURNISHED from May for the summer; 30gns. per week.
Strongly recommended by the Agents,
WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1440.

BERKS, STREATLEY, 200 feet up.—Well FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET for two months; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception; all conveniences; THREE ACRES, including tennis court.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

BEXHILL.—To be LET FURNISHED, detached modern RESIDENCE; three bed, two sitting rooms; garden; from July 28, rent 6 guineas per week.—Giles, 6, Cavendish-road, London, S.W.12.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BOURNEMOUTH.—To be LET, FURNISHED, from 20 May, rent 5 guineas weekly, delightful RESIDENCE on West Cliff, close Overcliff-drive and Chine, five minutes from beach; due South; four reception, servants' hall and offices, nine bed and dressing, bath, &c.; well furnished; garage for three, tennis court; cook and housemaid could remain.—Strongly recommended by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (A.450.)

CLIFTONVILLE.—View week-end.—Four bed, two sitting, bath; electric light; 3gns. weekly, May.—5, Lansdown-road, Cliftonville, or Temple Bar 7231, 84, Strand.

CORNWALL. Close by glorious bathing beach (rocks, caves, sands magnificent).—Lady's TWO SWISS BUNGALOWS, FURNISHED, to be LET, May onwards or summer; 1½ acre lovely meadow ground; two-four bed rooms; hall tent available; a charming spot, abundance of sun; village, farms handy.—Terms, Wake, Cubert, Newquay.

CORNWALL.—Comfortable, small stone-built BUNGALOW, close sea; bath, garage; May, June; low rent.—Skinner, Hilltop, Sennen Cove.

COTSWOLDS.—To be LET, FURNISHED, summer months, COUNTRY HOUSE; five bed rooms; large attractive garden; golf.—Colonel Holmes, Minchinhampton, Glos.

COTTAGE to be LET FURNISHED, one year June; every convenience; seven rooms; near Reading and Camberley.—Apply Maurice Jones, White Cottage, Eversley, Hants. Tele., Eversley 11.

COTSWOLDS.—To be LET FURNISHED, BLOCKLEY, WORCS., delightful stone COTTAGE; large lounge, four bed, kitchen, bath; electric light; garage.—Photos, terms, Yoxall, 280, Birchfield-road, Birmingham.

DELIGHTFUL modern SMALL HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, May, June, July. Every modern convenience, electric light, central heating, own water, electric phone; eight bed rooms, three reception; garden, tennis courts, home farm; servants left.—Apply Major Critchley-Salmonson, "Dobins," Bagborough, Taunton.

ASHDOWN FOREST.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION 550ft. up; close to golf and commanding excellent views; four reception rooms, 16 bed rooms, three baths; all modern conveniences; main water, electric light, central heating; FURNISHED for the summer 40gns. per week.—Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1440.

ESSEX, unspoilt country 27 miles London, one hour by train from house to Liverpool-street; six miles Chelmsford.—Well-appointed and comfortable COUNTRY HOUSE; electric light, radiators, telephone, &c.; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; two garages; tennis court, fruit garden, &c., about 2½ ACRES. Available, FURNISHED, six or 12 months. Rent 5-6gns. per week.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

EWELL, SURREY.—FURNISHED HOUSE, sunny situation, close Station, tennis; three-four bed rooms; garage; telephone; to be LET four-six months or longer.—Fairway, Ewell Downs-road, Ewell. 'Phone Epsom 0473 after 7 p.m.

FARMHOUSE, FURNISHED, recently reconditioned; electric light, central heating; staff, domestic and nursing, provided; under medical supervision; suitable for reception of a mental invalid.—Write Box S.434, The Times, E.C.4.

FELPHAM, BOGNOR.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, May, June, and July; facing sea; three beds, two reception, bath, kitchen, and geyser.—G., 30, Sandford-road, Bromley, Kent. Ravensbourne 1484.

FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET June-Sept.; three public, four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two lavatories; telephone; garden.—Ellis Davies, Oldfield, Stevenage, Herts. Good maid left.

FURNISHED, SUMMER or LONGER.
HINDHEAD, near Commons.—Superior RESIDENCE, FURNISHED and fitted first-class style; three reception, eight bed, bath, maid's room; all service; central heating; garage; pretty garden; tennis; moderate rent.—Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere, also at Hindhead and Farnham.

LOOE, CORNWALL.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for summer months; five double bed rooms, bath room; rent seven bed and river.—Davey, "Deganwy," Looe.

MRS. WADDINGTON wishes to LET FURNISHED BRAMPTON MILL, HUNTINGDON, ideal summer Cottage; beautiful bathing pool; coarse fishing; London within easy reach by Great North Road and rail, also Newmarket and Cambridge; 13 bed, three reception, two bath; electric light and power; telephone; tennis; garage; station one mile.

ALDWICK.

NEAR SEA.—A charming RESIDENCE to be LET for six or nine months, well FURNISHED; all conveniences, telephone, &c.; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; Ideal boiler, &c.; delightful gardens and garage. Only 4½ guineas per week. No agents.—Write Box S.561, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWQUAY (outskirts).—Detached well FURNISHED HOUSE with garden, garage, main water, electric light, every convenience; near golf links for the summer months.—Apply JOHN JULIAN and Co., Ltd., House and Estate Agents, Newquay.

OUR THE THAMES.—Agents for all available HOUSES on the river between Staines and Oxford: GIDDYS, Maidenhead and Windsor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSES to be LET for the Season.—Write or call, OLDACRES and SIMMS, F.A.I., Agents, opposite Station, Henley. (Tele. 34.)

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

Holborn 8741
Guildford 1857

51A, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, W.C.2,
and at GUILDFORD, WOKING, and WEYBRIDGE.

Woking 54
Weybridge 12

BARKING.

At the junction of the East Ham-Barking By-Pass and River Road and within seven miles of the City.
IMPORTANT FREEHOLD
FACTORY SITES
in plots varying from
ONE TO FIVE ACRES,
with over 800 feet of valuable
RIVER FRONTAGE,
clear of Bridges to the Thames, and extensive frontages to main roads.
ELECTRIC POWER AND ALL SERVICES available. Extending in all to
ABOUT 24 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a whole or in LOTS by
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, 29th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Particulars, plans and conditions of sale may be obtained from the
Solicitors:—Messrs. Durrant, Cooper and Hambling, 70, Gracechurch-street, E.C.2, or of the
Auctioneers:—At their Head Office, 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Telephone, Holborn 8741.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ADJOINING EXTENSIVE COMMONS AND CLOSE TO GOLF LINKS.
FOR SALE
A SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of
111 ACRES.
Lounge, two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and usual offices. Company's water. Telephone. Modern drainage.
Garage. Cottage. Stud Farm. Buildings.
WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS. INTERSECTED BY TROUT STREAM.
Full particulars and price apply:—
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS,
51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

KINGSBURY.

Close to Edgware-road, and only six miles from the Marble Arch, within easy reach of Colindale Station on the Edgware Tube.
THE LONG LEASEHOLD
Residential and Building Estate
"FAIRFIELDS,"
ROE GREEN, KINGSBURY,
including the well-appointed
DETACHED RESIDENCE,
in well laid-out and extensive grounds, containing three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; stabling and garages with chauffeur's flat and the valuable
BUILDING LAND
adjoining, ripe for immediate development, extending to
OVER 15 ACRES.
Held on lease having 65 years unexpired at the low ground-rent of £150 per annum.
For SALE by AUCTION in one Lot, by
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, 29th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).
Particulars, plan and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. F. J. Thairlwall and Co., 3, Verulam-buildings, W.C.1; or from the Auctioneers' Head Office, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Telephone, Holborn 8741 (six lines).

NEW FOREST.

BROCKENHURST.
A Small Country Seat of unusual attraction, comprising
A WELL-EQUIPPED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
surrounded by a small park and approached by two drives.
Containing hall, five reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, Company's Water, Electric Light, Modern Drainage.
LODGE. THREE COTTAGES. GARAGE AND STABLING.
Charming and well timbered Pleasure Grounds with Kitchen Garden and Hard and Grass Tennis Courts, and Parklands, in all
ABOUT 46 ACRES.
CROWN LEASE FOR DISPOSAL AT
A REASONABLE FIGURE.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents.
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS,
51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

HOOK HEATH, WOKING.

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.
A short walk from Clubhouse and with gate on to Course.
FOR SALE,
a well-built and unusually ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, containing:
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, &c.
Electric Light. Main Water and Drainage. Telephone. Central Heating. South-West Aspect. Sandy Soil.
Garage for two Cars. Chauffeur's Quarters. Stabling.
Very attractive GARDENS and GROUNDS of
ABOUT 1½ ACRE.
ONLY £7,500 FREEHOLD.
Full particulars apply:—
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

CENTRE OF ILFORD.

FREEHOLD
HIGHLY VALUABLE SITE
recently occupied by Ilford Paper Mills,
HIGH-ROAD, ILFORD,
together with
Nos. 1 TO 11, SUNDOWN COTTAGES, the whole having an
AREA OF 76,500 FEET,
with a frontage of 907ft. to the High-road, ADJOINING RAILWAY and STATION, with sidings to the L. and N.E. main line, close to Ilford Broadway, and suitable either for
COMMERCIAL PREMISES
or for
SHOPS AND ICE RINK,
or other place of entertainment.
Which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in one or four Lots, by
ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,
at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, 29th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold by private treaty).
Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained from the
Solicitors, Messrs. BLUNT, TORR and Co., 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or from the
Auctioneers at their Head Office, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. Telephone, Holborn 8741 (six lines).

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

RIVER BUNGALOW to be LET; three bed, kitchen, lounge, bath; gas; boat; garage; near station; tennis obtainable.—Applebee, Sandhills Meadow, Shepperton.

SECLUDED SPOT on SUSSEX COAST.—Ideal BUNGALOW, well FURNISHED; all modern comforts; four bed rooms, bath room. To be Let, July, August, September. Low rent.—For terms and full particulars apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

SILCHESTER COMMON.—Delightful COTTAGE RESIDENCE to be LET FURNISHED; three large bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception; garage; garden.—Rent two guineas per week.—BUCKLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.

SURREY (West Byfleet).—Well FURNISHED; six or 12 months; five bed and dressing rooms, bath, two sitting rooms; garage; good garden; near golf courses and station, 40 minutes to Waterloo.—Mrs. Parry, Norton, West Byfleet.

TO be LET FURNISHED, OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE (modernized); dining, drawing, six bed, dressing, bath (geyser) rooms; company's gas, water, &c., 'phone; good fruit, vegetable garden; close S.R. station; 3-4gns. week six months, less longer.—Mrs. Duncan, Staplehurst, Kent.

TO be LET FURNISHED until September next, a charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Essex and Suffolk Borders; four reception, eight bed, bath room, and modern conveniences; garage; attractive garden with tennis court.
BOARDMAN and OLIVER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

TO be LET for summer holidays, convenient HOUSE in high, healthy situation, New Forest frontage, garden, and 25 acres woodland; five bed rooms (three double), two sitting rooms, good garden room, two bath rooms; telephone, gas; garage for two cars; help available in kitchen or house.—Apply Sir Harry Stephen, Hale Close, Hale, Salisbury.

£1 WEEKLY.—OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, five rooms, FURNISHED; semi-detached; lovely old Cotswold village, unspoilt, 900ft. above sea level.—Apply 12, Swanscombe-road, Chiswick, W.4.

FACTORIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,
Factory Specialists, Auctioneers, and Valuers,
46, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

CITY (on borders of).—Newly erected FREEHOLD FACTORY; area 18,500ft.; loading bank, electric lift, &c.

SLOUGH.—Several modern ground-floor FACTORIES to be LET; areas from 4,000ft. upwards; immediate possession.

WANDSWORTH.—Extensive FACTORY to be LET; area 23,000ft., and land two acres; water power, &c.; rent £600; further land available.

For available factories in all districts apply to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD FACTORY, by DALSTON JUNCTION, 14,000ft. floor space, L.C.C. requirements. CORNER SITE. Well lighted, substantially built. Lease may be entertained.—Apply F. Parsons & Son, Ltd., Broughton-road Works, Ldn., N.16. 'Phone, Clissold 1800.

KING'S CROSS, few minutes Stations.—CAPITAL MANUFACTURING PREMISES, three floors; area about 6,600ft.; entrance two

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS, AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS OF LANDED ESTATES, COUNTRY PROPERTIES, FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c.

SALE TUESDAY NEXT.
BY DIRECTION OF MISS SIMONS.

SUSSEX COAST.

4 MILES FROM ANGMERING.
5 MILES FROM LITTLEHAMPTON.

KINGSTON GORSE, NEAR LITTLEHAMPTON.

Containing inner or sitting hall, three reception rooms, lobby, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Central heating. Company's water and electricity. Main drainage. Telephone.
Large garage, and a pair of good cottages.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS comprise tennis and other lawns, rose gardens, in all about
TWO ACRES
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 6th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HOUSEMAN and Co., 6, New Court, Carey-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE TUESDAY NEXT.
BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN R. A. ALSTON.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND NORTHANTS BORDERS.

4½ MILES FROM SHARNBROOK STATION.

HARROLD HALL, HARROLD.

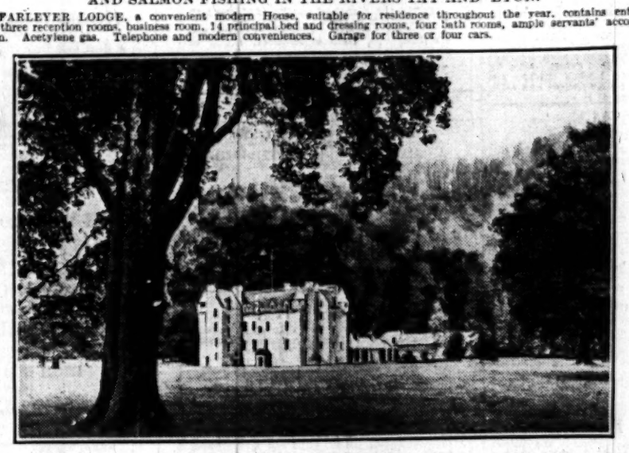
An ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE containing Outer and Inner Halls, three reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Electric Light. Private Water Supply.
Hunting Stables. Garage. Cottage.
RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS, also valuable water meadows, in all
30¾ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 6th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. LYDALL and SONS, 37, Johnstreet, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Land Agents :—The COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE LORD BARNBY.

THE SPORTING ESTATE OF CASTLE MENZIES, with FARLEYER LODGE.

AREA, 11,625 ACRES.

About two miles from Aberfeldy, 10 miles from Ballinluig Station (main line), and 30 miles from Perth. The property is situated in the beautiful Highland district of Upper Strathtay, and includes
AN EXCELLENT GROUSE MOOR,
AND SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVERS TAY AND LYON.
FARLEYER LODGE, a convenient modern House, suitable for residence throughout the year, contains entrance hall, three reception rooms, business room, 14 principal bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, ample servants' accommodation. Acetylene gas. Telephone and modern conveniences. Garage for three or four cars.



CASTLE MENZIES,
A MOST INTERESTING AND PICTURESQUE OLD BUILDING IN WHICH MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, SLEPT IN 1562, and PRINCE CHARLIE IN 1745, IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS ARE FAMOUS FOR THE MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN TREES OF GREAT SIZE AND VARIETY.
SHOOTING.
EXCELLENT GROUSE MOOR EXTENDING TO OVER 7,000 ACRES, yielding over 1,000 brace in a good season.
There is a considerable area of Woodland, and capital bags of Blackgame, Pheasants, Partridges, Woodcock, Snipe, &c., are obtained.
CAPITAL SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVERS TAY AND LYON FOR 5½ MILES.
The sale includes the Home Farm, 16 good Farms with suitable Houses and Steadings, besides Smaller Holdings, Hill Grazings, &c., and other property.
THE RENTAL RECEIVED FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PROPERTIES LET, BUT EXCLUDING FARLEYER LODGE, SPORTINGS, &c., AMOUNTS TO £3,098 PER ANNUM.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION during the Summer (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).
Solicitors :—Messrs. MARKBY, STEWART and WADESONS, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; and Messrs. CORNILLON, CRAIG and THOMAS, W.S., 15, South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.; and 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

SALE THURSDAY, 8th MAY.
BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

SUNNINGDALE.

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

WESTWOOD, WINDLESHAM.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE occupies a magnificent position, and contains three reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Electric Light. Company's Water. Telephone. Heating. Modern Drainage.
Stabling, garage and man's quarters, two cottages.
THE GROUNDS ARE WOODED, and contain picturesque lake, tennis court and lawns.
In all about
22 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 8th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. MAYO, ELDER and Co., 10, Draper's-gardens, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

SALE THURSDAY, 8th MAY.
BY DIRECTION OF ROBERT NORBURY, ESQ.

KENT.

WITHIN HALF AN HOUR OF THE CITY,
Three-quarters of a mile from Sundridge Park Station.

ETTRICK LODGE, SUNDRIDGE PARK.

THE RESIDENCE is close to Sundridge Park Golf Course, and contains tiled vestibule, central hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms and offices.
Company's electric light and power. Companies' water and gas. Main drainage. Central heating. All the bed rooms have fitted lavatory basins with hot and cold water supplies.
Garage for two cars. Stable. Gardener's cottage.
THE PLEASURE GARDENS include tennis and putting lawns, in all about
1¼ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Thursday, 8th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. CROPLEY, DAVIES and SON, 96, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF H. GORDON SELFRIDGE, ESQ.

HAMPSHIRE, CHRISTCHURCH AND WICK.

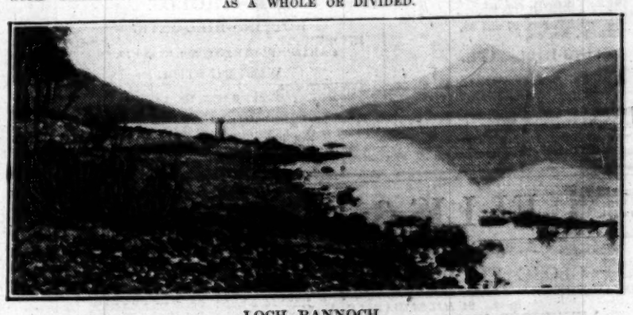
THE HISTORICAL AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES KNOWN AS THE
HENGISTBURY HEAD ESTATE,

OCCUPYING A WONDERFUL POSITION EAST OF SOUTHBOURNE.
Bounded on two sides by the English Channel, and divided from Christchurch by Christchurch Harbour. Included is
WARREN HILL AND DOUBLE DYKES OF ABOUT 260 ACRES,
KEEPER'S COTTAGE AND NURSERY.
WICK FARM OF ABOUT 250 ACRES,
ADJOINING THE VILLAGE OF WICK AND BOUNDED BY THE RIVER STOUR.
comprising an attractive old Farmhouse, Farm Buildings, Bailiff's House, Two Cottages, and Crooked Oak Cottage.
A VALUABLE BUILDING ESTATE close to Southbourne and Tuckton Bridge, with important sea frontage extending to HENGISTBURY HEAD,
THE FAMOUS STANPIT MARSHES adjoining the ancient town of Christchurch and covering an area of about 145 Acres.
The whole estate extends to about
700 ACRES.
TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT AN EARLY DATE.
Solicitors :—Messrs. STEPHENSON, HARWOOD and TATHAM, 16, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN J. M. COBBOLD.

PERTHSHIRE.

IN A FIRST-CLASS SPORTING DISTRICT.
THE RANNOCH ESTATES,
comprising about
65,650 ACRES,
WITH STALKING, GROUSE and MIXED SHOOTING, LOCH and RIVER FISHING.
AS A WHOLE OR DIVIDED.



LOCH RANNOCH.
RANNOCH LODGE with CAMUSERICHT and DUNANS LODGES.
At the head of Loch Rannoch with Grouse Shooting, Stalking and Fishing, both Salmon and Trout,
THE AREA BEING ABOUT 25,250 ACRES.
TALLADH-A-BHEITHE ESTATE with Lodge and first-class Grouse Shooting and Stalking over about 13,500 ACRES. Fishing in Lochs Ericht and Rannoch.
CRAGANOUR LODGE with capital Forest and Moor extending to about 21,500 ACRES, and Fishing in Lochs Garry and Rannoch, with or without CORRIEVARKIE LODGE, on the Shores of Loch Ericht, 5,400 ACRES of good Stalking and Grouse Ground, and Fishing in the Loch.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS during the coming Season (unless previously disposed of).
Solicitors :—Messrs. DUNDAS and WILSON, C.S., 16, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.; and Edinburgh.

By Direction of A. E. H. Birch, Esq.

NORFOLK.

Between King's Lynn and Swaffham.
THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING PROPERTY known as the
EASTGATE HOUSE ESTATE,
MARHAM,
including
The delightful County Residence,
EASTGATE HOUSE,
containing hall, three reception rooms, eight principal and four secondary bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices.
CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
Garage and Hunting Stables.
THE HOME FARM,
with Farmhouse, ample buildings and off premises; four cottages, two bungalows, and fertile arable and grasslands.
Also the useful corn-growing holding known as
BATTLE FARM,
with a modern Residence and farm buildings; four cottages, aeroplane hangar, and the productive holding known as NARBOROUGH YARDS. The whole extending to about
937 ACRES.
FIRST-RATE PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.
VACANT POSSESSION on COMPLETION.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS or in LOTS, at the DUKE'S HEAD HOTEL, KING'S LYNN, on Tuesday, 24th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. PICKERING, KENYON and Co., 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

¼ mile from Elton and Orston Station, nine miles from Grantham, and 14 miles from Nottingham.
THE COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
ELTON MANOR,
THE SEAT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR H. DENNIS READETT BAYLEY.
THE HOUSE was built by the ADAM BROTHERS, and is distinguished by many of the well-known characteristics of their work, including some beautiful mantelpieces.
Accommodation: Entrance and inner hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms.
Electric light. Abundant water.
Garage for six. Stabling. Numerous cottages.
FARM HOUSE AND HOME FARM.
THE GROUNDS have been the subject of great skill, care and expense. There is an ornamental garden with lily pond, rose garden, and herbaceous borders; whilst other features are: a classic Italian temple, broad lawns, examples of topiary work, tennis court, and completely walled kitchen garden. There are some 220 acres of pasture land, arable land and woodlands, the whole embracing an area of about
417 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS during the summer (if not previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors, Messrs. J. A. SIMPSON and BEAUMONT, Parade-chambers, South-parade, Nottingham.
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. GRAHAM SPENCE.

SIX MILES FROM WINDERMERE AND CONISTON LAKES,

WITHIN FIVE MILES OF A MAIN-LINE STATION.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE,
SUMMERHILL, ULVERSTON.

THE RESIDENCE occupies a delightful situation, with extensive views of the Lakeland, mountains, and the sea. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and domestic offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light. Septic Tank Drainage.
Garage for four cars and ample farm buildings. Three Cottages, with electric light and bath rooms.
Easily maintained gardens and grounds, with fine range of glasshouses and two hard tennis courts. There are 60 ACRES OF TIMBER, NOW RIPE FOR CUTTING, and FARMHOUSE WITH 60 ACRES, IN ALL ABOUT
135 ACRES.

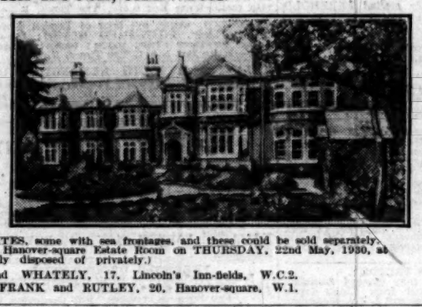
Rough Shooting, and further Shooting and Fishing available. Six Golf Courses within easy distance.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in 3 lots, in conjunction with Messrs. F. J. HARRISON and SON, on a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HART, JACKSON & SONS, ULVERSTON; and Messrs. HALL & SON, Bolton, Lancashire.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. F. J. HARRISON and SONS, A.A.I., County-square, Ulverston.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF S. H. RICARDO, ESQ.

TWO MILES FROM BOGNOR REGIS,

ADJOINING THE BEACH.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
COLEBROOKE HOUSE, ALDWICK.

A DELIGHTFUL MARINE RESIDENCE, facing South East, and enjoying uninterrupted sea views. It is approached by a long drive and contains: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
Main water and electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating.
Two garages, stables, gardener's cottage. Large boat and bathing house.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, which are screened by plantations of ornamental trees, include tennis lawn, woodland walks, rose and rock gardens, and large well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens, with glasshouses, and valuable paddock, in all about
9 ACRES.
With full beach and foreshore rights.



There are several magnificent BUILDING SITES, some with sea frontages, and these could be sold separately.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately.)
Solicitors :—Messrs. ROOPER and WHATELY, 17, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL AND HEREDITARY MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

WEST SUSSEX. NEAR THE COAST.

ABOUT 1¼ MILES FROM ARUNDEL, 2 MILES FROM LITTLEHAMPTON.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
LYMINSTER HOUSE.

THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE occupies a pleasant rural position with delightful views towards ARUNDEL CASTLE, and contains lounge and other halls, three reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms and offices.
Stabling and Garage.
FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES, one on lease.
THE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS are shaded by fine old timber and include flower gardens and lawns, fruit and kitchen gardens, orchard, and ornamental lake.
PARKLANDS.
SOUND OLD PASTURE and WOODLANDS.
Part of the property has long frontages to hard roads and is RIPE FOR THE IMMEDIATE ERECTION of GOOD-CLASS RESIDENCES.
IN ALL ABOUT 46 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a whole or in THREE LOTS in conjunction with Messrs. NEWLAND TOMPKINS & TAYLOR at the NORFOLK HOTEL, ARUNDEL, on WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, 1930, at 3 p.m., (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HOLMES, BELDAM & CO., Arundel and Littlehampton, Sussex.
Land Agent :—Captain F. H. MOSTYN, T.D., F.I.A.S., Estate Office, Arundel, Sussex.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. NEWLAND TOMPKINS & TAYLOR, F.A.I., Pulborough, and at Petworth, Sussex.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF J. D. WATSON, ESQ.

CHILTERN HILLS, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

One mile from Great Missenden. 450 feet above sea level.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
HAVENFIELDS, GREAT MISSENDEN.

Including a delightful old HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE CHARACTER, standing in finely timbered grounds and parkland. The House is approached by a drive guarded by an entrance lodge, and contains entrance and lounge halls, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and complete offices.
Electric light. Central Heating. Company's water. Modern drainage.
Garage, stabling and farm buildings. Two capital Flats.
CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS shaded by specimen chestnut and other trees; tennis and croquet lawns, rose garden, walled garden and orchard;
PARKLIKE PASTURELAND, in all about
33 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. WILSON and Co., in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. SIMMONS & SIMMONS, 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NORFOLK.

BETWEEN KING'S LYNN AND DOWNHAM MARKET.
Adjoining Magdalen-road Station.
THE IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTIES forming
THE WATLINGTON ESTATE,
including
CHURCH FARM, WATLINGTON,
with its
OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE,
together with
VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,
ACCOMMODATION AND FRUIT-GROWING LANDS,
the whole extending to about
104 ACRES.
Also
The Vendor's Interest in
THE MANOR OR LORDSHIPS OF WATLINGTON AND TOTTENHILL.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at the DUKE'S HEAD HOTEL, KING'S LYNN, on Tuesday, 24th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. DUFFIELD, BRUTY and Co., Broad-street-avenue, Blomfield-street, E.C.2.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE WILLIAM MEIKLE, ESQ.

CORNISH COAST.

Overlooking the sea and the Estuary of the well-known Helford River. About four-and-a-half miles from Falmouth.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
TRENROSE, MAWNAN SMITH.
THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE occupies a beautiful position commanding uninterrupted views. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
Electric light and petrol gas. Modern drainage. Telephone. Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Boathouse.
THE GARDENS are a feature of the property and form an ideal setting for the house. They include cypress hedges, lawns, flower garden, rock garden, two kitchen gardens, fruit garden, orchard, fir plantations, and four paddocks.
In all about
30½ ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with
CRIDDLE AND SMITH, LTD.,
at the ROYAL HOTEL, FALMOUTH, on Monday, 26th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. J. K. and W. P. LINDSAY, W.S., 16, Queen-street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. CHILCOTT and SONS, Truro, Cornwall.
Auctioneers :—CRIDDLE and SMITH, Ltd., Truro, Cornwall.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

DERBYSHIRE.

Great Longstone Station (L. M. and S.) practically on the property. Three miles from Bakewell and 14 miles from Sheffield.
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE known as
THORNBRIDGE HALL.
THE TUDOR-STYLE MANSION is in a dominant position overlooking a CHARMINGLY TIMBERED PARK, with Two Lodge Entrances, two small Lakes and Fishpond.

Accommodation of the Mansion:—Oak-panelled Grand Hall, five Reception Rooms, Billiard Room, Winter Garden, 22 Bed and Dressing Rooms and 11 Bath Rooms, with all modern requirements.
Good stabling and garage accommodation, terraced grounds, and kitchen gardens, Coachman's and Gardener's Cottages.
FIVE DWELLING HOUSES. HOME FARM.
Accommodation and Building Land.
The Estate covers an area of about
185 ACRES
and is lotted as follows:—

Lot.		
1.	Hall, Grounds, Park, &c. ..	119 acres
2.	Home Farm	16 ,,
3.	Accommodation or Building Land	10 ,,
4 to 8.	Five Dwelling Houses ..	11½ ,,
9 to 16.	Building and Accommodation Land	38 ,,

TITHE AND LAND TAX FREE.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole, in blocks or lots, in conjunction with Messrs. EADON and LOCKWOOD, at Messrs. EADON and LOCKWOOD'S SALE ROOM, SHEFFIELD, on Thursday, 22nd May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. RAGSHAWE and Co., 65, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.
Auctioneers: Messrs. EADON and LOCKWOOD, 81, James'-street, Sheffield. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF THE LATE W. W. YATES, ESQ.

SUFFOLK. 3½ MILES FROM BECCLES JUNCTION.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE,
REDISHAM HALL, BECCLES.
THE STATELY RESIDENCE IS OF THE GEORGIAN PERIOD, AND APPROACHED BY TWO WINDING CARRIAGE DRIVES, EACH WITH LODGE ENTRANCES.

The accommodation comprises:
Lounge, three reception rooms, very fine music or billiard room, 11 or 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and convenient domestic offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone. Excellent water supply.
Range of stabling. Garage accommodation. Other useful outbuildings.
THE TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS include lawns with ornamental water, yew and beech hedges, herbaceous borders, tennis and croquet lawns, productive kitchen garden, with range of glasshouses. In addition to the lodges there are two good cottages, making five in all.
THE PARK LAND IS UNDULATING AND BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED, AND THE WOODS AFFORD SPORT IN ALL ABOUT
409 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 8th May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. BIRD and BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FURNITURE, PICTURES, PRINTS, CARPETS, &c.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.

THE PROPERTY OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE, of 47, Belgrave-square, S.W., and from other sources.
A COLLECTION OF ENGLISH 18th-CENTURY MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS, and others of the French School, comprising rare prints of American interest, including General Monckton by J. Watson after B. West, Arthur Dobbs by James McArdell after W. Hoare, William Anne Keppel Earl of Albemarle by J. Faber after Fournier, Lord Amherst, by J. Watson after Sir J. Reynolds, others of Celebrated Admirals, Architects, Musical and Theatrical Celebrities, Medical and Legal Portraits, Clockmakers, &c., by J. Faber, Valentine Green, James McArdell, J. Smith, J. R. Smith, James Watson, and after T. Hudson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Allan Ramsay, Sir Godfrey Kneller, W. Hogarth, W. Hoare, &c. PAINTINGS OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS, including an old View of Deptford, by John Boydell, a signed Flowerpiece by P. Casteels, A view of Blackfriars by S. Scott, a portrait of Christopher Wells, Esq., by Zoffany, a river scene by J.C.W. Cotman (from the Fuller Maitland Collection).

7th MAY AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
TO BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REALIZATION IN SINGLE LOTS, IRRESPECTIVE OF COST.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PERSIAN RUGS AND CARPETS

OF CHOICE COLOURS AND DESIGNS FROM THE LOOMS OF
KIRMAN, TABRIZ, MESHED, KHORASSAN, SAROUK, KASHAN, HAMADAN, MOSUL, AFGHAN, BOKHARA, SHIRAZ, &c.
and
CHINESE & TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS
FROM THE LOOMS OF
GHIORDES, USHAK, SPARTAS, SIVAS, &c.
ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.

FRIDAY, 16th MAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,

PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, removed from Hyde Park-gate and from other sources, a pair of Sheraton satinwood semi-circular side tables, a French boulle and tortoiseshell table, a set of 14 Queen Anne pattern mahogany dining chairs, a Sheraton satinwood bureau bookcase, a boulle and tortoiseshell bracket clock, a Sheraton mahogany sideboard, a Sheraton mahogany wine cooler, Queen Anne and Georgian tables, cabinets, bookcases, sideboards, chairs, stools, mirrors, &c., French canapes and fauteuils, bracket, mantel and longcase clocks, pianofortes, Panatropes and gramophones, Bronzes, European and Oriental pottery and porcelain; two miniature suits of armour, Costly Eastern carpets and rugs, paintings, drawings and engravings. Inlaid mahogany and other bedroom suites and miscellanea.
ON VIEW WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY PRIOR

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD, SALE EVERY MONDAY TO FRIDAY IN MAY, AT 11 A.M. AND 2 P.M.
COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT, 5TH MAY,

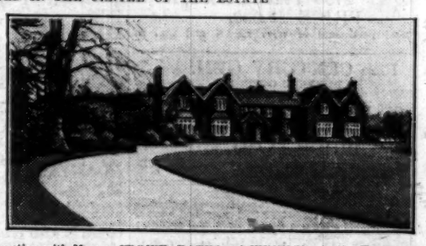
HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.2.

THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT,
comprising
THE FURNISHINGS OF THE GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANT, TEN BANQUETING ROOMS, PRIVATE DINING ROOMS, BALL ROOM, PALM COURT, DRAWING ROOM, READING ROOM, AND LOUNGES.
Georgian and French pattern mahogany, walnut and kingwood writing and occasional tables; 120 LOUIS XV. and XVI. pattern painted frame bergeres with coffee tables and screens to match; 190 CARVED MAHOGANY and WALNUT settees and easy chairs; 1,050 mahogany, oak, and walnut frame dining chairs, upholstered in leather; 250 MAHOGANY DINING CHAIRS with spiat backs, seats in blue cloth; 200 MAHOGANY CHAIRS of Empire design and TEN SETTEES to match; Cabinets, Bookcases, and Tables in the Empire style; Chesterfield Settees and divan easy chairs in velvet; sideboards and buffets; 50 MAHOGANY DINING TABLES with gilt claw feet and 250 folding trestle dining tables; Axminster, Wilton, and Turkey carpets and rugs; costly silk tapestry, brocade, and damask curtains and hangings; Algerian onyx pedestals and jardinière stands, screens, wall mirrors in Florentine gilt frames; cash desks, safes, carved oak longcase clocks, mantel timepieces in ormolu and bronze mounted cases; Louis XV. boulle and tortoiseshell bracket clocks; GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES by JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, BRINSMEAD and SONS, PEARD, STEINWAY, and ALLISON, in oak, satinwood, mahogany, marqueterie, and ebonized cases; a series of paintings depicting eminent Elizabethans and "The Triumph of Queen Elizabeth."
THE FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES,
including carved oak chairs, and pedestals, tessellated carpets, organs by Mason and Hamlin; and the effects contained in
SIX HUNDRED BED ROOMS AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.
Mahogany, walnut, oak, birch and ash bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, and pedestal cupboards, French brass, brass mounted, mahogany, and walnut bedsteads and bedding; 125 easy chairs in corded velvet, settees, writing tables, cabinets.
THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE RECEPTION AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AMERICAN BAR, BARBER'S SHOP, LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING SALOONS, POST OFFICE, LAUNDRY, &c., THE ROYALTY SERVICE OF PLATED WARE, with crest, and the CUT GLASS en suite—3,300 PIECES.
40,000 OTHER ARTICLES OF PLATED WARE. Candelabra, epergnes, meat dishes, entree dishes, vegetable dishes, salvers, salt cellars, cruets, cream ewers, tankards; tea and coffee services, plate-warmers, spoons, dessert and fish knives and forks;
140,000 ARTICLES OF CHINA AND GLASS. Champagne, Sherry, Hock, Claret, Port and Liqueur Glasses, decanters, goblets and tumblers, tea, coffee, dinner and dessert services, toilet ware.
70,000 PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN. Sheets, pillow-cases, damask table cloths, serviettes, curtains, towels, quilts, &c.
COPPER COOKING AND CULINARY UTENSILS AND THE FULL EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS.
SALE by AUCTION, DAILY ON THE PREMISES, as above, from Monday, May 5th, to Friday, May 9th, 1930 (inclusive), at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, and similarly on each succeeding Monday to Friday.
ON VIEW (BY CATALOGUE ONLY, PRICE 1s. EACH) TO-DAY (THURSDAY), FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, from 10 to 5 o'clock each day.
Solicitors :—Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, BOND-COURT, WALBROOK, E.C.4.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE LATE MRS. KINNERSLEY HOOPER.

SURREY HILLS.

1½ miles from Shalford; three miles from Guildford; about an hour London.
THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
LITTLE TANGLEY, WONERSH.
THE HOUSE IS SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE ESTATE and approached by a long carriage drive, with a Lodge at entrance. The accommodation comprises: Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, and two bath rooms and complete offices.
Heating by hot air; electric light; Company's water; main drainage.
Ample Garage accommodation and Stabling; Home Farm; Four Cottages.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
which ensure complete privacy, spacious Terraces, wide-spreading lawns shaded by beautiful old trees, masses of azaleas and clumps of bamboos; rose garden; walled kitchen garden; woodlands and excellent park land. In all about
87 ACRES.

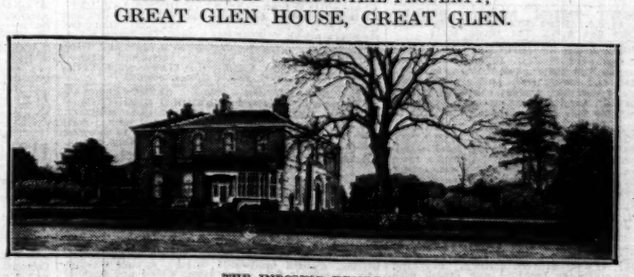


To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, in the Hanover Square Estate Room on Thursday, 22nd May, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. ROUTH, STACEY and CASTLE, 14, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford and Cranleigh, Surrey; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR MAURICE LEVY, BART., D.L., J.P.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

IN THE HEART OF THE FERNIE COUNTRY.
One mile from Great Glen Station, seven miles from Leicester, eight miles from Market Harborough, 92 miles from London.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
GREAT GLEN HOUSE, GREAT GLEN.



THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE, stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage for five cars. Ample hunting stables.
HOME FARM. SEVEN COTTAGES.
THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen garden and orchard. Well-timbered park and accommodation land. In all about
178 ACRES.
HUNTING WITH THE FERNIE AND THE QUORN.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or IN LOTS, at THE GRAND HOTEL, LEICESTER, on Wednesday, 14th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors :—Messrs. HAXBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, 39, Belvoir-street, Leicester.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Thursday, May 1, 1930.